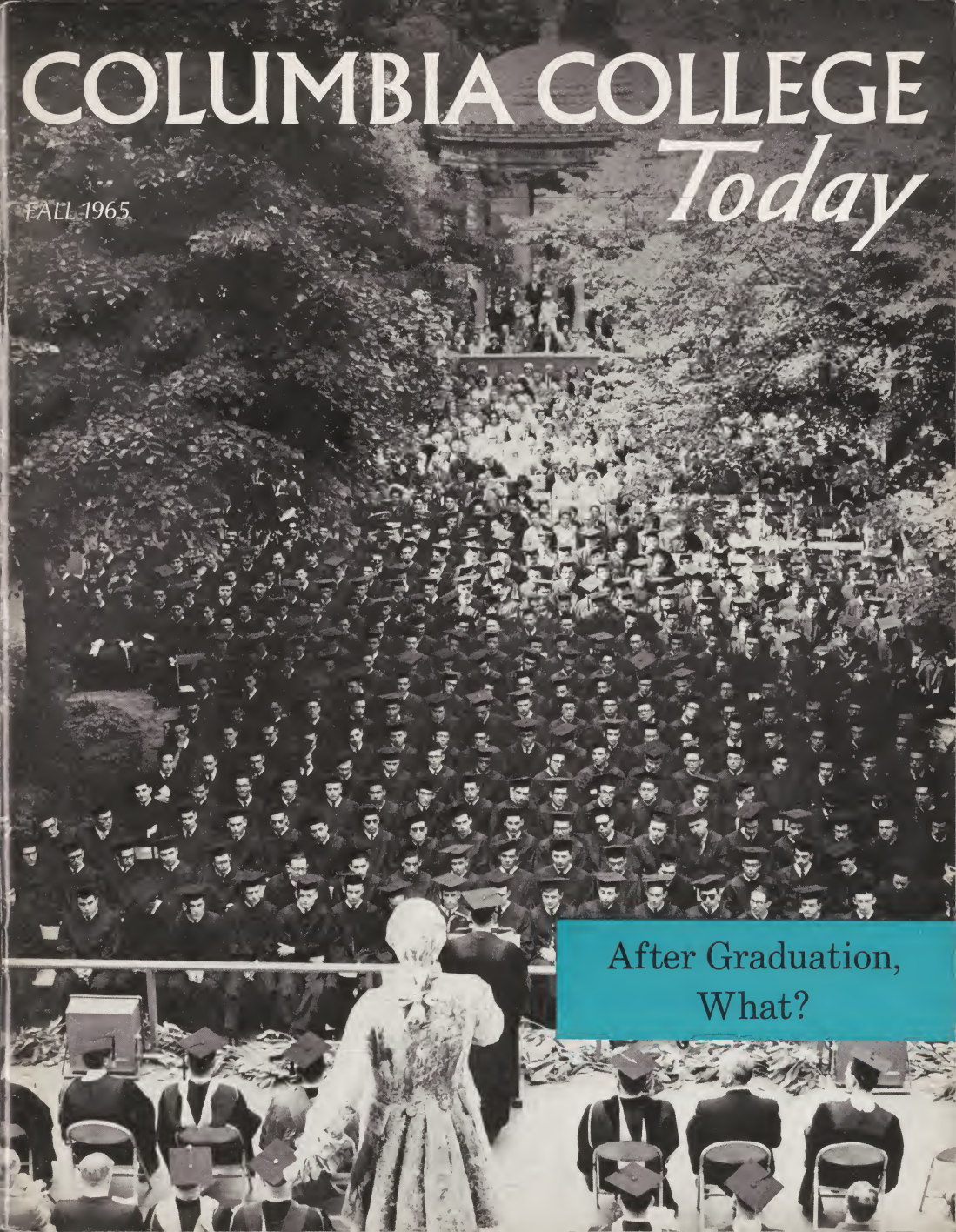


# COLUMBIA COLLEGE

## *Today*

FALL 1965



After Graduation,  
What?





# COLUMBIA COLLEGE Today

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COLUMBIA COLLEGE  
founded in 1754  
is the undergraduate liberal arts college  
of 2600 men in  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

# Within the Family

## The many consequences of change

*(For reasons too numerous and complex to mention, the College did not publish a Spring-Summer issue of CCT. We deeply apologize to our readers for this omission. We hope to be able to maintain a more regular schedule from now on.)*

FOR THE past few years Columbia College has had more of its graduates going on to graduate and professional schools than any other college in the nation. Almost nine out of ten members of the College's Class of 1965 will continue their studies. Why do so many go on? Into what kinds of graduate work do they go? This issue, in part, is an attempt to give some information on the subject.

The rush to graduate schools is not peculiar to Columbia. It has been taking place around the nation. Like so many of the other rapid changes that are occurring in America's colleges, it has been frequently noted but too seldom digested.

Change in one area of college life inevitably affects most other areas of undergraduate existence. For example, it affects the so-called honor system that some colleges use. Honor in courses was easier to uphold when few persons worried about grades for graduate school admissions offices. Now we hear of a greater number of infractions in the old honor systems; and the newly established "honor systems," such as that at Dartmouth, are not honor systems at all. They have no reporting clause for cheaters; they are merely unproctored examination schemes.

A seemingly small shift in undergraduate academic intentions has many other effects too. Additional advisory services for pre-professionals and would-be graduate students may be needed. Curriculums probably should be reviewed. Extracurricular activities, particularly action-oriented ones such as Columbia's Citizenship Program and its political clubs, might be given even more help, because too long a prolongation of intense academic study without lively involvement in community and personal affairs can lead to increased feelings of estrangement, powerlessness, and the irrelevance of

learning, as well as to a lack of wisdom and understanding about human nature and society among many of our most talented young men.

The increase in the number of men going on to graduate study may also call for greater participation by the students in the policy decisions of their colleges and universities. This may be especially true for those few universities like Columbia, where a significant number of undergraduates remain at the same institution for graduate work. Not only would it introduce young students to practical and valuatative matters during their 10- to 12-year period (counting the four years of secondary school) of relative isolation, deprivation, and intense, largely non-valuatative intellectual activity, but also it would provide valuable, if sometimes unwise, counsel for University leaders. One hard fact is that a large number of College men stay longer at, and become more familiar with and attached to, Columbia than some professors, who have increasingly become transients among America's colleges, its research centers, its government agencies, and its largest private businesses.

It is becoming more evident that at the better colleges like Columbia most undergraduates care, and care deeply, about their institution. Occasionally, they are supercilious, uninformed, or poisonously hypercritical, but more often they are concerned and delightfully critical of lack of imagination, taste, alertness, initiative, humanness on the part of routine-centered administrators and preoccupied professors. Believe it or not, many College students stay at, or return to, Columbia because they like the place. Some even love it. Which, in our age of being "cool," is something.

Since 1950 or so we have had to live in a new world of rapid, unceasing change. To see these changes and to fully digest their consequences may well be the single most important activity that colleges like Columbia, which hope to remain significant, can engage in. The change to more prolonged education among today's most able young men is one of these changes. GCK



## Education vs. Research?

TO THE EDITOR:

Your main article on college finances in the Winter issue of *CCT* was excellent. It seems to me, however, that throughout the article you make one very important assumption that demands comment.

This assumption is that all the research activities of the faculty can be legitimately considered under the category "education." According to your tables, \$41 million of Columbia's \$97.7 budget go for "government-sponsored research." Is most of this item — the largest in the budget — related to the students at all?

Or, consider your figure caption: "Using a \$35,000 electron microscope. A second cause of greater expenses is the increasing cost of educating each college student." Just how much do the College's students use this \$35,000 piece of equipment?

In my three years at Columbia I have often wondered about the relation between education and research. I recognize that research sometimes is an aid to education, as President Kirk claims. Still, these two activities seem to be separate functions of the University, functions which conflict as well as complement each other . . .

Isn't it time for a new, full-scale investigation of the goals (actual as well as stated) of the University? If both education and research are considered as goals, how well can these twin goals be combined in one institution? Does an emphasis on research improve — or weaken — some divisions and departments of the University to the detriment of others? It seems to me that these questions, and other related ones, need to be brought into the open for careful examination.

WALTER VOM SAAL, JR. '66  
Staten Island, N.Y.

## Money Matters

TO THE EDITOR:

May I congratulate you on the excellence of your article, "The Coming Crisis in College Education: Finances." It is one of the best reviews I have ever read.

Your description of my term at Columbia as a development officer, however, is not entirely correct in all of the details, although it is correct in the essentials.

The College's development program did not follow my term, as you suggest. It was conceived and put into action by John T. Cahill '24, College Dean Harry Carman, and me, serviced by Joseph D. Coffee, Jr. '41. . . .

You write that the decentralization of fund-raising was "never promoted or even intended." On the contrary, if you will check with Dr. Frank Fackenthal '06, you will find that it was my first major

move on arrival at Columbia from Stanford. Vividly, I recall the icy stares of the deans of the various schools when Dr. Fackenthal and I presented the proposal to them and the Trustees. With the exception of Dr. Harry Carman of the College and Dr. Willard Rappleye of P & S, the plan was opposed by every school's dean. The deans, being human, wanted Dr. Fackenthal (then acting President), and later President Dwight Eisenhower, to continue the Nicholas Murray Butler policy of the University's president going forth and getting all the gifts, grants, and bequests.

Again, I congratulate you on the article. Other universities may follow your lead. And, many items you discuss may bring action. Columbia's overall financial income picture may have a new review. There may be questions raised about the average age of the Trustee's finance committee, about the University endowment's less than average growth, and about the over-reliance on banking procedures and banks in economic policy matters . . .

PAUL H. DAVIS  
Los Angeles, California  
College Consultant, *Reader's Digest*



## Dean Carman

TO THE EDITOR:

Your article on Harry is truly great. More than any other article about him, it is complete . . .

MRS. HARRY CARMAN  
New York, N.Y.

# Letters

TO THE EDITOR:

In your obituary of my former teacher and good friend, Dr. Harry Carman, you write of one "of his many involvements" as "24 years on New York City's Board of Education." Actually, Harry served on the Board of Higher Education, as a trustee of C.C.N.Y., Hunter, Brooklyn, and Queens senior colleges, and of six community colleges.

At the surprise 80th birthday party for Harry in Ferris Booth Hall last year, he described his work on this Board as one of his most satisfying activities. He was indeed an invaluable member . . .

JOHN C. THIRWALL '26  
Professor of English  
City College of New York

## Spectator Blues

TO THE EDITOR:

For several years I have been a quiet admirer of your magazine. Now, I should like to join the hordes of *CCT* devotees, whose praise you so generously publish.

May I limit my adulation to one of your many attributes: consistency. In particular, may I pay tribute to your abiding disdain for the Columbia *Daily Spectator*, and your tireless efforts to portray it in the poorest, falsest light possible. It is rare indeed that you succumb to the temptations of objectivity in describing College student affairs, especially those whose progressive political orientation you never fail to "report" with your reactionary tongue in cheek.

You are to be cited for creating a glib format and a slick style which clothe your ingrained bias with a veil of detachment that is, undoubtedly, seldom pierced by readers away from the campus scene.

DOV M. GRUNSCHLAG '63  
Former Editor, *Spectator*  
New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR:

. . . In the Winter issue of *CCT*, I was particularly amused by the comment in "Senioritis" (page 9) that *Spectator* gave full coverage to all the minutiae of the not-so-various protest groups, while excluding most of the other news of the campus. (Is it really true that they neglected to mention any senior class activities, except those they chose to attack,



and that they refused to even allow the name of the senior class president to appear on their pages?) Maybe things will look up a bit next year.

ARCHIE MACGREGOR '51  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

## That Tiny Band of Men

TO THE EDITOR:

Your article on the Columbia Band in the Winter issue recalls nostalgically what may have been the most memorable march that organization ever made. I played French horn in the band in 1928, when the march occurred.

In that year, three fliers named Fitzmaurice, von Huenefeld, and Koehl, made the first east-to-west crossing of the Atlantic. They had cracked up in Newfoundland, as I recall, and were brought back to New York for a ticker-tape parade. The Columbia College band was engaged to march in the parade.

We assembled at 8:00 in the morning at the Battery, an hour so early that most of us missed breakfast. About 45 minutes later we started marching. As we passed under the offices and apartments in lower New York, excited women threw papers and even hot cigarettes down on us. When we stopped once, one of the bandmen called up asking if they could throw some sandwiches instead. Some of the streets were paved with irregular cobblestones still, causing our horn mouthpieces to bang from time to time against our lips as we marched.

Around noon we broke ranks to let the official cars with the fliers and Mayor Grover Whalen go by to the reviewing stand; then we continued our march. At 4:00 at Fifth Avenue and 72nd Street, we were disbanded. All of us, hungry and weary, fell into taxicabs and drove back to the campus.

Each of us was supposed to get \$10 for the job. In mid-summer I received a letter from the band manager informing me that the fee had finally come through, but suggesting that I would probably prefer to contribute it to the band fund. The hunger and aching had by then ended, and I made

the contribution. It was possibly the hardest \$10 that I ever earned.

STANLEY BRAMS '31  
Detroit, Michigan

TO THE EDITOR:

Perhaps it is the prospect of my 35th birthday that brings this on, but I am starting to feel like an "old grad," given to reminiscing. It must have been your story about the Columbia Band in the Winter issue.

When I arrived at the College in September, 1948, totally without an inkling about college roles, I did make one effort to establish myself. I joined the College band. In high school, I had been an untalented tuba and trombone player, but I decided to try again.

During Band rehearsals there was a large and talented musical group, but at 12 noon on football Saturdays only some inconsiderable fraction of that group assembled at Baker Field. Great efforts were made to drill us rapidly in some sort of "formation."

Once when Syracuse was the visiting team, we marched up to the Syracuse stands, formed into a big "B" and "O" (ostensibly for "Big Orange"), and the tubas blared the Lifebuoy themes. The visitors' fans, I recall, booed with verve.

Another time, the visiting team was Navy. As I remember it, this was the first coast-to-coast TV transmission of a college football game, or something of that sort. At that time the College had just adopted *Sans Souci* as its "Alma Mater," separating itself from the noble but Teutonic "Alma Mater" of the University. The band formed a "concert formation" in front of the Columbia stands and we were instructed to play softly while the assembled faithful sang the old drinking song (the *new* Alma Mater) for the TV audience to hear. It immediately became clear that those in TV land would not hear "Sans Souci" because so few of the faithful knew all the words. Hunter Wiley, our director, urgently called upon half of us in the band to lower our instruments and swell the feeble chorus. But we didn't know the damned thing either.

I left the band after my freshman year to concentrate on political demonstrations against a degree for a Chilean dictator, for the non-unionized cafeteria workers (then already!), and the like. I forgot to return my band uniform at the time. Then it became one of those terrible things that you couldn't get rid of: there was no way of returning it after a year or so, and it couldn't be thrown out. I think it is still hanging in my mother's closet in Jersey City, N.J.

DAVID KETTLER '52  
Associate Professor of Political Science  
Ohio State University



## Movie Information

TO THE EDITOR:

The business of film-making is a highly speculative one, and the art of the film is indeed a difficult one to define. Since I feel that both need perceptive study, and since I am a professional film maker myself, I began Mr. Brian de Palma's article "About Modern Moviemaking" in the last issue with interest. With regret, I must report, though, that while his article is in places informative, it is more often confusing and misleading.

The main confusion in the article, I believe, stems from his failure to distinguish clearly between the "independent" amateur and the "independent" professional. It is quite improper to discuss these two individuals interchangeably, as the author does, since their artistic and commercial values are so different, although not necessarily opposed.

Mr. De Palma's most serious lapse from factual notation is his attempt to pinpoint some "revolution" in motion pictures to the advent of the inexpensive 16mm. camera. Such a camera was around a long time before the end of World War II (since 1922). It wasn't, and isn't, used very much for theatrical ventures simply because it doesn't produce images of satisfactory quality for large screens. Many young cinemadicts who yearn to show in theatres do use a 16mm. camera now, yes, but not because this is a new and relatively inexpensive piece of equipment; rather the young men of today have more money, time, and education than their counterparts of the Depression.

Mr. de Palma also seems to attribute the early successes of Bergman, Kurosawa and De Sica to the use of a 16mm. camera and small, non-professional crews. Nonsense. These artists never worked with this camera and they have always used full, professional crews. Moreover, Mr. de Palma asserts that Bergman and Kurosawa began making their films in the 1950's. Again, nonsense. Bergman has actually been making feature films since 1944 and Kurosawa since 1943.

WILLIAM KRONICK '55  
New York, N.Y.





## Around the Quads

### Noise on the Left

**L**AST SPRING, on May 7 to be exact, there was a fracas on campus caused by students from Columbia and elsewhere, as most alumni are aware. This fall, the tiny band of Columbia radicals has remained more orderly. Partly as a result of last spring's outburst, an opposition group of students—far more numerous than the radicals—has taken amorphous shape. Like the dissenters, they have put up a table on Low Plaza and a few of them have become as vociferous as the radicals.

It is difficult to assess the present student mood at Columbia. On the one hand there is a widespread and mounting disdain for what some call the "full-time protestors." Many students have noted that the same 20 or so students have appeared in the picket lines of C.O.R.E., the demonstrations of S.A.N.E., and the unruly assault of May 7. "Same guys, same slogans, different organization names," said one

junior cynically. Others have contended that many of the protestors never mention Communist China or, if pushed, will defend it as a more "democratic" and "honest" nation than the United States. Even numerous faculty members have begun to comment on the "unreality" of some of the protestors. Sociology Professor Daniel Bell, a long-time social critic himself, said, "Much of present-day radicalism is at its worst posturing; at its best, rhetorical. What are the *real* choices?"

On the other hand, there is a growing uneasiness among many College undergraduates that the Vietnam war is not being properly handled, that President Johnson and his top aides have done an inadequate job explaining the issues at stake and the purposes behind our involvement, that Vietnam may not be the right theatre for challenging the unclothed imperialist ambitions of Red China, and that a few local draft boards are becoming too arbitrary

about re-classifying students for the draft. Said one baffled student, "The North Vietnamese may be murderous aggressors, pushed and supported by China, but South Vietnamese leaders, whom we are supporting, are selfish and inept grafters."

The May 7 flurry was a curious event. May 7 was the day for the traditional N.R.O.T.C. award ceremonies (at 3:00 p.m.) and several small groups had planned to meet at Claremont Avenue at 116th Street to arrange to picket at its edges. A mimeographed flyer from the May 2 Movement urged students from all colleges in the city to join the protest against the "militarist" policies of Columbia. But it rained on May 7. About 65 persons met anyway and quickly moved into the lounge of Columbia's Ferris Booth Hall, where they demanded and received an emergency permit to meet. When they learned that the N.R.O.T.C. ceremony was to be held *indoors* in the



Low Library rotunda, they decided to picket under the porch in front of Low Library. About 2:05 p.m. the demonstrators marched up the steps, where they were joined by some 15 other students, carrying signs denouncing the Vietnam war, the Dominican Republic intervention, U.S. Government officials, the N.R.O.T.C., and Columbia. The group was not "led" in any military fashion, but it was spearheaded by violently anti-American students belonging to the Progressive Labor Movement, May 2nd Movement, and Youth Against War and Fascism and the increasingly hostile Students for Democratic Society. A majority of the students were from Columbia, but a considerable portion of the 80 demonstrators was not.

A few attempted to enter the building, but were informed that entry was by invitation only and that the rotunda was expected to be completely filled with parents of N.R.O.T.C. students and guests. The protesters then locked arms and refused to allow all Naval officers to enter the building; several demonstrators peeled off to block the side doors too. Parents, Navy officers and midshipmen, and the Navy Band were forced to remain outside in the drizzling rain. The Proctor of the University, William Kahn, and one assistant professor of Naval Science both asked the students not to obstruct the movement of people in and out of Low Library, but they were ignored and hooted at.

Partly to crowd under the columned porch of Low to get out of the rain themselves and partly to force entry into the building, some demonstrators, chanting "End the War," also began to press against the glass front doors. When one surge caused one of the glass doors to break, endangering students with its jagged glass edges, Adam De Nisco, the University's Chief Security Officer, who was at the front doors, called the local precinct for police assistance to control the protestors, who had by 2:20 been joined by another 30 to 40 students, many of whom decided to help the disruption as much in a spirit of hijinks as in political protest.

At 2:30, 23 policemen arrived. They immediately broke through the center of the group to provide access to the building and relieve the pressure on the doors. In the process they forcefully shoved some students aside. A

small group of anti-pickets had by now gathered and one or two of them also pushed a few demonstrators away. One female demonstrator—not a Columbia student—started hitting a policeman in the groin with her umbrella; when another policeman yanked her away, she ran down the stairs shrieking "Police Brutality!" Several of the spectators, who now numbered about 100, roared with laughter.

Assistant Dean Irving De Koff arrived for the ceremony at 2:40, saw the crowd of students and the police, and pleaded with the demonstrators to remain orderly. There were cries of "Let him speak," but most of the protestors kept shouting and pushing. One student spat at him. The police captain also tried to speak to the crowd but was shouted down. Then, Vice President Chamberlain called the police inside Low Library and went outside to reason with the students. Very quickly after, President Kirk himself stepped out in front of the doors and tried to talk to the surging mob. He was not allowed to speak, but was submitted to obscenities, boos, and angry yells such as "Get the cops off the campus!" and "What do you know about education?" Dr. Kirk said, "I see you are in no mood to talk," and he and Dr. Chamberlain returned inside, and called off the N.R.O.T.C. ceremony.

At this point a number of the spectators began to chastise the protestors and several small fights broke out. A few of the departing parents and guests made slashing remarks at them. Associate Dean John Alexander and Assistant Dean De Koff took the names of some of the demonstrating students. The next day, Saturday, May 8, President Kirk called the deans of the College, the Engineering School, and the Graduate Faculties into his office and asked for a prompt and thorough investigation. Rumors quickly began to circulate among the students that those demonstrators who were Columbia students would be expelled from the University because of their violation of the well-known ruling of President Kirk that demonstrations on the campus were perfectly permissible so long as they did not disrupt normal academic activities.

On Monday morning the protestors distributed a message mimeographed on orange paper. It announced a special protest meeting that night in Earl Hall and was alleged to have been written by Key Martin '66, a leader in Youth Against War and Fascism. The message also contended that the demonstration had been "spontaneous," that the students were "attacked by two score or more of N.Y.C. policemen," that the University was engaged in a

N.R.O.T.C. Award Ceremony  
*The cause of much sound and fury*





Protestors on Commencement day  
*Hysteria, contrition, and deep feelings*

"witch hunt . . . against every progressive Columbia organization" in an "attempt to squash free speech and academic activity which is not to its liking." It urged everyone to attend the rally to "find out the truth about what really happened."

The Monday evening of May 10 was a hot, humid one, but over 600 students in shirt sleeves filled Earl Hall to overflowing. A group of 15 students in the rear held signs saying "Free Speech, Not Anarchy." After a graduate philosophy student said that the meeting would be "primarily an informative one," Richard Greeman, an instructor in the French department, who arrived after the police did and saw the demonstration from the outer fringes, said he was "sad about the incident," but that the University was at fault for calling the police, and that he was concerned about the possible loss of radical leaders from the campus. Reuel Liebert '65, one of the demonstrators, said that while the pickets did methodically block the entry of all N.R.O.T.C. people to Low Library, it was all done peacefully as a simple act of non-violent resistance to University

immorality. He went on, "Then the police came and the violence was overwhelming. We were beaten with nightsticks; girls had clothing torn off; one student was kidney-punched and dragged off; and one cop threatened to shoot a student. No one attempted to negotiate with us." Boos, catcalls, and laughter. The pickets in the rear started chanting "Tell the Truth." The moderator asked for quiet and a respect for the thoughts of others. Michael Flug '66, dressed in a coat and tie, rose to speak.

Flug, one of the busiest activists, denied that anyone had planned the event, and suggested that "the Administration" would use this demonstration to mete out "revenge punishment" to all those who, like Flug, had "a long record of differences with the University." He said, "I hope all of you here will attack the University who will undoubtedly punish people who have done nothing." More boos. Also cheers, and cries of "Let them speak." When the hecklers remained unruly, the moderator asked if one of them would like to speak. One N.R.O.T.C. student accepted. He said that no policemen even

had clubs (they don't do them only after 4:00 p.m., hence the "nightsticks" appellation); that no one was punched; and that a police captain *had* asked them to stop blocking the door. He asked why, if the demonstration was spontaneous, the protesters had placards and a plan to block the doors. He asked why the students were all expecting to be expelled when the University had not even begun its inquiry yet. He closed by saying, "The University also has rights—to continue its enterprise. You students have smeared the great reputation of Columbia." To the last remark, about 50 of those sympathetic to the protesters applauded, cheered, and laughed derisively. Those supporting the speaker became mad, and a brief fight broke out in the rear.

Next, the Rev. Henry Malcolm, the Protestant counselor, who was on the stage, got up and said, "Civil disobedience is appropriate in certain few situations; it was not appropriate here. We should all work for greater peace and social justice, but not ask the University to resolve issues like Vietnam over which it has no control." He was followed by another French instructor,



Peter Haidu, who said that demonstrations were often useful "but to confuse government actions in Vietnam with an N.R.O.T.C. review is ridiculous. Militarism is an evil but I would rather have military officers trained in liberal arts colleges than those who are not." He said he regretted that the police had been called and hoped that the University would be lenient.

Last, David Gilbert '66, Columbia's delegate to the Students for a Democratic Society and one of the demonstrators, spoke calmly in a strong Boston accent. He told how the students probably would not have the "basic rights" of counsel and cross-examination during the investigation and that their penalties "will probably be more severe than those for panty raids." He also said, "We students want a voice in determining courses, faculty tenure, and administrative policies and procedures." He announced that there would be a sundial rally the next day at noon, and told everyone where they could pick up literature about the radical groups.

That same day, Monday, May 10, President Kirk sent a memorandum to all the faculty informing them of the incident and of the fact that there would be an investigation. In it, he said the student demonstrators had conducted themselves like a "hysterical mob," and had provoked the city police, who had been brought in to quell the disorder and free the doors. The next day the Columbia chapter of the American Association of University Professors met, and passed a communication condemning "illegal actions" taken by the students but urging President Kirk to be lenient with them and to allow an A.A.U.P. observer to witness the hearings.

On May 12, 13, and 14, Vice President Chamberlain, the three deans, Professor Lewis Leary representing the A.A.U.P., and witnesses of the actions such as Mr. De Nisco, Proctor William Kahn, Associate Dean Alexander and Assistant Dean De Koff met for a total of 18 hours to hear 12 students identified as participants explain their actions. Prior to the hearings, the Columbia University Student Council had sent a statement from 11 of the 12 students expressing regret for their roles in the incident which "constituted an infringement on the rights of the participants in the N.R.O.T.C. cere-

monies." The signed statement from the 11 said, "We did not intend to be discourteous and regret the disruption that took place . . . we did intend, however, to demonstrate and express our deeply felt moral convictions." Attached was a petition by numerous professors again urging leniency because of the evident contrition in the statement. Another petition, bearing the names of 1,200 students, came in to the panel urging that the students who were primarily responsible for the event be expelled because of their refusal to recognize the rights of others and to respect the academic enterprise.

At the inquiry the students were permitted to call witnesses if there were any basic differences on the facts presented, but none did. On the last day of the inquiry, 38 of the other student participants sent in letters of confession in an expression of solidarity. Over the week-end of May 15-16 the Vice President and the deans decided the following:

1. That each student who participated in the May 7 incident "be censured in the strongest possible terms by his Dean for his part in denying to a properly constituted Columbia group their legitimate rights as freshmen and members of this University . . . and for bringing shame upon this institution and all its members."
2. That the letter of censure contain a clear warning that future violation "will subject him to the possibility of dismissal."
3. That President Kirk appoint a committee of faculty, students, and administrators "to examine . . . the proper boundaries of civil disobedience on the campus."

In his letter to the May 7 participants from the College, Dean David B. Truman wrote:

This University has long been regarded as foremost in its dedication to and protection of the rights of all its members. We do not accept with equanimity any abuse of these rights. You were involved in an action which can only be regarded as striking at the very foundations of free speech and free assembly. The Columbia community views with grave concern and abhorrence any action which threatens, much less prevents the exercise of its freedoms. As a participant you cannot escape responsibility for your own acts . . . I regard this letter of censure as an action more severe than probation and just short of suspension.

The reaction to the panel's disciplinary action was, among the faculty,

overwhelmingly favorable, among the students more mixed. While it seems safe to say that a majority thought it an appropriate action, a large minority thought it too lenient ("They would not have been that soft on Rockwell fascists, Birchites, or panty raiders," said one indignant junior) and a small minority thought it a bit harsh ("While Americans are butchering Vietnamese, students get slapped for blocking a door," said an equally indignant sophomore).

All this happened on the very eve of final examinations. During "finals," feelings were suppressed as well as they could, only to flair up again slightly during graduation ceremonies. The N.R.O.T.C. ceremony had been re-scheduled at 11:00 a.m. on June 1, the day of the all-University Commencement, and the student critics planned another demonstration. This time the University asked for faculty marshals in academic costume to see that the pickets did not disrupt the whole graduation, especially since Chancellor Ludwig Erhard of Germany was among those receiving an honorary degree.

On Monday, May 31, at the College's annual Class Day ceremony, valedictorian Joram Szekely stunned the crowd gathered so comfortably

Student table on Low Plaza  
1,200 urged expulsion for the protestors



## Student Radical Groups

### The Revolutionary Left

#### PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT—

A tiny, militant, highly belligerent pro-Maoist group. They support Red China, the Viet Cong, and "people's revolutions" everywhere, and all potentially revolutionary groups within the U.S.A. Unlike old-line Marxists, the P.L.M. believes that race and nationalism are more effective bases for revolt than economic class. One of their slogans is "In the Ghetto lies the Revolution." Most of them feel that the Chinese, unlike the Russians, "really know how to reach the people." They campaign vigorously against all U.S. foreign involvements of any kind, arguing that "the people" and their "liberators" must be allowed to bring about social reforms unmoled. Dedicated, fierce, they have a newspaper, *Challenge*, a pamphlet, *PL*, and a magazine, *Marxist-Leninist Quarterly*. Source of their financing is unknown. Virtually no members at Columbia.

**MAY 2 MOVEMENT**—Name derives from New York march against Vietnam war on May 2, 1964. Originally backed by Albert Maher, son of a millionaire Houston industrialist and three-time Harvard dropout. Like P.L.M., with whom they sometimes work, they see U.S.A. as the chief threat to world freedom and social progress, are against U.S. foreign involvements, and for all "wars of liberation." Organization-conscious but not entirely militant, they protest against capitalist culture as well as political and economic "imperialism," and attract a more arty and romantic following. Extremely action-oriented, colorful, reckless about facts, inflammatory. M-2-M is pro-Castro, pro-Viet Cong, and frequently anarchistic. Would like to "tear down the entire Power Structure," but to what end is seldom discussed. Have a paper called the *Free Student*, which is primarily concerned with student revolts on any campus. At Columbia they have about six to eight members, mostly graduate students.

**YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM**—They regard most authorities in the capitalist system as "fascists," and are violently, grimly anti-American. Like P.L.M. and M-2-M, they are against "U.S. imperialism," for all "people's revolutions." Not actively pro-Red China, they find China more "democratic" and "concerned for the poor" and "peace-loving." Rather independent, Y.A.W.F. prefers their own literature and demonstrations, aimed at revealing the "naked and brutal exploitation" behind supposedly democratic forms. They stress "police brutality," rent strikes, and other procedures to "cripple and destroy" the "Fascist power structure." Y.A.W.F. is said to

have originated when C.C.N.Y. students demonstrated against a speech by Jacobin Rockwell at Hunter College in 1962. Perhaps four or five students at Columbia belong to this group.

### The Marxist Left

**YOUTH SOCIALIST ALLIANCE**—Young Trotskyites, connected with the Socialist Workers Party. Still believe in furthering revolutionary goals through the working class, especially factory proletariat. Still hope for an international socialist society. Have a fairly strong line. No known members at Columbia.

**SPARTACIST LEAGUE**—Tiny, Trotskyite splinter group. Feel that Y.S.A. is "selling out" by occasionally supporting Socialist parties who join capitalist governments, such as happened in Ceylon. They prefer pure workers' revolts. Believe that both China and Cuba are "deformed workers' states." Four or five students at Columbia belong.

**DU BOIS CLUBS**—Founded in June 1964 by children of old Marxists. Their position is mildly pro-Soviet: "Soviet Russia is a little more on the right track than the United States." Intellectual, actively reformist. Pro-poverty program, pro-civil-rights, active in S.N.C.C. Many even back President Johnson. Centered in San Francisco and Chicago. No known members at Columbia.

**YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE**—Norman Thomas and Fabian socialists. Pacifist, trade unionist, moralistic, jealously organization-oriented. Discussion rather than action-oriented. Two or three Columbia students belong.

### The Reformist, Pacifist Left

**STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY**—Came out of the old League for Industrial Democracy. Interested in "democratizing" every institution in American society, they strive for worker participation in economic organizations, student power in educational decision-making, Negro control over white welfare programs. A loose organization with local autonomy. Varied membership—from pro-Red China students to Young Democrats. Their basic position paper is the "Port Huron Statement" of 1962 stating that they will help the poor and powerless "as the problems arise." Originally a reformist group that did much social work, S.D.S. has on many campuses become vociferously anti-American and under the influence of the revolutionary left on the Vietnam issue. About 15 to 20 students at Columbia are affiliated, including several females.

**STUDENT PEACE UNION**—Diminishing group started by S.A.N.E. and Y.P.S.L. It is a pacifist group. Against all wars, military conscription, and especially nuclear testing. Whereas S.A.N.E. included professors and some leading citizens, S.P.U. has had a more mixed membership—from pleasant guitarists to nervous and unstable youths. Many are pro-Bertrand Russell. No representation at Columbia currently.

**INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE ON VIETNAM**—A catch-all group from P.L.M. and May 2 members to Hoover Republican isolationists who seek to halt U.S. participation in the Vietnam civil war. Many are serious critics of U.S. foreign policy, others are pacifists, some are extremists. A large number are naive about Red China. Some of their demonstrations have been organized or taken over by members of the more activist revolutionary left. A floating group of 20 to 40 students are active at Columbia.

### Pro-Negro Left

**STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE**—Four years old, S.N.C.C. tries to organize and activate Negroes, primarily in the South, by working with them in their communities. Members have been vigorously trying to get Negroes the vote, equal accommodations, etc., frequently by non-violent demonstrations. Many white students are members, a few of whom Negro leaders are trying to exclude for their "recklessness" and "adventurism." Largely a summer activity for Columbia students, about 10 of whom annually participate.

**CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY**—C.O.R.E. is attempting to gain equality for Negroes at every level, sometimes by demonstrating against far-removed people and demonstrations (banks, corporations, World's Fair, etc.) which they think are subtly behind discriminatory practices. Organization has become increasingly white-dominated, especially at the student level, and is sometimes used by students to protest against "authority," "bureaucracy," "power structure" as much as to help Negroes. There is a Columbia chapter with about 25 members.

**NORTHERN STUDENT MOVEMENT**—A tiny, mainly Negro group that is trying to help Negroes better themselves by making them more conscious of their potential and power. Quiet, unpublishing, they work to eliminate sub-standard housing, poor schools, and other things that handicap Negroes. They are very poor but have received a foundation grant to keep going. Several students from Columbia have participated in their efforts.

under the sun in snug Van Am quadrangle by discarding the tradition of polite address and denouncing the "political activity" of some students at the College and their "outright and spiteful disregard for University authority."

Said Szekely, an Israeli citizen and a refugee from European persecution who has been given financial aid at Columbia and lots of faculty attention because of his abilities of mind, "A student ought to know that admission

to an institution of higher learning is not an inherent right of his, but a privilege." He went on, "We students have come to Columbia for a single purpose—to obtain an education. We ought therefore to devote all our efforts to



this purpose . . . and leave teaching to the teachers and administration to the administrators." Applause and boos punctuated the stately ceremony. After the ceremony: "It's about time someone was frank with the crackpot critics;" "It's the narrow philosophy of the scholarly grind;" "I think he overstated his case but basically he's right; America can't allow its universities to become political cells like the South American schools."

The next morning was the postponed N.R.O.T.C. ceremony. Over 120 faculty turned out in academic robes to act as marshals, and some arrived as early as 9:30 for the 11:00 ceremony. About 200 of the alumni back for graduation and the Alumni Federation Luncheon walked over to Low Plaza to see the pickets. Dozens of students drifted toward the steps of Low Library. More than 40 members of the press appeared, several with TV cameras, ready for the newsworthy worst. Then, at 10:40, someone said, "Here they come." Led by Proctor Kahn, 22 pickets crossed College Walk and solemnly, even sheepishly, formed a moving oval of bodies to the west of the statue of Alma Mater.

The 22 included two College seniors and one Barnard girl in graduation robes, one man about 60, a middle-aged woman, and two students with C.C.N.Y. sweatshirts. They carried signs saying, "The University is a Tool of the War Machine," "Columbia Honors Militarism, Punishes Protest," "Don't Train Killers for Vietnam," and the like. One student stood in the center of the oval wearing a white armband on which had been written in Magic Marker "Picket Captain." At one point someone raised a Viet Cong flag. While hundreds watched out of curiosity, the 22 pickets chanted "End the war in Vietnam; stop R.O.T.C. now." One College alumnus who had flown in from Pittsburgh was stupefied. "You mean *that* tiny group of boys has created all the ruckus I've been reading about? Two dozen students out of 15,000 at Columbia! Either they're mighty effective noisemakers or the U.S. press has gone crazy."

That afternoon, at Columbia's majestic Commencement, President Kirk told the 12,000 persons in attendance that a university cannot yield to the impassioned critics of either the right or the left but must maintain its independ-

ence and unimpassioned pursuit of truth. He cautioned each professor to "think twice" before making a ringing public declaration of his views on a controversial subject if it is far removed from his own area of scholarly competence and he warned each student not to "interfere forcibly either with free expression of differing views or with the activities that derive therefrom." Obviously speaking with both the May 7 incident and the horrible year at Berkeley in mind, Dr. Kirk called for greater maturity, wisdom, and responsibility. Some thought it one of the most sincere and courageous of the recent speeches of the President, who is not a bold or colorful speaker. Others charged it as being "characteristically moderate" and "patronizing."

President Kirk's remarks, in a much quieter way, have become the subject of considerable debate too. After a speech by the President in Hartford this fall, one professor said, "Dr. Kirk has me baffled. When he says, 'A keen awareness of the problems, the shortcomings, and the complexities of our society and our world is indispensable for responsible adulthood,' I can't figure out whether he has revived some simple, beautiful truth which all of us have become too sophisticated to appreciate or presented an obvious banality that has been the defense of many of the

more conservative, the less creative, and least moral men in history."

## *Everything But the Scholarly Heart*

WHILE PRESIDENT KIRK and the few radicals held many people's attention on campus last spring, the chief academic and physical plant planners for the University—Dr. Jacques Barzun '27, Dean of Faculties and Provost, Dr. Ralph Halford, Dean of the Graduate Faculties, and Stanley Salmen, Coordinator of University Planning—have become the center of attention among students and faculty this fall. The reason, according to the critics, is that they have been negligent in providing proper working conditions for scholars in some of the sciences—zoology, botany, biochemistry, and psychology in particular. As a result, a few of Columbia's professors have in recent years decided to go elsewhere, and the departments of zoology and psychology, both of which were probably the best in the nation until the 1950's, are no longer reputed to be among the nation's very best, although they both can still boast of several eminent scholar-teachers.

Botany and zoology have in the past 15 years been deeply affected by the considerable advances of biochemistry.

President Kirk at a Fireside Chat in Carman Hall  
*Profoundly basic or basically conservative?*



In a few universities the biochemists have succeeded in dominating the subjects and modes of inquiry in zoology and botany and have forced certain traditional—and still important—areas of research aside. In others, the biochemists have been regarded as narrow, single-minded interlopers. Columbia's problem has been to find a balance between the two extremes, to keep many of the traditional concerns of both zoology and botany and to incorporate the new, basic—and unifying—work of biochemistry. In attempting to work out a balance some scholarly tempers have occasionally flared.

The occasional disagreements have been aggravated by the lack of first-class laboratories and offices at Columbia for the scientists in those fields. For over a decade, Columbia officials have said that the University's greatest need is for a new Life Sciences building, but they have done pitifully little about it. It would cost about \$10 million; but Federal aid has paid for up to one-half the cost of other universities' science buildings. Some professors and students are quick to point out that the University has built a new Law School, Business School, and Engineering School, has added to the Medical School, and is building a huge \$20 million Graduate School of International Studies. "All of these professional schools are among the best in the world, but aren't Kirk and Barzun neglecting the scholarly heart of Columbia—the College and Graduate Faculties?" asked one professor.

Like the botanists and zoologists, the psychologists are packed into Schermerhorn Hall and forced to operate with overcrowded and inadequate laboratory facilities. Proud men, they have inherited the great tradition of James McKeen Cattell, the father of psychological testing in the U.S.; Robert Woodworth who dominated experimental psychology in the nation for two decades; Robert Thorndike, America's foremost educational psychologist; Albert Poffenberger, a leader in applied psychology and physiology; Gardner Murphy, outstanding social and developmental psychologist, and Fred Keller, renowned authority on learning—men who have shaped the study of psychology in the modern world. Over the past 45 years the department has turned out more Ph.D.'s than any other psychology department

in America; and has caused Columbia College to be ninth in the nation in the production of students who become psychologists, despite the tiny size of the College compared with most state universities. Along with the University of Chicago, Columbia College has had the highest percentage of undergraduates going into psychological practice, teaching, and research in the nation.

Yet the department is housed in cramped, dark quarters in the lower floors of Schermerhorn, much the same space it had before 1946, when Professor Keller, aided by Dr. William Schoenfeld, revolutionized the teaching of psychology to undergraduates with their famous rat experimentation. (Keller & Schoenfeld personally designed the course, wrote the textbook, and built all the laboratory equipment, aided by three other members of the faculty, in the summer of 1946.) The success of undergraduate psychology at Columbia has been such that the space needs of the department have doubled. While Brown, Princeton, Harvard, Duke, Indiana, Missouri, and other universities have erected new buildings for psychological teaching and research, Columbia's administrators have given their psychologists only an additional room here and there. The psychologists now work in pockets of space in Lewisohn, Mathematics, the basement of Kent Hall, on 125th Street, and in an old town house on 117th Street. "We feel we've been reinforced negatively for positive behavior," said one teacher.

One difficulty is that Dean of Faculties Barzun has never thought much of experimental psychology and has said so and written so publicly, even though it has become the dominant school of psychology in America. But even he now concedes that, "We need a Life Sciences building very badly," although he admits that plans for the structure are not much beyond what they were 10 years ago.

Many of the College students have become increasingly puzzled over what they regard as the University's lack of foresight and concern for the scholars in these departments. *Spectator* has printed many panicky columns about it; unfortunately the student reporters have mixed up all sorts of ingredients in the situation. Most informed professors, however, including most of those in these underprivileged departments,

feel that the problem is fairly special—other sciences such as physics, geology, and chemistry have departments that are among the world's best—and that even in the zoology, biochemistry, and psychology departments there is little that a new building, a few appointments, and some better administrative direction couldn't cure fast.

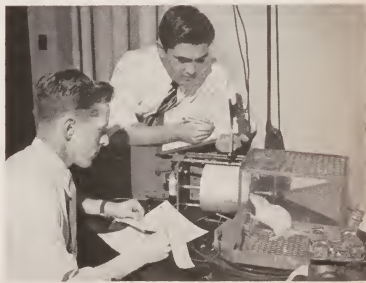
## The New Face of Hamilton Hall

THE MAIN FLOOR of Hamilton Hall is undergoing a major renovation. In order to provide more suitable facilities for the deans and for the College students, who had to wait awkwardly in the public halls to see them, and to bring the College's Admissions office to Hamilton Hall (built in 1907 as "the home of Columbia College"), the University allocated \$185,000 for the changes and beautification. Dean Truman said it is the first step in a general refurbishing of Hamilton, the College's main classroom and faculty office building.

Until this summer, when the renovation began the College's deans had been working in the same space occupied by Dean Hawkes and Associate Dean McKnight '21 in the late 1920's. The College enrollment had grown from 1,700 to 2,650 and the daily visits to the deans had increased at least five-fold. "Now students, faculty, and visitors will be enabled to meet deans with greater privacy, and personal attention," said Dean Truman.

When the work is finished this winter, the entire main floor of Hamilton will be devoted to College administrative offices. The west end will house a reception room and offices for the two associate deans and three of the assist-

Undergraduates in the psychology lab  
A revolution in the teaching of psychology







Freshmen exploring the campus  
in September

*More alumni sons and almost no  
commuters*

ant deans. The east end will contain a reception room and offices for the Admissions Office, headed by Henry Coleman '46. The center portion of the floor will continue to be the Dean's office, only it has been handsomely redecorated and enlarged to handle the heavier and more various traffic.

Other parts of the College have been made more lovely too. The Ferris Booth Hall Lounge has been refurbished; the stately wood-paneled lounge in John Jay Hall has been redecorated with great care; the Lion's Den has undergone beneficial lighting and furniture alterations; and a delightful cork-lined snack room with Thonet chairs, conceived by James MacDonalld, Columbia's imaginative Manager of Food Services, has been installed in the basement of John Jay.

### *The Novitiates*

**L**AST YEAR, 3,277 students applied for admission to the College as part of the 700-man Class of 1969. It was the largest number ever to apply.

In many ways it is like most other recent classes. The new class has students from 46 states and 23 foreign countries. About 60 per cent ranked in the top tenth of their classes, nearly one in four ranked in the top two per

cent, and the College Board scores are high as ever. There are 14 National Merit Scholars and a number of other national scholarship winners. About 67 per cent of the freshmen have scholarships from some source, the highest percentage in the nation. There is a plenitude of student body presidents, science award winners, athletic captains, editors, and the like.

In some ways, though, it is slightly different. For one thing, there are almost no commuters. Only 7 per cent of the freshmen are living at home. For another, the percentage of those from states not adjacent to New York has increased to 52 per cent, making the class a more truly national one. And, the number of College alumni sons has risen again, to 94, or 13.4 per cent of the class.

During Freshman Week Orientation, run superbly by Tod Hawkes '66 of Topeka, Kansas, the Class of 1969 listened to two of the best addresses to freshmen we have ever heard. One was by Dean David Truman. The dean explained the aims of liberal education and then described eloquently some of the hazards of undergraduate life. These, he said, were: "cheating yourself" by playing it cool and uncommitted, thus depriving oneself of the joy found in purpose and the struggle for values; "impatience" with competition, setbacks, and the inability to see the worth of everything immediately; and "depression" about not knowing what to do with one's life.

The other was a remarkable speech given by history professor Fritz Stern 46 to the Class of 1969 at the Freshman Banquet. He began by saying to the young men that he was going to describe "the earthquake that shook and transfigured the world into which you were born . . . My purpose in doing this—and I'm not ashamed to admit that scholarly discourses may have a moral purpose—is the hope that by realizing the extent and temporary character of the disaster that preceded you, you will get a firmer sense of the permanence as well as the precariousness of our civilization, a better perspective of your own dissatisfaction and discontents, and a better realization of your own historical role and responsibility."

Professor Stern said that he thought that the years from 1915 to 1945 "must be considered as a distinct era of connected events" which "in the magni-

tude of disaster . . . surpassed the first Thirty Years War and in its impact on society equalled the revolutionary period from 1789 to 1815."

After a brilliant interpretation of the wars, depressions, political irrationalism, social and economic changes, genocide, physical destruction, and cultural malaise of Europe during those three decades, Professor Stern went on:

You are the first generation to have been born after this (second) Thirty Years War . . . If I read the signs correctly, your generation emerges with new questions . . . In the decades I described people were so busy surviving and so intent on salvaging even a measure of freedom that they often failed to ask the fundamental questions about the dignity of man, the possibilities of beauty in modern life, and the translation of modern life into the good life . . .

I detect a note of impatience, even of anger, in the present generation. That's your prerogative—or so the young always assume. I also sense a note of hostility to all tradition. This alarms me. Justified exasperation of the present must not lead to a repudiation of the past. Reach across the preceding decades which I have tried to show you were years of struggle and survival; you will find inspiration in earlier thought and earlier aspirations . . .

The struggle of what I have called the second Thirty Years War may seem irrelevant to you and your aspirations. Remember that in that period men struggled to preserve or regain their freedom, and that that struggle never ceases . . . Freedom is a fragile product of civilization. It has ever been in jeopardy, and it has perhaps never been threatened so insidiously and in so many ways as in the present age.

Remember that so radical a Marxist revolutionary as Rosa Luxemburg cried out weeks before her death, "Freedom is always freedom for the man who disagrees with you." Whatever else you seek, test your aim and your means by the question: is this going to injure another man's freedom? Freedom is not a bourgeois sham, but the precondition of a moral and human life. Speak of it rarely, forget it never, cherish it always.

After five seconds of stunned silence, the 700 freshmen rose as one to give a standing ovation to Professor Stern. Thirty-six hours later they began classes.

### *A Plump Herring*

**A** 300 LB. POLITICIAN threw a real scare into the College community for a few days this October. The corporation counsel of Jersey City, N.J., one

T. James Tumulty, claimed that he had "discovered" a "119-year-old" agreement entitling Jersey City to an annual scholarship to Columbia College. With great pre-election fervor—and not a little wit—Tumulty issued a ringing declaration that the College "owed" Jersey City about 114 scholarships, and the usually reliable *New York Times* was suckered into printing the news of the "finding." The Columbia admissions officials and undergraduates gasped the morning they read the news.

There actually existed such an agreement, only a Jersey City Commissioner named August Heckman had discovered it six years earlier. Written in 1820 by the Trustees of the College, it promised free scholarships:

Two to each of the following bodies, viz.: The Corporation of New York City; and of Brooklyn City; Mercantile Library Association; Mechanics Institute; General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen in New York City; and American Institute. Four to the Alumni Association of the College; one to the *Corporation Counsel of Jersey City*, and to each religious denomination in New York City, and to each school which may send four students and pay their fees.

M. Halsey Thomas, then the knowledgeable curator of Columbia, now University archivist at Princeton, dug into the records and found that on April 1, 1878, the Trustees repealed these free scholarships because they had fallen into disuse. The *Herald-Tribune* had printed the whole story in July 11, 1959.

Strangely, neither the television stations, nor the *N.Y. Times*, nor Mr. Tumulty ever told the *facts* of the story after learning them. Some things are obviously news, and others are not.

### *Bagpipes, Anyone?*

EVERY FRIDAY EVENING at Columbia since November 1964, the sound of bagpipe music has been heard flowing out of the fourth floor windows of Ferris Booth Hall. On still nights the shrill noise could be picked up as far south as 110th St. and as far north as the Juilliard School of Music.

The music is produced by a six-man group of bagpipers whose leader and chief teacher is Alan Campbell '66, a National Merit Scholar from Connecticut. The group hopes to form a small



Bagpiper Alan Campbell '66  
*Grace notes make the difference*

marching band at Columbia one day, and they have already performed at Homecoming this fall. Campbell, a short, witty Dean's List student, began playing the bagpipe as a boy with a local group of pipers in Fairfield, Connecticut, and now plays with a band in New York "to keep up." He has taught the other five College men how to play the bagpipe, and all of them have become so enthusiastic they went out and purchased their own instrument (for about \$100). About 15 others are learning to play from Campbell on a "chanter," an inexpensive practice instrument.

Campbell told us the bagpipe is an ancient instrument, the bags on it are still made of goatskin. The instrument needs to be played almost daily "to keep the pipes from getting dry." A good piper can be distinguished from an average one by his "grace notes," fast notes that, according to Campbell, "make piping truly beautiful." The uniforms of a bagpipe band are often more expensive than the bagpipe: kilts can run \$40; the sporran, or heavy leather pouch, to keep the kilt down, \$10; belt, socks, jacket, bonnet, and stout shoes, another \$80.

Said Campbell: "The ideal band is composed of 20 pipers, four snare drummers, two tenor drummers, and one bass drummer. We don't know whether there is that much interest in piping at the College, but we are trying to generate some. Our biggest problem is that of every extracurricular activity—enough money."

### *Humanities A Scrutinized*

HUMANITIES C1000x—C1002y, known as Humanities A1-A2 before IBM computers came to the Registrar's Office at Columbia, has been a required course for freshmen for 28 years. Generations of College men have named it their most memorable course, and numerous other colleges have copied its format. Last year, the Dean's Committee on Instruction wondered if the famous course needed renovation, especially now that entering students at the College are better prepared, and so undertook a small study of it.

At the beginning of last year all freshmen of the Class of 1968 were asked how many books on the Humanities reading list they had already read. At the end of their first semester, Dr. Victor Hanzeli, assistant professor of Romance Languages at the University of Washington, who spent last year at the College as an administrative intern under a grant from the Ellis Phillips Foundation, interviewed at length 19 of the 30 members of the class who had previously read 13 or more of the 19 books on the first-term list.

Dr. Hanzeli's report "Student Response to the Humanities A Course" surprised several professors. The well-read freshmen were just as pleased with the course as less well-read students of the past had been. Rather than complaining about having to re-read many of the great works of literature and philosophy, the precocious frosh belittled their first reading of the books in secondary school as "naïve" and "superficial" and turned on their earlier teachers as lacking perception of the books as works of art. (A 1963 investigation of Humanities A also found that most of the "A" students found re-reading the classics "very valuable.") Most surprising, perhaps, was that most of the freshmen interviewed were strongly opposed to starting "special sections" of the course for those students who had already read many of the books.

There were some complaints. Most prominent was that the amount of reading was too heavy—19 masterpieces in 14 weeks. But, according to Dr. Hanzeli, "These students did not strike me as trying to promote a softening of the course; they appeared to deplore sincerely the lack of opportunity to dwell a little longer on works whose value



they clearly recognized." Another gripe concerned the 10-minute quizzes given on the day that the assigned readings are expected to have been completed. They are designed to assure a thorough reading of the books on a regular schedule. They accomplish this end in large part, but not a few students use "trots," or "ponies," on occasion when they haven't completed the reading—and do so with some success. Some students find the quizzes "irksome," and "undignified." Others, however, feel that the faculty is justified in using them as a prod, especially since lively class discussion—an important ingredient in the purposely small classes—requires that every student read the book carefully.

Dr. Hazeli's report suggests that the popular idea that college curricula need to be drastically revised to fit the new breed of students may be underground. After 28 years, Columbia undergraduates remain impressed, even awed, by Humanities A, if not completely satisfied.

Among the books read by College freshmen in Humanities A in recent years (the assignments change slightly each year):

Homer: *Iliad, Odyssey*  
 Aeschylus: *Oresteia, Prometheus Bound*  
 Herodotus: *The Persian Wars*  
 Sophocles: *Plays*  
 Euripides: *Plays*  
 Thucydides: *The Peloponnesian Wars*  
 Aristophanes: *Plays*  
 Plato: *The Republic, other Dialogues*  
 Aristotle: *Ethics, Poetics, Metaphysics*  
 Lucretius: *The Nature of the Universe*  
 Lucian: *Satirical Sketches*  
 Vergil: *Aeneid*  
 Bible: *Genesis, Exodus, Amos, Isaiah, Jonah, Job, Matthew, John, I Corinthians, Romans, Revelation*  
 Apuleius: *The Golden Ass*  
 St. Augustine: *Confessions*  
 Von Eschenbach: *Parzifal*  
 Dante: *Inferno*  
 Machiavelli: *The Prince*  
 Rabelais: *Gargantua and Pantagruel*  
 Montaigne: *Essays*  
 Shakespeare: *Plays*  
 Cervantes: *Don Quixote*  
 Milton: *Paradise Lost*  
 Spinoza: *Ethics, Improvement of the Understanding*  
 Moliere: *Plays*  
 Swift: *Gulliver's Travels*  
 Voltaire: *Candide*  
 Goethe: *Faust*

Nietzsche: *Beyond Good and Evil*  
 Dostoevsky: *Crime and Punishment*;  
*Notes from Underground*  
 Yeats: *Selected Poems*  
 Adams: *The Education of Henry Adams*

## New Prize

FOR MANY YEARS the best students in Humanities A classes were awarded Kiune Prizes. After 1963-64, however, the money for the prizes ran out. A small group of professors, led by Montaigne scholar Donald Frame of the French department, decided that some sort of prize for extraordinary achievement in the famous course was worth keeping. They thought that a new prize might be named for long-time professor at Columbia, James Gutmann '18, who helped found the course in 1937 and who served as its chairman from 1937 to 1950; and Professor Frame wrote to his former students and friends for money to establish a fund. They received enough money to award Gutmann Prizes—a book and special bookplate—for five years. The first prizes were given out last spring.

There will be 35 awards—one for each section of Humanities A—given to the students who achieve the highest "overall excellence in Humanities A." Anyone interested in helping to keep the fund going may send checks to the James Gutmann Prize Fund, c/o Chairman of Humanities A, 114 Hamilton Hall.

Professor emeritus Allan Nevins  
*A touching restorative*



## No Greater Love

LAST DECEMBER, Columbia officials announced that an anonymous gift of \$500,000 had been made to the University to endow a professorship in history. Somehow the information leaked out that the money was from none other than Professor emeritus Allan Nevins, the eminent historian, who taught at Columbia for 30 years before his retirement in 1958. The gift represented his life savings from his writings as a professor. Professor Nevins, sometimes called America's greatest biographer, was the author and editor of more than 50 volumes, the biographer of men like Grover Cleveland, Hamilton Fish, John D. Rockefeller, and Henry Ford, and the recipient of numerous prizes, including two Pulitzer awards, a Bancroft Prize, the Scribner Centenary Prize, and the Gold Medal for History from the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

His associates in the History Department, upon learning the origin of the gift, prevailed upon him to allow the University to designate the chair the Allan Nevins Professorship of Economic History. But not only history professors were moved by the deed. College students and teachers in other departments commented upon Professor Nevins for weeks. In a day when scholars are accused of being increasingly cool about teaching students and about the institutions at which they work, Allan Nevins' gift was a touching restorative.

Professor Charles Frankel '37  
*Off to Washington*





George Mabin

Jazzman Brian Trentham '66  
13 individual and group awards

### Off to Washington

ANOTHER PROFESSOR, philosophy teacher Charles Frankel '37, has left the campus to become Assistant Secretary of State for educational and cultural affairs. He will direct the planning and arranging of official U.S. cultural activities abroad, as well as most of the cultural exchange programs with the Communist bloc of nations.

Professor Frankel, who has been teaching at Columbia since 1939, except for his war years in the Pacific area and his years as a Guggenheim fellow, a Carnegie Institute fellow, and a Fulbright research professor, feels that America's cultural and educational activities abroad have not always had the careful attention they should. "The impact of these activities is so great that any neglect on our part in their handling is hazardous," said Professor Frankel during an interview while he was packing his books. He will work closely with Assistant Secretary for Education Francis Keppel in setting policy in this arena.

"I've always been interested in social philosophy, a field that can benefit enormously from practical experience," he said. "You know, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Locke, Madison, and Dewey all worked in government for a period."

In the past several years Professor Frankel has been working on a study of

how underdeveloped countries can be made democratic; particularly Japan, Turkey, and Mexico. In connection with the study, he has travelled to 15 countries, including Poland and Soviet Russia last summer. He has almost decided that the three key institutions in a developing country are: the educational system, the press, and the nature of the party system or single party. Says Dr. Frankel, "Education is possibly the most crucial. I'd like to see developing nations stress education more and immediate material benefits less."

Professor Frankel, a good tennis player with a 15-year-old son who is an even better one, will live in an apartment on Massachusetts Avenue. He hopes to return to Columbia, from which he has been granted a two-year leave of absence.

### Colorful Yearbook

FOR THE FIRST TIME in its 116-year history, the 1965 *Columbian*, the College's yearbook, had color printing in it. Editor Barry Kamins '65 and his photographer editor, William Brenner '65, conceived of the idea, hunted for a printer that would do it for them at no great increase in cost, found one in Dallas, Texas, and surprised the graduating seniors last May.

The dignified black-and-gold book

had within its 320 pages six, two-page color spreads between the various sections—a fellow with a girl in purple stockings, a great slice of football action, two stiffly posed faculty groups, a sumptuous view of Homecoming, and a colorful look at chess players in the old Lion's Den (now the Crown Room). The reaction was most favorable, although one senior we heard did grumble that it made campus look "more colorful than it actually is."

### The Best in Jazz

BRIAN TRENTHAM '66 is a tall, shaggy-haired undergraduate from Speedway, Indiana, who has been playing the trombone since he was 10. During the past six months he has become recognized as possibly the finest collegiate jazz musician in the United States.

Trentham did not intend to become a jazz musician. In his high school, he studied music but concentrated on his subjects, graduating as valedictorian of his class. And during his first two years at the College he confined his trombone-playing to his room in Hartley Hall and described himself as a pre-architectural student. But in the fall of 1964, he decided to organize a quartet and began composing jazz compositions for the group, which consisted of pianist Ken Ascher, a junior from Atlanta, Georgia, bass player Cameron Brown, a freshman from Grosse Point, Michigan, and drummer Donald Perullo, a student at New York's Manhattan School of Music.

The group went to three college jazz festivals and by June 1965 had won 13 individual and group awards. At the Villanova Intercollegiate Jazz Festival the Trentham quartet captured the awards for best pianist, most promising drummer, and best small group. Trentham himself was selected as best trombonist and best arranger-composer by the musicians and critics who served as judges. At the Penn State Jazz Festival, the quartet took five more prizes. After the Notre Dame Jazz Festival, *Downbeat* magazine devoted several columns to his group and to Brian himself.

Trentham has refused offers from major recording companies and promoters because he feels he is "not ready" for heavy exposure. Says he,



"We are trying to break out of the jazz performer's rut of playing a 32-bar tune, taking some solos, and then playing the tune again." Trentham's quartet instead performs his own compositions which are as carefully worked out as the music of "serious" composers. His piece, "A View of the Outer View" which won the composition award at Villanova, is based on a 10-tone-row—the 12-tone row of Schoenberg with two notes omitted—taken from "The Outer View" by George Russell, whom Trentham considers "the best jazz composer around."

Trentham feels that being at Columbia and in New York is a great opportunity for a musician. "If a jazz musician has never been to New York," he claims, "I can tell just by hearing him play." But he has mixed feelings about the music department, in which he is a major. "What they do, they do exceedingly well. But they seem 30 years behind the times in teaching about jazz, American, and contemporary music. Also, we have a difficult time finding rehearsal space." This year Trentham has taken a year's leave of absence to give concerts in Europe with the George Russell sextet.

*Downbeat* wrote about Trentham, "He is one of the most promising jazz musicians to come out of the college milieu in the last two years." He is one of the most promising to come out of Columbia in much longer.

## God and the Smoke Machine

THE COLUMBIA PLAYERS opened their season this fall with a premiere production of a play by a world-famous writer, the late Nikos Kazantzakis. Called *Sodom and Gomorrah* and written four years before his death in 1957, it is the last of his 18 plays and the only one of them to be translated into English as yet.

Alas, it was not a satisfying evening of theatre. The Players gave it decent acting, inventive direction, and spectacular staging but the play never took wing. Helped by a handsome set by Marshall Johnson, director Tony Abeson '67 mounted a production that was lucid and seldom static; his staging of the destruction of the fabled Cities of the Plain was especially effective in its use of dramatic lighting and a smoke machine, and his handling of the cur-

tain calls was as theatrical as anything in the play. Of the actors, Lawrence Mark Stern in the leading role of Lot dominated the evening with his projections of the character's anguish.

But the play itself proved an impossible nut to crack. Despite the vigorous translation of Dr. Angelo Skafafuris, a poet-physicist with N.A.S.A., the situations were static and the conflict between God and man that is at the play's core seldom burst into dramatic flame.

*Sodom and Gomorrah*, which played to near-capacity audiences in Wollman Auditorium throughout its four-night run, is the first of four productions the Players plan this season. In January the dramatic group gave a sprightly musical revue entitled *Money*, in March they will stage Georg Buchner's *Wozzeck*, and in May the 71st annual Varsity Show is set.

## Warmth and Singing

ONE OF THE WARMEST ceremonies, surely, of the academic year is the annual Yule Log Ceremony, held in John Jay Hall's lounge before the students leave for the Winter holidays. This year's (the 55th) on December 14, was splendidly done and included a charming, original composition by

Professor-composer Otto Leuning of the Music Department—a setting of President Nicholas Murray Butler's toast at the 1910 ceremony to song, sung skillfully by the Glee Club's Notes and Keys.

After an invocation by the Rev. John Cannon, Thomas Brunner '66, president of the Undergraduate Dormitory Council, gave a witty, historical account of the traditional ceremony, Dean Truman spoke movingly of the importance of traditional ceremony in a world of rapid change, Joseph Nye, director of the Residence Halls, added a brief holiday greeting, and President Kirk gave a warm Christmas message. Professor Dwight Miner '26 then presented his dramatic reading of "A Visit from St. Nicholas," written by Clement Clark Moore, Class of 1798, and the Notes and Keys sang five songs.

Many of the 400 College men who were allowed in—the U.D.C. has to turn hundreds away every year—then sang carols around Timothy Vernon '67's piano-playing, drank spicy egg nog, and ate pastries passed by attractive Barnard girls. Even the program was rendered in neat calligraphy by Stuart Berkman '66 with a pair of drawings by *Spectator* cartoonist David Heim '68.

Pianist Vernon and Yule ceremony singers  
Even a charming original composition





After Graduation, What?





FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS, and possibly longer, Columbia College has nervously had the distinction of having the highest proportion of graduates going on to graduate and professional schools in the nation. Of this June's 570 degree recipients — the Class of 1965 — 84.4 per cent will go *directly* into graduate study, and another 5 per cent intend to begin

### Where the Columbia College Men Go (five-year average)

Professional Schools .....	47%
Graduate schools .....	35%
Jobs .....	7%
Military service .....	6%
Travel, Peace Corps, etc. ....	3%
Undecided .....	2%

after military service, travel, Peace Corps service, or a year or two on a job, according to the Dean's Office annual study. For several years now nearly nine out of ten Columbia College men have chosen to continue their studies at an advanced level.

This is by no means a new development at Columbia. As early as the 1920's, about 60 per cent of the College's graduates went on to graduate and professional schools. For some time, the College's admissions policy, Columbia's location in the midst of a galaxy of famous graduate schools, the proximity to New York with its highly trained and talented professionals, and contact with a renowned faculty have all conspired to encourage Columbia undergraduates to further their education to the furthest extent possible.

What is new is that the rest of America's leading colleges are becoming more like Columbia. Whereas only 18 percent of America's college graduates matriculated at graduate schools in 1950, only 15 years ago, about 30 per cent of the 1965 graduates are expected to do so. If one looks at the graduates of only the top 200 colleges, possibly as many as 60 per cent of them will continue their formal learning beyond the baccalaureate level.

To most educational commentators, this is a sign that today's students are more serious, more dedicated to learning, more conscious of the greater training and expertise that modern industrial, bureaucratic society requires. There is, of course, much truth in this. But, there is also considerable naivete and poppycock in this simple attribution of motives. Those at Columbia who are aware of some of the other motives of undergraduates are less jubilant about the College's distinction of leading the nation in the number of

undergraduates going on to graduate study.

One officer in Columbia's Office of Placement and Career Planning estimates, on the basis of hundreds of interviews annually with College men, that the seven chief reasons that students go to graduate school are, in order of importance:

1. "To get ahead"
2. "Everyone else is going"
3. "To gain some time to think about my career"
4. "To stay out of the draft"
5. "To learn more"
6. "My parents think I should"
7. "No reason"

The same official also reports that "the dropout problem" is becoming at least as serious, if not more so, in the graduate schools as in the colleges. Since few graduate or professional schools indulge in the paternalistic record-keeping that most leading colleges do, one seldom hears of this development. "We get a surprising number of students who have almost completed their M.A. or Ph.D. work in here looking for interesting jobs in business."

Another Columbia placement officer reports, "Law is a special haven of the young men who don't know what to do with their lives. They seem to feel that in an increasingly administrative and politicized community it's a great background for almost any career." He added, however, that the graduate professional schools have fewer problems with dropouts than the graduate school departments.

Alexander Clark, director of Columbia's Office of Placement and Career Planning, finds that there is an increasing reluctance on the part of undergraduates to make a career choice during college, and sufficient affluence around to allow them to postpone it until after a year or two in graduate school. Graduate education thus has for many become a way of marking time while at the same time seeming to move ahead.

The draft has also affected the desire for graduate study. Undergraduates are often quite candid about their desire to stay out of military service. The young men of America have had compulsory military service to contend with since 1940, a fact that has not been sufficiently appreciated. Since the end of World War II, the nation's military

manpower requirements have been greater than the armed services could take care of through career men, but — a crucial problem-causing fact — not enough to warrant the drafting of all eligible young men. Only about seven out of ten young men have actually served in some capacity in recent years.

As Columbia economist Eli Ginzberg '31 has written in *The Optimistic Tradition and American Youth*, "Military service, instead of being an obligation which all men recognize, has become more and more of a gamble in which certain players hold marked cards. For instance, those who go on with their studies — the more intelligent and the more well-to-do — are deferred until their studies have been completed. While they are technically subject to call until they are 35, most of them will probably not see service because, among other reasons, the armed services prefer younger men."

Ever since 1955 the college students have had the option of discharging their military obligation by serving only six months on active duty and five and a half years in the reserve. To many students who feel that the alternative three or four year enlistment programs are too costly in time to their careers and unnecessary in their nation's present situation, this option has seemed to be the lesser of two evils. But it is widely regarded as a joke by the students. "In the six-month program," said one recent College graduate who chose this option, "bright young men are asked to shoot obsolete guns, wash dishes, march in formation, type letters, and stand in line — in the name of learning how to defend their country." The reserve units that they

### The Professions They Select (average number in class over last five years)

Medicine .....	110
Law .....	92
Business .....	30
Engineering .....	16
Architecture .....	7
Secondary Education .....	7
Journalism .....	6
Theology .....	5
Dentistry .....	4
Others .....	7



## The Subjects They Pursue in Graduate School

(Average number in class over the last five years)

SCIENCE 37%	HUMANITIES 33%	SOCIAL STUDIES 30%
Physics ..... 22	English ..... 29	History ..... 20
Mathematics ..... 16	Philosophy ..... 9	Government ..... 14
Chemistry ..... 12	Modern Languages ..... 7	Economics ..... 9
Psychology ..... 11	Music ..... 7	International Affairs ..... 5
Zoology ..... 8	Art History ..... 6	Oriental or African Studies ..... 5
Geology ..... 5	Religion ..... 4	Russian Studies ..... 5
Biochemistry ..... 4	Classics ..... 3	Anthropology ..... 4
Astronomy ..... 2	Painting & Sculpture ..... 3	Sociology ..... 4
Botany ..... 1	Theatre ..... 3	
	Linguistics ..... 2	

must join after active service are characterized often by weak leadership, inadequate equipment, and make-work schemes, only adding to the distaste for military service as it is presently designed.

In the face of this, graduate study with great professors in a pleasant academe, however rigorous, seems far more preferable. Compulsory military service has been a powerful, unrecognized factor in producing more highly educated Americans.

Perhaps the most intriguing thing in talking with College students headed for graduate study is that so many have no clear reason at all for going on. A significant minority, maybe as high as 10 per cent, say "I have nothing better to do," or "It's the thing to do," or "It might somehow be useful."

Naturally, a large portion of the College's graduates, perhaps even the majority, are continuing their education because they very much wish to become engineers, surgeons, architects, lawyers, diplomats, or more knowledgeable businessmen. Some of these are beginning to put together unusual graduate programs of study for themselves. The new mergers such as biophysics, mathematical economics, and sociology-and-literature are fairly well known, but the even newer ventures in bioengineering, the economics of underdeveloped nations, and sociology-and-documentary films in which some students have become interested are still unrecognized.

Quietly, some of the best students are pushing to break down the rigidity and undue compartmentalization that are endemic in most graduate and professional schools. At Columbia, at least, the de-compartmentalization of graduate education, particularly in

foreign studies, some branches of science, and a few of the social sciences, may be progressing as fast as the much publicized over-specialization and increasing narrowness of learning.

THE RAPID INCREASE in the number of college graduates continuing their formal education in graduate schools has important implications for undergraduate programs. More and more, educators will have to begin thinking more seriously of a college education not as a finishing off process but as the first part of a longer process, as the College's former Dean Palfrey indicated four years ago. The pressure for early specialization in college should ease, or even be dropped, except for certain fields like mathematics which have always had their greatest work done by remarkably young men.

Liberal education, weakened in the past decade by more intense concentration by scholars in their own disciplines to the neglect of allied fields and broad-scale problems of the community, could be strengthened again. Dr. Alvin Weinberg wrote recently in *Science* about today's professors:

They impose upon the elementary curricula their narrowly disciplinary point of view, which places greater values in the frontiers of a field than on its tradition; and they try to put across what seems important to them, not what is important when viewed in a larger perspective. These practitioners have no taste for application or even interdisciplinarity since this takes them away from their universe . . .

By coming to realize that most students will arrive at graduate schools to work in a single discipline and at its frontier problems, there may be less pressure to fragment knowledge so early, as is

now frequently the case.

Increased graduate study might also lead to weakening the requirements for majors, which are onerously large at many colleges. (Columbia just set new limits on the major requirements this past year.) Students might be freer to study with the greatest teachers, or study in fields that have little to do with their careers but from which they derive enormous satisfaction.

The rise in the number of students going into graduate study could bring important changes to the graduate and professional schools, too. The unexplored motivations that were mentioned earlier suggest that graduate schools ought probably to devise better ways of counseling their students. They currently lack information and statistics about the progress of their students. In response to national needs and financial pressures, graduate schools have become more rigid in their bureaucratic procedures and requirements; but careful study would probably indicate, as most undergraduates at Columbia now feel it would, that graduate study should probably be getting more free-swinging and flexible in its forms, particularly in the case of women, whose careers are often interrupted.

The full consequences of the trend toward more graduate study need to be examined by America's colleges. Columbia has made some adjustments, such as limiting the required courses for a major and expanding the old Placement Bureau into an Office of *Career Planning* and Placement. But perhaps a more thorough exploration of the meaning and implications of the fact that nearly nine out of ten College men now continue their education is merited.

# A Portfolio of Recent Graduates

*Photographs by David Plowden*



### *President from Texas*

WILLIAM JAMES MURDAUGH came to the College from Tyler, Texas with an impressive record: vice-president of the student body, valedictorian, and accomplished piano soloist. Last June he returned to Texas with an even more impressive record: senior class president; Dean's List student; varsity crew member; and member of the Van Am Society, the Commission on Academic Integrity, the Secondary Schools Committee, and the senior society of Sachems. As president of Columbia's Class of 1965, he labored to improve class spirit and unity, which he felt was getting weaker at the College, and staged a successful Senior

Show. Jim couples a lively interest in people, law, and politics with a love of music and theatre. He attended New York recitals, concerts, and plays often during the academic year; he worked for Texas Senator Ralph Yarborough in Washington last summer and was a tutor-companion to the children of Presidential assistant McGeorge Bundy this summer. He speaks glowingly of the College, calling it "the best undergraduate program in America" and calling himself "Columbia's most satisfied customer." This fall he began work at the University of Texas Law School.



### *Brilliant young physicist*



NORMAN HOWARD CHRIST has been called by one of his professors "probably the most brilliant physics student at the College in a decade." Another professor added, "He's also one of the most charming and modest physics majors in a while." A National Merit Scholar from Lagrangeville, N.Y., Norman completed all his requirements for the Ph.D. except the thesis during his four College years. This summer he began his thesis—a suggestion of his sponsor, Nobel Prize-winner, Professor Tsung-Dao Lee—an analysis of the decay of certain elementary particles, which may provide mathematical expressions to test principles of invariance and symmetry in physical processes. If successful, the project, financed by the National Science Foundation, could have a profound effect on a number of basic principles in physics. Norman is high in his praise for Columbia's physics department, which he says "may be the best in the nation." "They waived all kinds of normal departmental requirements for me, allowed me time simply to go home and think, were always ready, even anxious, to talk with me, and gave me constant encouragement." In particular he is laudatory about his adviser, Professor Melvin Schwartz '53, for his guidance and Nobel laureate Dr. Lee. "Working with Dr. Lee has been the greatest learning experience of my life," he says. Although a theoretical physicist, Norman has designed electronic equipment for a Columbia professor and has worked three summers as an electrical engineer in the field of transistor physics for IBM, where his father is a metallurgist. Last fall he married a Barnard sociology major, which didn't slow him down at all; he was selected salutatorian of the Class of 1965.



### *The master builder*

RICHARD HICKMAN NICHOLS has loved to build things ever since early boyhood. In the ninth grade he decided to become an architect and is currently a student in Columbia's School of Architecture. He grew up in Wilmington, Delaware, where he was an outstanding athlete-scholar at Mt. Pleasant High School. Captain of the football, wrestling, and track teams, he was the state champion in wrestling and in the discus throw and javelin. He was also president of the Honor Society, and a trumpet player and pianist. At Columbia he played football and was a varsity wrestler. He also worked as house manager of Delta Phi fraternity. At the same time he prepared seriously for architecture by majoring in art history and minoring in science, and at the end of his junior year he was admitted on professional option to the School of Architecture. Last summer he visited architectural landmarks in Rome, Athens, Istanbul, and Moscow. This summer he worked in an architect's office. He lives with his newlywed wife on Morningside Heights.

### *Curious law student*

SERGE WIND is a young mathematician. Like most other top young mathematicians at Columbia, he has excelled in the subject from the beginning of his schooling. At New York's Bronx High School of Science, he was president of Arista, a service society of scholars, and editor of the *Math Bulletin*. Unlike many other mathematics students, however, he is interested in the many applications of mathematics, particularly to industry. At the College he minored in economics, and is a member of Omicron Delta Epsilon, the economics honor society, and did so well in statistics that he won the American Statistical Association's prize for work in that field. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year. Serge also served as an officer of the Ferris Booth Board of Managers and was chairman of its productive Student-Faculty Relations Committee, which initiated the highly popular faculty lectures on Humanities, Contemporary Civilization, and Science. For his efforts, the College's Alumni Association chose him for the Robert Lincoln Carey Memorial Prize, awarded for leadership in both extracurricular affairs and in academic pursuits. He has spent two summers doing mathematical work at IBM, and has begun graduate study in Columbia's Department of Mathematical Statistics this fall. Says he, "I think we shall see a great blossoming of the application of mathematics to economics and industry in the future."

### *Mathematician with a difference*

PAUL JEFFREY BRIANTINGHAM is a scholar-athlete whose tastes in both scholarship and athletics have changed during his four years at the College. At California's Long Beach Polytechnical High, he was an outstanding football player and editor of the school newspaper. He came east, as a General Motors Scholar, to prepare for a career in journalism, and joined Columbia's newspaper staff and the football team. Within two years he gave up football and concentrated instead on the weight events in track, and gave up *Spectator* to study politics seriously. Paul became a Dean's List student and this year did a comparative study of American and Soviet military manpower. He has entered Columbia's Law School this fall. Paul has an unusually wide-ranging curiosity. He likes modern art, has acted in the Senior Show, and has travelled with his family by car through 46 of the 50 states in the nation. Witty, hearty and gregarious, he is unabashedly a supporter of fraternity life. (He was an officer of Sigma Chi.) "Fraternities help add zest, friendship, and breadth to the all-too-solemn and lonely pursuit of knowledge."









### *Student in two cultures*

CURTIS LYNCH, the son of a Navy captain, lived in Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Panama, and Stonington, Connecticut, before going away to St. Paul's School in New Hampshire, where he captained the track team as a quarter-miler and hurdler. Fluent in French, he studied Chinese in the College, as well as Oriental Civilization and Oriental Humanities, and for a while thought of teaching Chinese language and culture.

Curtis won a Kinne Prize for his work in Humanities A, participated on Columbia's track squad and sailing team, and belonged to Delta Psi, or St. Anthony Hall. He is an accomplished flamenco guitarist.



*Scholarly train-watcher*

JAN DE VRIES was born in the Netherlands and moved at the age of four to Hopkins, Minnesota, where his father is a farmer. In high school, he was a state champion debater, editor of the newspaper, and a writer of, and actor in, school theatrical shows, as well as a top scholar. He also became a "train watcher, loving to stand near the tracks, examine locomotives, and imagine where the trains were rolling to." At Columbia he joined the Debate Council, eventually becoming its general manager, one of the key debaters, and one of the two students to represent Columbia in a debating tour of England, Scotland and Ireland last spring. He also joined Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, where he kept a bicycle, which he used frequently to see New York; was selected

for the Van Am Service Society; and worked for the Young Republicans on campus. Jan has developed a great interest in American economic history and hopes to become a scholar and teacher in that field. He enormously enjoyed writing a paper for Professor Louis Hacker '22, renowned economic historian, on the consolidation of the railroads, and doing research with Professor Richard Hofstadter on radical congressmen of the Midwest and Southwest. He won both a Woodrow Wilson and N.D.E.A. fellowship for graduate study, and is continuing his education at Yale. A "wanderer at heart," he traveled to France and Holland last summer on a shoestring, and worked this summer at a lumber camp in Alaska.





*Student of the Soviets*

MARK EMERY SIMPSON, the oldest of seven children, graduated first in his class of 12 students at tiny Hollis (New Hampshire) High School, where he acted in plays, served as a class officer, and won second place in a state-wide French contest. After studying Russian in a summer school program for New Hampshire's gifted students at St. Paul's School in Concord, N.H., he applied to Columbia and was awarded a \$2000 Procter and Gamble Scholarship. At the College he joined the fencing team briefly and served on the Cultural Affairs Committee of the Ferris Booth Board of Managers. His principal activity though

was with Russky Kruzhok, Columbia's Russian Club, where he developed a fluency in Russian and acted in a Russian-language play the club staged. Deeply curious about international politics, Mark travelled after his sophomore year, mostly by hitch-hiking, through 20 countries, including several behind the Iron Curtain; and he spent his junior year abroad studying at the University of London. This summer he worked as a researcher for congressman James Cleveland. He is continuing his Russian studies at Georgetown. A lover of art and drama, he regularly visits museums, galleries, and theatres.

JOHN SAMUEL STRAUCH was one of the country's top high school scholar-athletes when he chose Columbia four years ago. At Nutley, N.J. High School he was selected for the All-American high school team in football, along with Joe Namath, Tucker Frederickson, and others, and was an excellent baseball player too. Because he was also a good student, he was one of the most sought-after college prospects. At the College he was twice named the All-Ivy center in football, and he was a pitcher-outfielder before declining to play baseball in his senior year to concentrate on his studies. Jack found Humanities A "a revelation" but majored in economics. He has become interested in accounting and worked with Western Electric in California last summer in their accounting department. This fall he entered Columbia's Graduate School of Business to further his knowledge of accounting and finance. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity and has begun playing handball regularly "to keep in shape."

### *Scholar-athlete*





### *Controversial valedictorian*

YORAM BEN-HAIM SZEKELY was the top man in his class this June. As valedictorian he delivered an address that won national attention because he castigated the minority of his fellow students at Columbia and elsewhere who he felt were immaturely hypercritical of their colleges and professors and who were busy with protests instead of recognizing that "the first duty of a student was learning." Yoram himself has been so busy learning that he has not participated in any extracurricular activities at the College. A native of Tel Aviv who speaks Hebrew and German and can get along in Arabic and French, too, he started studying Chinese as a freshman "because Red China was getting so ambitious." Since then, the study of Chinese, particularly

classical and ancient Chinese language and life, has absorbed most of his working hours. He has taken nearly all the courses in Oriental history and culture that the College offers, participated in an advanced graduate course in classical Chinese with three other scholars, and worked two summers in Columbia's East Asian Library so that he could study more Chinese in his spare time. Possibly because of his intense interest in Chinese, Yoram is critical of the College's famous liberal arts program, especially of the required science courses. This fall he has returned for graduate study at Columbia as the College's Harry J. Carman Fellow. He plans to return eventually to Israel to become a professor of Chinese.



RONALD CHEVAKO, according to one classmate, "conceals beneath a boyish, engaging exterior an unrelenting drive to excel." Raised on a farm in Ohio, he compiled a dazzling record at Warrensville H.S.: valedictorian, president of the National Honor Society, editor of the school yearbook, and All-State Orchestra french horn player. At the College he was selected for the Blue Key Society, became drum major of the Band, was a soloist at the Band's Carnegie Hall concert, served as director of the College's important Freshman Week program, and was elected president of Sigma Nu fraternity. As fraternity president he fought for and won a waiver of the color-ban clause for Columbia's chapter at the Sigma Nu national convention in 1964. Ronald says he owes much to his mother, "a remarkable woman," who kept their home going during his father's long illness and after his death

in 1958. (Ron's older brother is now a research physicist.) A chemistry major, Ronald did a senior research project testing Ligand Field Theory but he has decided to combine chemistry with business and has entered Columbia's Graduate School of Business this fall. "After Business School," he says, "I may also attend Columbia's School of International Affairs. This should help me make a place for myself in the international chemical business." During the summers, Ronald has worked as a chemist, as a companion for an architect-alumnus visiting Spain and Portugal, and, this summer, as an assistant at General Motors' exhibit at the World's Fair. Last February he married a junior at Barnard from Trinidad, and they are doing over an apartment. "I still love to work with my hands," he says. "I guess it's a holdover from my years as a farm boy."

### *Farm boy on the way up*





*International newsman*

FRANK WARREN SNEPP, III, has three great interests: show business, politics, and writing. He at present plans to combine all three in a career as a TV news broadcaster and director. Called "Trey" since childhood because of the "III" after his name, he started radio work at 15; at 16 he ran a daily disk-jockey show in Charlotte, North Carolina. When he came to Columbia, where his lawyer father had gone to college (Class of 1940), he joined the College's radio station WKCR and the literary *Review* staff. But after two years he went to work part-time for WRVR-FM, the nearby Riverside Church station, as a newswriter, announcer, editor, and program director instead, and worked summers at CBS as an assistant to the director of news. He majored in English at the College, but probably will continue his education at Columbia's Graduate School of International Affairs in order to become more knowledgeable about the world political situation.

### *Minister of urban life*

ROBERT WALKER GUNN never took a religion course during his years at the College, but decided in his senior year to enter New York's Union Theological Seminary and prepare for the ministry. Born in Cairo, Illinois, and raised in Jensen Beach, Florida, Robert had a "freshman trauma" when he came to Columbia, "seeing the contrast between my home towns and the big city and the contrasts within the city itself." He majored in philosophy, and became deeply concerned with the problems of urban life. He now feels that Americans need a new form of morality to live harmoniously in society, which is becoming more urbanized every day. In high school, Robert was president of the Student Council, features editor of the newspaper, and a pianist and organist who gave occasional recitals. At Columbia he sang in the Glee Club and was its piano accompanist, and managed the student-run Souvenir Agency. During his last two years in the College, he also worked as organist and choir director at St. Paul's Methodist Church in Long Island. He trained for the Peace Corps at Dartmouth College last summer, but has decided to "seek answers to my concerns in the Seminary instead." He chose Union Seminary "because it's the nation's best and because I wanted to stay in New York, which is what much of America may be like 30 years from now."





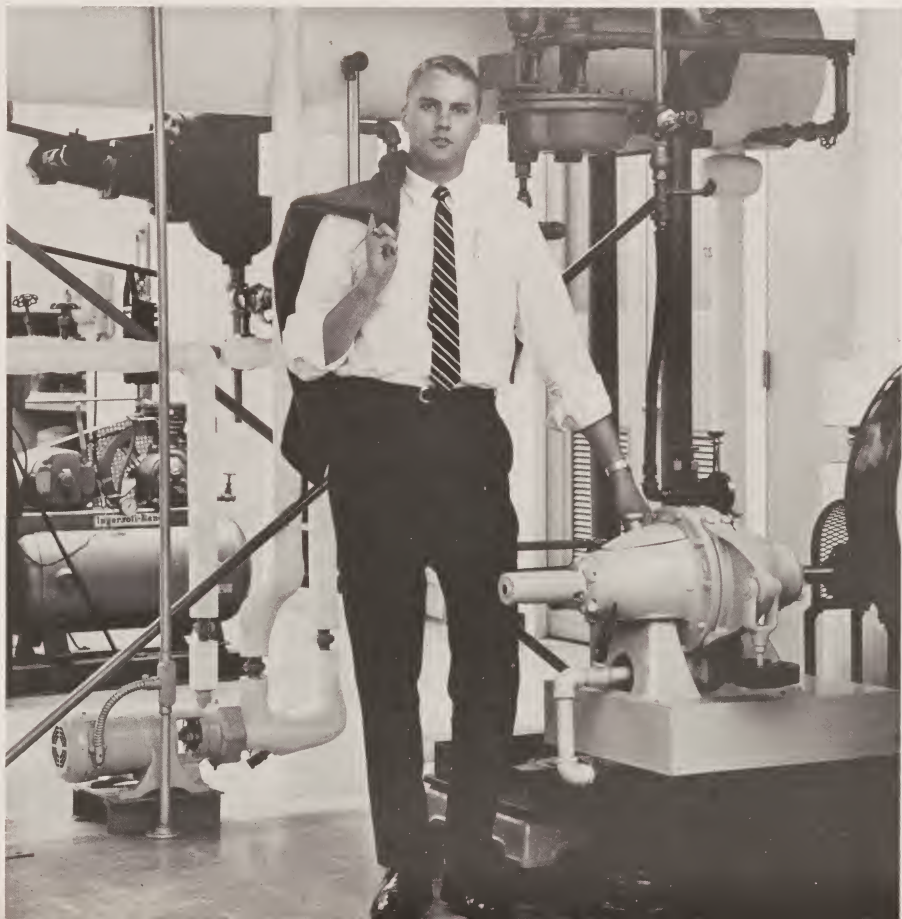
### *Military man*

ROBERT EUGENE MATTINGLY intends to make his career as a military officer with the Marine Corps. A native of Baltimore, Maryland, where he played soccer and captained his school's tennis team, he spent a year at Naval Preparatory School at Bainbridge, Md., and two years as an enlisted man in the Marine Corps before coming to Columbia on an N.R.O.T.C. scholarship. At the College he played freshman soccer and tennis, then switched to lightweight football and rugby, becoming president of the light blue Rugby Club. A very active collegian, he also served as chief guide with the Campus Guide Service, was active in Alpha Chi Rho fraternity, worked for the Hometown News Service, served on the Secondary Schools Committee, and won the National Reserve Association Award for military aptitude and leadership. A history major, he became absorbed in the medieval period and has done noteworthy research on King Arthur as a historical figure. He is also a lover of classical music and good food, and helped to found a small gourmet's club at the College which sampled cooking at New York's better restaurants. Says Mattingly, "We are likely to be in a state of para-war for a long time, and intelligent military leadership in the United States will be a must."



BRIAN KEITH WANSGAARD loves the outdoors and has come to like the culture and excitement of the city as well. A native of Ogden, Utah, who loves to hunt and fish, he is also a voracious reader of magazines who goes through 12 to 15 a month. He hopes to settle in San Francisco, which he feels "combines the virtues of the city with proximity to outdoor activities." Brian is training to be a mechanical engineer. A top student, he was elected to Tau Beta Pi, the engineering honor fraternity, and has been an assistant in Columbia's Graphics department. He spent his senior year in Columbia's School of Engineering on the 3-2 professional option plan, and has returned for a fifth year of study there this fall. His activities at the College included membership on the golf team, the Interfaith Council, and Sigma Chi fraternity. In high school Brian was valedictorian, president of the senior class, and captain of the golf team. In college, his two favorite courses were "the two semesters of Humanities A." He thinks they are "superb, especially for science and engineering students." Because of freshman Humanities, he now reads novels whenever he is not reading magazines.

### *Literary engineer*



# The College's Unusual

*Several College men organized and ran a poverty project*

ARNIE GANT is a 15-year-old Negro who lives in a housing development in the Throg's Neck section of the Bronx. Around his block, people call Arnie "the Prof," because when he isn't talking or playing ball he is usually reading books — on history, Negro problems, sports, and a large variety of other subjects. An effervescent talker and a dramatic showman, Arnie won several debating contests at his junior high school last year. Nearly everyone, from his neighborhood friends to his teachers, is convinced that Arnie is unusually talented, if not always original. Yet, last year, in the ninth grade, Arnie compiled only a mediocre academic record and failed algebra.

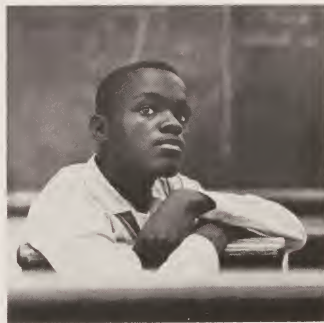
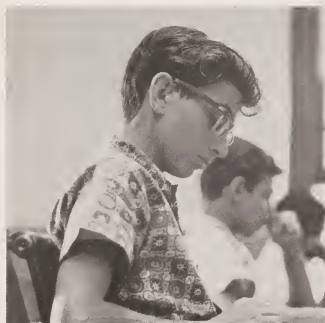
This summer Arnie left the Bronx and moved into a room on the fifth floor of Columbia College's Hartley Hall with other talented youngsters who were not performing well in school. His roommate was Byron Matthews, a tall, shy boy from East Harlem who has a talent for basketball and an aptitude for mathematics, but becomes frightened before tests and has trouble

expressing himself. Two doors down the hall lived Frank Jones, one of six children, who came to New York from South Carolina two years ago, and Hector Gonzalez, a quiet, broad-chested boy who called his mother and grandmother every day he was away from home. Between the boys' rooms lived a Columbia College junior from Lawrence, N.Y. — English major Joel Klaperman. Every day for eight weeks during July and August, Arnie, his three companions, and undergraduate Klaperman ate in the rathskeller-like Crown Room of John Jay Hall, went to plays and concerts, and talked at night — sometimes until past midnight. The five made up unit 36 of Project Double Discovery.

Project Double Discovery was a pilot summer school-and-camp for 100 boys and 60 girls — all of them, like Arnie Gant, talented New York City youngsters from deprived backgrounds, designated by their teachers as "under-achievers." For eight weeks they lived, studied, and played at Columbia; many of them left at the end of the summer proudly wearing sky-blue Columbia

sweatshirts. In the mornings, the youngsters attended classes in English and mathematics; in the afternoons and evenings, under the direction of 40 Columbia and Barnard undergraduates, they learned what college and college students are really like. The hope was that they would make a double discovery: that they have talents they ought to develop and that the world has many places for the truly able.

The Double Discovery youngsters presented a strange sight to the 5,000 students from all over America and the world at Columbia's Summer Session. On any weekday afternoon one could see a group of young girls on the steps of Livingston Hall, several in skin-tight slacks with their hair piled high, many of them smoking. Around Van Am quadrangle, one could watch boys reading the New York *Herald-Tribune*, a George Orwell book, or *Mad*, while others played touch football or frisbee (throwing a plastic disc that sails in the air). Some were boisterous, a few looked scared. To the annoyance of older students, several car-





# Summer Students

*for a neglected segment of New York City's students*

ried transistor radios next to their ears, blaring out rock-and-roll music.

SUMMER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS for youngsters from pre-school through high-school age have become a vogue in the last few years — since the great upswing of national interest in the education of minority-group children. A growing number of colleges have begun to operate such programs, with support from city and federal governments and from private foundations. For 1965 alone, the federal government's Office of Economic Opportunity, in a "campaign to halt the nation's greatest waste," spent \$2.2 million on summer help-the-children projects conducted by 17 colleges and universities.

Most of the summer programs at the campuses are designed for top Negro students, many from the South, who may need some extra polish to meet the standards of the better schools and colleges. Sometimes the summer sessions are just the beginnings of long-range programs leading to acceptance, with scholarship aid, by

eastern preparatory schools, and to preferential treatment in the admissions offices of the colleges administering the programs.

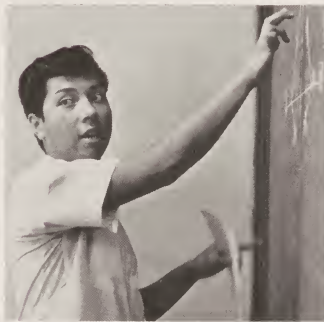
Project Double Discovery was slightly different. The 160 students in the Columbia program — 50 per cent Negro, 30 per cent Puerto Rican, and 20 per cent others — were *potentially* top students, but they were not performing well and in some cases were on the verge of delinquency or of dropping out of school. Part of the group of 600 junior high school students chosen by the New York City Board of Education's College Discovery and Development Program came from "culturally deprived" backgrounds. According to Dr. Harold Greenberg, who helped select them, "These aren't the slow learners who don't belong in school. These are the kids who seem to have something but just aren't achieving what their instructors feel they could do. Most of them have failed at least one course — but we feel they can make it to college if someone channels them the right way."

The idea of bringing 160 of these

600 to the Columbia campus for the summer to encourage their development originated with the College's Citizenship Council, the student group that supervises the 400 College and Barnard volunteers who work on a wide variety of social service projects around New York. After Washington officials approved the war-against-poverty appropriation, chairman Steven Weinberg, a senior from Scranton, Pennsylvania, acting on advice from alumnus Arnold Saltzman '36 and Columbia history professor James Shenton '49, drew up a 29-page proposal in May and sent it off to the Office of Economic Opportunity. After a tie-up in the office's legal department, telegrams from Columbia officials, a Washington trip by the College's Associate Dean John Alexander '39, and more telegrams, on June 16 anti-poverty director Sargent Shriver announced a \$157,020 grant for the Columbia project.

On July 5, 40 undergraduate counselors, who had been screened from 170 applicants answering a poster ad for summer employment reading,

*Photographs by Hugh Rogers*



"\$500 plus room and board and rewarding work," welcomed the students — and their parents, aunts, little sisters, and grandmothers — to the Columbia campus. The first night the students and counselors gathered for a hootenanny in Ferris Booth Hall.

THE PROGRAM was carefully worked out. The students were to go to classes each weekday morning, and study, play, and travel around New York in the afternoons and evenings. One undergraduate counselor was to live, eat, and talk with every four-student unit, to provide a kind of intimate "big brother" relationship.

After rising at 7:00 A.M. and eating breakfast with the counselors, the young students attended classes in English and mathematics taught by a specially chosen group of New York City high school teachers. The two hours of English instruction emphasized writing, vocabulary, and discussion of readings. Each student had to read and discuss one book a week (samples: *Shane*, *Animal Farm*, *Ox-Bow Incident*, *Death Be Not Proud*), and occasionally read essays or poems on a topic related to the book's subject. The one hour of mathematics was instruction in either geometry or beginning algebra. Before or after the 9:00 a.m. to 12 noon classes there was a one-hour study hall in Hamilton Hall classrooms; and, once a week, there were hour-long conferences for each student with both his English and mathematics instructors.

Classes were small — none larger than 10 students — and the students were strongly urged to discuss their work often with their teachers and their counselors. Mid-way through the summer, several counselors, encouraged by the interest of some students, initiated a supplementary reading-discussion program which led to the most interested youngsters reading and arguing about books like Camus' *The Stranger* and Freud's *Civilization and Its Discontents*.

In spite of the academic orientation of many of the activities in Project Double Discovery, it was clear that, as is often the case with college students, a very important part of the youngsters' learning came from outside the classroom. The students went on tours, attended the theatre, played in sports tournaments, and participated

in "skill sessions" taught by the counselors. Best of all, they were able to chat informally with their teachers, as they never would in their junior high schools, and to make friends with college students.

The so-called skill sessions were just like the activities at most good summer camps: tennis, swimming, chess, piano, arts and crafts, guitar, folk dancing, basketball, and the like. However, there were important non-recreational activities: physics and chemistry laboratory, journalism, photography, and creative writing. The journalism sessions, led in part by *Spectator* writer Mark Minton '67 of Indianapolis, produced a weekly mimeographed newspaper, *The Discoverer*, which included news about the project, cartoons, poems, interviews with counselors, and an occasional poem or short story from the creative writing session. Occasionally the paper's columns were used for personal gripes or notices, such as the following:

On Sunday night, after the movie, there was supposed to have been a panty raid. Some of the guys got as far as the second floor of Livingston, but the others probably chickened out. They were smart, as the girls were up waiting with water balloons and all sorts of goodies. . . . Next time the guys threaten something they better do it or leave. Some girls were disappointed.

The tours, which alternated daily with the skill sessions, included trips to a number of government offices, such as the United Nations, Civil Defense headquarters, and the local F.B.I. office. At the offices of Senator Jacob Javits and Representative John Lindsay, both the Senator and Congressman talked with the youngsters. The students groaned when the counselors brought them to the Fulton Fish market at 2:30 a.m., but they enjoyed rowing in Central Park, listening to concerts and watching plays such as *Raisin in the Sun* and *Coriolanus*, and traveling by excursion boat to Bear Mountain for a picnic and folk-singing.

IN THE COURSE of the program, several of the College and Barnard undergraduates who served as counselors began to raise some questions about Project Double Discovery. Said one College junior, "Not all of the students seem to be poverty cases. Several of the parents who brought them have new cars, and nearly half

of the students have either transistor radios, portable record players, or both." Another added though, "Some of the families may not be poor in the strict sense of the word. But they spend their income in such a way as to leave the children poor. The children still have bad teeth and no books." A Barnard girl countered, "But if we take cultural rather than economic deprivation as the standard, we could accept banker's sons from Mississippi!"

There were other questions about the students. If Sam, the 13-year-old editor of *The Discoverer*, reads Shakespeare and Marx, is he really an "under-achiever"? Did deprived under-achievers who had serious psychological problems, as a few did, really belong — especially since there was no psychologist on the staff? And, if the motivation of some was extremely strong, but they still were not doing very well, could they really be classified as "exceptionally talented"?

While the counselors raised some questions about the students, the students — and teachers, officials, and observers — raised some questions about the college-age counselors. "We have a few counselors who are so busy trying to 'out-cool' the kids that they can't get close to them or earn their respect," said one of the six graduate students who served as advisors. Said another, "Some of them take turns eating breakfast with each other's units so that they can sleep late every other morning, and then turn around and complain they don't have enough time to be with their kids." Several students noted that a good number of the counselors preferred to eat and talk with each other rather than with their charges, and that not all of them were able to confine their romancing and relaxing to off-duty hours. One official observed, "These teenagers are very sharp kids. They can spot a leader — or a phony — quickly, and they are not reluctant to tell you. They sensed that some of the counselors did as little as they could get away with. I'd say one of the biggest problems with Double Discovery was a lack of strong and forceful direction from the top."

While some of the project's leaders and counselors loafed, others made magnificent efforts. Youngsters of 14 or 15 years of age are often good at testing other people's reactions, and

they found several counselors who knew remarkably well when to be lenient and when to be strict, when to joke and when to be serious, and in general how to draw the best efforts out of the students. Despite the criticism, when asked "What is the best thing about Project Double Discovery?" the counselors overwhelmingly replied "My kids" and most students replied "My counselor."

ONE MATHEMATICALLY-MINDED boy in the program figured out that the federal government was spending nearly \$1000 per student for the program, or \$20.44 per student per day. Were the students worth this expenditure, plus the use of laboratories, gymnasiums, library, classrooms, residence halls, Ferris Booth Hall, and other facilities donated by Columbia University?

Some students were class-cutters and noise-makers. Several 14-year-olds were caught drinking beer. One boy had to be disciplined for starting a laundry-ticket lottery (he said the profits went to "the syndicate"). One 15-year-old girl had to leave when it was discovered that she was a few months pregnant. A few scribbled on walls, and someone slashed the leather

couches in the stately residence hall lobbies.

But there were others, too.

There was Mike, a boy who was thrilled to practice swimming with Yale's Olympic medalist Steve Clark, who was attending Columbia's Summer Session. Mike wants to become an electronic engineer and was guided through Columbia's Computer Center by Marshall Clough, a College junior from Seattle, Washington. "Last year a high-school girl taught me a little about IBM machines. This summer I learned something about computers. I'm going to get to college and learn all about the field."

There was Leo, who sparked his division's team to the championship in the Saturday night quiz game the counselors devised. (Sample questions: "If you were looking at a *shrike*, would you be seeing a fish, a mammal, or a bird?" "Who invented peanut butter?") "Before I came here," Leo said, "I hadn't read a book outside of school since the fifth grade. This summer I read *nine* books, and they were all good, too." Leo's parents were astonished one weekend when he came home and read a book instead of watching television.

Counselor Leonard Tashman '65

from Miami, Florida, observed, "Sure there are some goof-offs. But in most cases the students' minds are really working. One of my boys is even reading Confucius!" One algebra teacher told of a girl he saw looking at the bookshelves in the Project's Hartley Hall office. "She saw Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* and screamed 'Oh, this is supposed to be so good!' She was ready to snatch the book and run away with it. They like to read. Now if someone would only write a math text that was readable, we'd be all right."

Double Discovery, then, was the classes, the tours and the "skill sessions." But it was also going to plays and concerts, meeting a U.S. Senator and seeing the Museum of Modern Art, learning to play the guitar, dancing "the jerk," and talking to college students about civil rights. It was the chance for a 15-year-old to prove to himself what he can do, and to be encouraged to *want* to do what he can do.

Arnie Gant had planned to spend the summer doing occasional delivery jobs and hanging around with the guys on his block. But as things worked out, "the Prof" had a better time. He may have made some important discoveries, too.

**Touch football on South Field**  
*Fun and games as well as classes and Coriolanus*







## Roar Lion Roar

### Home Stretch

ANOTHER \$1 million gift to the Columbia Gymnasium Fund has come in, this one from an anonymous donor. This brings the total funds in hand to \$5.3 million, close to two-thirds of the \$9 million needed to build the gymnasium. And gifts from Columbia alumni and friends are still arriving daily. Said Joseph D. Coffee '41, director of the campaign, "We are more confident than ever that we shall be able to start building this desperately needed educational facility within a year."

The gift comes at a time when a portion of the College's faculty, students, coaches, admissions officers, and alumni had begun to grow a bit restless. "The University seems to lack a sense of urgency about the project," complained one alumnus at Commencement this June, "Except for wonderful men like Frank Leven and several

others, important alumni have not been strongly behind this effort," said another. (Levien '26 gave the first \$1 million gift.)

From its inception three years ago, the Gymnasium fund drive has labored under handicaps. For one thing, University officials had probably done too little planning, preparation, and staffing for the effort. When the drive got underway in May, 1962, the University, which queerly has no central development officer, although it is engaged in several major fund efforts, assigned Joseph Coffee, the assistant to the President for Alumni Affairs, to oversee the drive. He was not relieved of any of his regular duties and given only two dedicated but young College graduates to assist him in the \$9 million effort. The condition of the alumni records was somewhat shabby. There was a splendid burst of informative

literature (for which Columbia received a national prize); then the progress reports, a standard feature of such drives, failed to appear regularly.

For another thing, University officials decided that the drive would be run almost entirely by alumni volunteers. Several hundred College alumni, led by Harold McGuire '27, worked zealously. But they quickly learned that the number of enthusiastic volunteers was smaller than they had hoped, and that many of the willing volunteers were either timid or inexperienced. The volunteers received little training and no how-to-do-it literature, although this was the first major capital gifts campaign the College had ever undertaken.

Thirdly, although the new gymnasium is for the use of the School of Engineering undergraduates as well as of those in the 2600-man College, that

school is busy raising money for a new wing to its main building. Thus, the Engineering staff and alumni have been willing to make no more than a token effort on behalf of the gymnasium they expect to enjoy.

Also, a few of Columbia's Trustees have still not made a commitment to the drive, and President Kirk, burdened with other fund tasks and many other duties, has not expressed very forcefully or frequently the urgency of the new facility.

The most puzzling aspect of the drive, however, has been the response of many of the older and most prominent College and Engineering alumni. A number of them have made heavy contributions of time and vitality, but the University has received only 10 contributions larger than \$20,000. While many of the affluent elder statesmen in the alumni ranks have been vocal for decades about Columbia's inadequate facilities, startlingly few have yet pledged any significant support to the gym project.

If the advanced gifts portion of the campaign has been weak, however, the general alumni appeal has been amazingly successful. Over 3,400 of the 30,000 College and Engineering alumni have contributed more than \$800,000. Says Mr. Coffee, "We might have had even more if we had been able to achieve greater direct solicitation. Actually, about 90 per cent of all College alumni *directly contacted* pledged a gift."

With the new \$1 million gift new vigor is expected in the campaign. This fall the General Alumni Appeal will be reopened and a massive effort to interest potential major donors again will be made.

One very important note is that the gymnasium has gone through substantial architectural re-designing since the original plans. The facade has been vastly improved and the interior is now so good that the new gymnasium promises to be one of the nation's finest, particularly for the "duffers" who want occasional workouts.

☆ ☆ ☆

### Storm on the Water

THERE WAS TUMULT among Columbia's rowing squads last spring. After the Light Blue lost the first race with M.I.T. in April, Coach Carl Ull-

rich guessed that some of the rowers might have been violating training rules by smoking or drinking. (After February 1 all members of the crews are expected to stop smoking and drinking alcoholic beverages and to eat carefully and sleep adequately.) Ullrich spoke with his squad members and several admitted that they had a drink on one or two occasions and a few confessed that they had smoked on a few nights when the pressure of studies or examinations became great. The coach thereupon dismissed seven men who admitted training violations from the team. Two others resigned after the coach announced that any other team members who disagreed with his decision should leave the squad also.

Once before, in 1961, Coach Ullrich had dismissed a few team members whose attitude was unfavorable and whose habits violated training. But the dropping of 9 of the 27 varsity heavyweight oarsmen last spring was probably the largest disciplinary act by a coach in Columbia's athletic history.

A ferocious competitor, Carl Ullrich said that proper attitude and perfect physical form were as necessary as practice to win in rowing and that rowing is a sport in which every team member must pull his weight. One of his assistant coaches agreed, "Crew is the team sport *par excellence*. No boat can win without every single oarsman performing to his utmost." Director of

Athletics Ralph Furey '28 supported the disciplinary action: "A coach must have his players' co-operation. These fellows laid down on their own teammates." Several of the College men dismissed also readily agreed that Coach Ullrich was right in his action. Said one, "He was dead right; we were dead wrong."

A few undergraduate rowers dissented, however. One felt that to have a glass of champagne at a friend's wedding or one drink at the Pamphratia Ball was not particularly damaging to one's physical stamina. Another contended that smoking "a few cigarettes" during mid-term examinations should not be grounds for dismissal. "After all," he added, "Columbia is one of the most intellectually demanding colleges in the nation. We've got to find some way to relax now and then."

The result was that both the varsity and junior varsity shells failed to win a single race last spring, and both eights finished last in the I.R.A. at Syracuse, where they had only the barest minimum of participants—16 oarsmen and two coxswains. Following the Syracuse Regatta, Ullrich, crew mentor at Columbia for five seasons, resigned his post.

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### Foreign Revolutionary

JUST WHEN the rowing situation looked blackest, Director of Ath-



New Coach "Sam" MacKenzie

Nothing less than a revolution in American rowing

letics Ralph Furey '28 and his Crew Advisory Committee came up with a replacement for Carl Ullrich that has the College rowers bubbling with excitement. He is Stuart Alexander MacKenzie (called "Sam" because of his initials). A 29-year-old, 6'4" native of Australia, MacKenzie is one of the world's great rowers. A six-time winner of the Diamond Sculls, he won the Olympic silver medal in 1956 for a second place finish in the 2000-meter race, losing narrowly to Russia's Yuri Ivanov. The next year he beat Ivanov in both the European Championship and the Henley Royal Regatta, but was unable to row in the 1960 Olympics because of a back injury.

Since 1956 MacKenzie has lived in England, where he has been coaching several amateur crews at Oxford, in addition to working as a chicken sexer (one who determines the sex of one day-old chickens) and a representative for a Canadian insurance firm. A fine all-around athlete, he was also a star rugby player and winner of the Empire Shoot on the open range while at the University of Sydney, where he majored in physiology and economics.

MacKenzie has seized everyone's interest as much for his personality as for his athletic prowess. He is articulate, confident, intelligent, iconoclastic, and humorous. About his family, he replies, "I have a wife, a baby daughter, and two dachshunds." About Columbia's shortage of tall, powerful oarsmen, MacKenzie said, "You should see the world champion Ratzeburg crew. Two of them are under 5'9" and a few are even skinny. Columbia, like Ratzeburg, can win despite its emphasis on brain power rather than physical power." About training rules: "I'm not a strict disciplinarian. I don't mind a pint now and then. But each person does have to be strong and fit. That's imperative."

What has really taken people's breath away, though, is MacKenzie's desire to start nothing less than a revolution in American rowing, using Light Blue oarsmen. As he puts it:

The year 1959 marked a Renaissance in world rowing. In what was only their second year of competition, Karl Adams and his crew from Ratzeburg, Germany, pulled away from everyone else by three lengths. It was like suddenly running the 4-minute mile. In the past six years it has become increasingly evident that Americans have not kept up with international rowing advances.

What the Germans did was change the rigging and the style of rowing. In rigging, they switched to a larger spade-like oar blade with a slightly longer oar handle. In the stroke, instead of the long sweeping American stroke with its lay back and flat recovery, the Germans developed a shorter stroke with a circular recovery. Rowing "in circles" helps prevent crabs in rough water and increases the impact and speed of entry of the oar into the water. While Americans row most of their races at 32 to 26 strokes a minute, the Germans row at 40 to 42 strokes all the way. They thus keep up a constant speed rather than an oscillating speed like the Americans.

Anyway, we hope that Columbia can help reconstruct the sport in America, using the best of international experience.

As a start, Coach MacKenzie will purchase one Karlisch (German-made) shell and a new set of shovel-blade oars this winter. He will add other new equipment as fast as money allows. He also plans to step up the winter strength-training program for the College men. Says MacKenzie, "I've been a successful rower myself, and the English crews I've coached have been successful. I hope I don't sound like Cassius Clay if I say I hope to continue the pattern at Columbia."

Fortunately for MacKenzie, most of the crew members, including those suspended, are sophomores and juniors, and several of the freshman heavyweights showed great promise last spring. The spirited lightweights looked best of all. They won two of their five races last season and finished fifth in the nation (after being seeded third) in the Eastern Sprints. The 150's accomplished this with five sophomores in their eight-man boat. The freshmen boat of the 150's also had a good season, besting Princeton, Yale, Pennsylvania, and Rutgers.

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## Fire and Water

THE BASEBALL TEAM started last season like a wheatfield affire. Coach Balquist's nine won their first five games and eight of the first nine. But they won only half of their last 12 games. They had to settle for a 14-7 season and a tie for third place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League competition.

The late season problem that arose was an inability to get hitting support at key times or in key games. Against

Navy and Cornell, the Lion batters scored only one run; and against Harvard, they could get no one across home plate to break a 6th inning 7-7 tie and lost to the Crimson in the 12th inning, 8-7. This was strange since the College men had a good year at the plate. The peerless Archie Roberts batted .400 and won the Charles Blair Bat as the League's batting champion and two other Columbia men finished in the top dozen: captain-elect Pete Quinn with .342 and senior-captain Ronnie Adsit with .333.

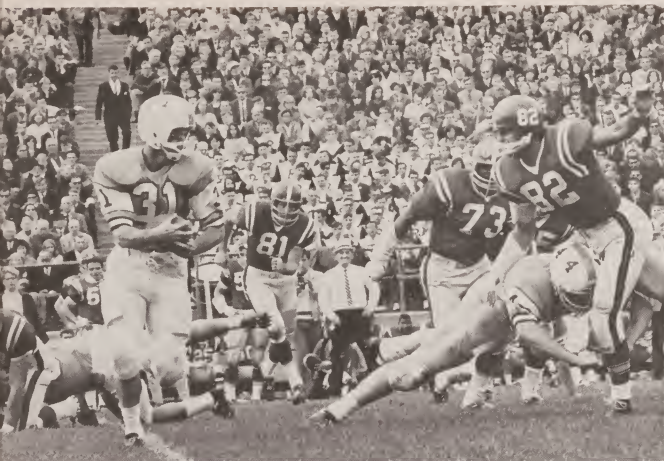
Coach Balquist lost ace pitcher Neil Farber, shortstop Archie Roberts, second baseman Adsit, first baseman Gene Chwerchak, and catcher Jim Riley, so he will have to rebuild this spring. According to the short, broad-shouldered Balquist, "Pitching is two-thirds of college baseball." If so, the Light Blue may do all right next year. Dave Hillis, the southpaw sophomore from Texas, had a 3-0 record; George Bunting, a New Yorker, showed considerable promise, and two freshmen, Ed Weathers of Farmingdale, N.Y. and Paul Brosnan of Cambridge, Massachusetts, can catapult and twist the ball remarkably well.

Incidentally, Archie Roberts not only won the League batting crown, but was selected for the All-East and All-American college baseball teams. His 3-year varsity batting average of .371 is the highest any Columbia baseball player has ever compiled. There's no question

Archie Roberts '65  
One of the College's all-time greats







Roger Dennis races around Rutgers' left end  
The backfield particularly was a problem

that Roberts, who has enrolled in medical school at Western Reserve and signed a contract with the Cleveland Browns, will go down in the stories as one of Columbia's greatest all-time athletes.

One spooky statistic. A Columbia player has won the E.J.L. batting title every four years for the last 12 years: Leo Bookman in 1953, Robert Lehner in 1957, Mike Esposito in 1961, and Roberts in 1965.

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## Year of Adjustment

ARCHIE ROBERTS has graduated. And oh, the difference to Columbia's football team! This fall the Lions had to restyle their offense, and, as with many projects that are in the process of change, things didn't always go smoothly.

At first Coach Donelli tried a sophomore, John Burns of Weymouth, Mass., at quarterback. The young man expected to start at quarterback, rugged 6', 200 lb. Rick Ballantine, a junior from Youngstown, Ohio, and the squad's hardest hitting back, began the season at fullback. That plan was adopted after Arne Jensen, the team's powerful fullback, re-damaged his knee and had to take the season off. Burns proved to be talented but a bit green, so Ballantine was quickly reinstalled at quarterback and four games later Burns was starting at fullback!

The backfield was the Light Blue's main problem this fall, causing their offensive play to be ragged. In addition to the absence of a solid fullback, the team had trouble locating halfbacks who are fast and artful enough and able to perform consistently, except for the agile Roger Dennis. The line has been more artful, but has also lacked consistency. The big ends, junior Gerry Zawadkas (6'4", 230 lbs.) and sophomore Bob Straskulic (6'2", 190 lbs.) often looked great, but dropped passes at key moments. The offensive tackles, captain Ron Brookshire and senior Bill Corcoran, and the guards, senior Neil Brownstein and junior Dave Morash were forceful, but were often outweighed. Lanky Tom Reed (6'4", 190 lbs.), the team's center, was a fine punter but had to play occasionally with an injured shoulder.

The defensive unit had lapses, too, but on the whole they were much more dependable, and on several glorious Saturday moments, particularly against Harvard, Yale, and Rutgers, they proved as tough and stubborn as underfed mules. Junior guard Dick Flory, a 5'10", 215 lb. chunk of granite, was particularly hard to move. Defensive center Don Rink was named All-East line backer one week, so relentless was his hole-plugging. End Leo Mahonen often played like a bearcat defending his young. The defensive backs, all of whom were inexperienced in Sep-

tember, causing spectators to be exceedingly nervous about enemy passes, turned out to be surprisingly diligent about their duties, except for the ill-fated game against Brown.

It was an up-and-down season, therefore. After some lamentable play against Lafayette, the College men were overcome, but in less ignominious fashion, by Princeton, one of the best teams in the East this year. They lost a hard-fought battle to a strong Harvard team 21-6, and then bested Yale 21-7 and Rutgers 12-7, before losing to Cornell and fearfully powerful Dartmouth. In a mysterious second-half decline, the Lions were defeated by a weak Pennsylvania team, then were overwhelmed disgracefully by an even weaker team from Brown.

It may be unwarranted anticipation, but look to next year's team for better things. Most of this year's Columbia squad are sophomores and juniors. Only the tackle position will be relatively depleted, with Brookshire, Corcoran, and Nossal graduating, although guards Neil Brownstein of Lincolnwood, Illinois, and Stuart Hankins of Little Rock, Arkansas, will be missed badly, too.

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## Underneath It All

ONE REASON to look forward to next year's varsity football team is this fall's freshman squad. Freshman Coach Tom Haggerty '62 says, "It's possibly the best freshman group since 1957." (Haggerty was a member of the 1957 frosh squad, which later played a key role in winning the Ivy title in 1961 for Columbia.) The current squad was not



Football coaches Paul & Donelli  
Restyling is painful

deep in talent as most of the other Ivy frosh teams were, but then Columbia teams almost never are. But it did contain several outstanding prospects.

There were two bruising fullbacks: Ron Tarrington of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, and Mike Busa of Weymouth, Mass. Busa was also his state's champion shot putter and discus thrower. Both men were hard-nosed linebackers too. There were two elusive halfbacks: big (6'1", 200 lbs.) long-striding Jim O'Connor, brother of football captain Tom O'Connor '62, and fleet Chester Stewart, the leading scorer in Detroit schoolboy circles last year. And there was one promising quarterback, 6'2", 190 lb. Marty Domres of Syracuse, N.Y., who is a smart, rollout type player.

On the line, there were two first-rate centers: Gene Sanner (6', 200 lbs.) from Erie, Pa. and Bob Regan (6'3", 195 lbs.). Regan, a Catholic All-American, was selected as the best Catholic schoolboy lineman in the nation last year. At tackle, both Bob Brookshire (6'4", 205 lbs.), brother of varsity captain Ron Brookshire, and John Feddock (6'3", 225 lbs.), were not only strong but unusually quick for their size. One end, Bob Werner of Rutherford, N.J., (6'4", 210 lbs.) has the ruggedness and good hands to become

a fine end, and one guard, 5'11", 210 lb. Dick Wojculewski of Garden City, N.Y. lacks only speed to become a superlative guard.

Wojculewski quickly won the title as the team "character." A good-humored person with old-world manners who is a former honor student, poetry editor of his school's magazine, and president of his church choir, he has a way of bellowing his occasional unhappiness about something with all the passion of Rabelais' Gargantua.

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### *Breakthrough*

NOT SINCE October, 1962, had the lightweight football team—limited to students weighing 154 lbs. or less—won a game. But this year, after losing a heartbreaker to Rutgers, 13-6, and being overrun by a perennially machine-like Army team, the Lion lightweights beat Princeton 12-6 on Saturday, October 23—a day to remember. Almost needless to say, there was considerable rejoicing. Then on November 15, the lightweights beat Penn 8-6, for their best season since 1957. Said Coach George Furey '37, "The fellows were long overdue. Men like captain Dom Indindoli and Tom Harrold '66, who have worked hard to improve the squad, deserve a lot of credit."

### *Of Skill and Power*

THE COLLEGE'S SOCCER TEAM lost five Ivy games this season by one goal. That's how close every game they have played this season has been. They wound up the season with a disappointing 4-8 record.

Their passing was sometimes as good as that of any team in the league, but what they lacked are those things that make a team very hard to beat—big and fearless fullbacks, an explosive and adept forward line, and an extraordinarily quick and smart goalie. The Light Blue forward line was a peculiar problem. With great spirit and remarkable expertise, they kept the ball in many games mostly in enemy territory. But their size—three starters were less than 5'8" tall and two weighed less than 150 lbs.—made it difficult to crash through the rugged defense men of the opposition. The Lions had skill but not quite enough power.

The left side play was particularly strong with Justin Malewezi of Nyasaland and Roger Keppel there. Junior captain Mossik Hacobian gave his all every minute of every game. In front of goalie Ken Richstad of Seattle, Washington, who improved vastly as the season went on, were scrappy fullbacks Bob Coviello and Ken Levene, and a tough smart sophomore to watch, Gerald Fitzsimmons of South Bend, Indiana. Fitzsimmons' head play is as good as any that Coach Joe Molder's men have displayed in years.

Only fullback Levene, halfback Bob Capone, and inside Mike Allner are seniors, so perhaps next season could be the soccer team's great year.

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### *We Two are All Alone*

DICK MASON'S cross-country squad could boast of having two of the finest long distance men in the East this year. In every single meet this fall, senior captain Bob Conway and sophomore Bennett Flax finished first or second. They went undefeated in meets all season. But since no other Lion performer except Bob Thompson '68 of Portland, Oregon, was able to place among the top ten regularly, the record of the College's team was a dismal one.

In the Heptagonals on November 5 at New York's Van Cortlandt Park, however, Conway and Flax met their



The soccer team drives against Yale  
*Not quite enough power*



Columbia sailors off City Island  
*The freshmen won a trophy*

superiors—two men from Army. Conway had to settle for fifth place (a Navy and a Harvard runner also squeezed in a few feet ahead) and Flax for seventh place. Both Lions broke the Columbia record for the home course, 25 minutes, 55.5 seconds: Conway with 25:47 and Flax with 25:52.

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### Racing Ahead

COLUMBIA'S sailing team continues to gather speed and trophies. After a fairly successful spring, during which the College sailors finished fourth in both the Ivy League Regatta and the Boston Dinghy Cup, and came in fifth (in a field of 12) in the Middle Atlantic Intercollegiate Sailing Association series, the Lions began this fall with a close second to Monmouth College at

a Sextagonal Regatta in Monmouth, N.J., then two weeks later coasted to a win over Princeton and the same Monmouth team.

In addition to top skippers like Commodore Ron Robinson, Dick Leonard and Justin Callahan—all juniors—the Light Blue has this fall obtained the help of two outstanding freshmen, Drew Hyatt (son of Judson Hyatt '34), who ranked 6th nationally last year in dinghy sailing, and Peter Rugg, who while at Choate won the prep school championship. The two have already sparked Columbia to victory in the Middle Atlantic intercollegiate fall freshman sailing championships.

With seven Tech Dinghies and a 110, the sailing team is able to practice regularly now at the Stuyvesant Yacht Club on City Island. The top-

sider group has never been better organized, and they publish one of the best newsletters on campus. It looks like clear—and possibly fast—sailing ahead.

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### For Your Calendar

PLAN ON seeing the Columbia basketball team this winter. Possessing an experienced squad, a 7-foot-tall center named Dave Newmark, and a brilliant coach, Jack Rohan '53, as well as a fine new assistant coach, Del Webb, the College men could go to the top of the Ivies this year.

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### From Fire to Ice

PHILIP JOHN BURKE is gone. For five years this genial, skillful Fordham graduate with the heartiest laugh in John Jay Hall served Columbia well as its director of sports information. While at Morningside, he won a special award from the basketball writers of America and an award for editorial excellence in the Columbia football programs. This September, Phil Burke became the director of promotion and public relations for the New York Rangers, a sometimes notable hockey team.

In his place, Director of Athletics Ralph Furey '28 selected Kevin de Marrais '64 (son of Joseph de Marrais '23), who spent last year as director of sports information at Bucknell and who learned his craft as an assistant to Phil Burke while in the College. De Marrais was a varsity guard on the College's 150 lb. football team and has handled publicity for the International Soccer League.



Phil Burke



Kevin De Marrais '64

*Student succeeds the teacher*



# ***Columbia's Student Gunmen***

*For 48 years the College has had good teams and some crack shots  
in the little known, unglamorous sport of riflery*

Patrick McElhinney



EACH WEEK during the academic year, in a large room next to the bowling alleys, billiards room, piano practice rooms, and ping-pong tables on Ferris Booth Hall's huge ground floor, a handful of College students assemble. The room is dark and windowless. The students wear khaki jackets with padded leather patches on both elbows and the right shoulder. The mood is silent and tense, punctuated by irregular loud BLAT's. The undergraduates are members of Columbia's rifle team—a remarkably able group (it has won the Ivy title twice in the past three years and is annually among the top teams in the East) that suffers from loneliness and an inferiority complex.

The loneliness derives from their lack of company. Even at the team's most important matches, there are no spectators except a few friends. No oomph-pahing band, white-sweated cheerleaders, or noisy boosters ever visit their contests. The inferiority complex results from what the riflemen feel is a lack of recognition by the public, the press, and the University that riflery is a difficult, exciting, worthwhile sport. "Just try it sometime," is their favorite reproof to skeptics.

They point out that target shooting is not only a sport but a rapidly growing one. The present membership of the National Rifle Association is nearly 650,000, and the number of rifle clubs in America is more than 11,500. (An estimated 25 million persons in the U.S. own or use a gun; 14 million are licensed hunters.) The National Matches this summer brought some 7,000 marksmen in July to Camp Perry, Ohio, the Mecca of competitive riflery since 1907. At the college level, since 1936, when N.R.A.-sponsored intercollegiate matches began, individual entries have risen from 200 a year to more than 2,000 in 1964. Last year there were 455 four-man college teams entered in sectional competitions. Some of the collegians have gone on to represent the U.S.A. in the Olympics, where target shooting definitely is recognized as a sport.

Statistics are one thing; holding a 16-pound rifle in your hands is another. Anyone who has tried to steady one of the Columbia rifle team's nine Winchester 52's (a 22-caliber rifle) or two Anschütz's (an Olympic competition 22) while aiming at a bullseye the size

of a pencil point 50 feet away knows the enormous muscle control, mental concentration, and emotional calm that the sport requires.

Columbia has been fairly good to the riflemen in recent years. The spacious, well-ventilated six-point, or six-lane, shooting range in Ferris Booth Hall is generally considered to be the finest facility of its kind in the East. The team's annual budget is \$1500, which is not exactly large ("we spend most of that just on ammunition," says one member) but is larger than that of any other school in the Ivy League. And the gunnery have a fine part-time coach, Frank Simmons, St. John's '59, twice an All-American rifleman and now a junior executive at Rheingold Breweries.

But their comparatively well-off position doesn't satisfy the College squad. "We'd like to be considered a varsity sport, as riflery is at some colleges," says Coach Simmons. One of the College shooters adds, "Our two greatest competitors in the Middle Atlantic states are St. John's and C.C.N.Y. St. John's offers scholarships to ace marksmen and C.C.N.Y. has a much larger budget and a full-time coach." Another noted, "We never get any notice by the *Spectator* sports staff. They won't even report the scores of our matches."

The rules for a collegiate shooting match give some idea of how difficult it is to fire 16 lb. rifles with any degree of accuracy. A shooter has to fire 30 rounds, 10 each from the competitive positions: standing, kneeling, prone. To do this, he is allowed 45 minutes. According to Coach Simmons, "It sounds like a long time to fire 30 shots, but it isn't. You get as exhausted during a tournament as you do during a track meet. The mental fatigue alone is terrific. And trying to control your muscles perfectly in such an intense way can leave you perspiring and shaking."

Each team has 10 shooters and the top five scores make up the team average, which is matched against that of the opposing team. The riflemen shoot at three paper targets, one for each position, that are approximately one foot square. On the target are printed 12 "bulls" or black areas one and three-fourths inches in diameter. Each bull has nine concentric rings marked on it, with a white dot the size of a pencil

point, called the "bull's eye," in the center. The riflemen are allowed two practice shots at two of the bulls, then take one shot at each of the other 10 bulls. If the shooter hits the bullseye, or center dot, he scores a 10; if he hits any part of the ring nearest the dot he gets a 9; and so on. A perfect score is 30 bullseyes, or 300. Most good college marksmen can shoot 250 or above regularly. The champions often score 280 or more.

MEN BEGAN TRYING to hit a target long before they used gunpowder to project missiles around 1300 A.D. Penelope's suitors vied for honors with their skill at javelin throwing, and Virgil records a bow and arrow competition in which marksmen shoot at a bird fastened to the top of a pole.

The first known rifle competition took place in Switzerland in 1475. Shooting clubs multiplied in Europe around that time, and their contests at fairs and on feast days have been pictured in the stained-glass windows of several cathedrals. A window in Zurich's cathedral, for example, shows a man aiming a musket at a target which looks rather like a French "No Parking" sign of today. A score keeper hides in a little house ready to come out to count the hits when all the rounds have been fired.

The rifle in those centuries was at a crude thing. It was ineffective in wet weather, its accuracy was questionable, and it took a long time to load. In war, the musketeers had to be protected by pikemen as they laboriously loaded between each shot. In 1600, one English officer noted that bows could be fired four times faster than rifles, and remarked on the "ill effect of volées" at more than 40 paces. Even at relatively close range, a strong suit of armor was enough to stop a bullet. As late as 1798, a number of military leaders still were urging the use of pikes and long-bows over rifles.

However inadequate the rifle was deemed to be for fast-action combat, it was not so regarded by the affluent classes of the British Isles, who, unlike wealthy Frenchmen, Spaniards, and Germans, took up target shooting as a gentlemen's sport. Old rifle books abound with etchings and dagguetypotypes of mustached, tweedy British gentlemen with their guns.



College marksman at the Ferris Booth Hall range  
*45 minutes is not enough*

The rise of the sport in the United States came right after the Civil War. Americans, largely of English, Scottish, and Irish extraction, had taken up guns from their earliest days on the new continent and eschewed pikes and long bows, although they did usually carry short knives as a supplementary weapon. Before the Civil War, target shooting had been a popular, informal affair in many rural communities on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings after church. Following the Civil War, in which many men from the cities had to use a rifle once again, target shooting became a favorite pastime of many city folk, too. In the New York area, the New Jersey Palisades and upper Manhattan (still farm and woodland) were the favorite shooting sites of the urban marksmen. As recounted in books of the period, the mood of these city shoots in the nearby country was convivial: wives and children came along and the day ended with a picnic and a go at an ale barrel.

The rifles of the late 19th century were generally muzzle loaders, black powder being the propellant. There were various kinds of projectiles but the round ball seems to have been the most popular. The loading of such guns was considered very important, but there was no standard or "right" way of doing so.

While Americans were gaining rifle practice in actual warfare and at week-

end shoots, the English were holding regular tournaments. As early as 1860, the rifle range at Wimbledon had become world famous. The Irish particularly were regarded as superb sharpshooters.

In 1871, a group of U.S. officers in the National Guard suggested that riflery in America needed some control and direction, and the suggestion led to the founding of the National Rifle Association in that year and to a championship shoot that spring. The shoot was held at Creedmoor, Long Island, and had as its highlight a match between a U.S. team and a team from Ireland, reputedly made up of the most accurate shots in the world. To everyone's surprise—including the American team's—the U.S. marksmen won. The British press described the result as "one of those things that occasionally happen."

To regain lost prestige against the uncouth frontiersmen from abroad, the Irish staged an international tournament in the fall of 1871. American newspaper wires suddenly buzzed with reports of the practice activities of the U.S. team. Again the American squad won, to the astonishment of the Europeans. When the U.S. riflemen returned, they were lionized wherever they went. The next year, so great was the excitement about the second match at Creedmoor that special trains were required to take more than 100,000

spectators out to the Long Island range. For the third consecutive time, the Americans were victorious over the Irish sharpshooters. Even the British had to acknowledge that there was now conclusive evidence of American supremacy in the new sport.

As American ascendancy on the target range continued, so did the steady improvement in the manufacturing of rifles and bullets. Probably the first important advance was the development of metallic cartridges, which increased the velocity of the bullet. Since the increased velocity flattened the trajectory of the bullet, the effects of wind, drift, and atmospheric conditions were lessened. The introduction of a lighter bullet and smokeless powder around 1900 upped the velocity of the bullet still more, to 2,000 feet a second. Since then, the speed of bullets has increased in many rifles to 4,100 feet a second, or more. Better barrels and trigger mechanisms have also been added. And the open sights of the old rifles have, for the most part, been replaced by the telescopic sights of today.

LIKE THE OLD WEEK-END shoots on Upper Manhattan, riflery at Columbia, too, had an informal beginning. Ralph Pickett '18, Dean of N.Y.U.'s School of Education and a former National Collegiate champion while at Columbia, recalls:

There was a group of us who shot regularly at Morris High School in the Bronx, then in the "suburbs." Several of us came to Columbia and we asked permission to form a rifle team. The University kindly gave us a long corridor in the basement of Kent Hall. In 1917 we received our charter and became an official Columbia team. As I remember, Cornell was the only other Ivy college with a team then. Our team was only six or seven men, but we had great fun plinking away and we made a good showing, too. In our second year we won the national class B championship.

Frederick Burghard '17, the team's founder and first captain, remembers the improvised range beneath Kent Hall as:

... dark, tunnel-like, and slightly winding. We had to set up the range and then dismantle it after every session. There wasn't room to hold matches with other teams—we couldn't even fit into the range ourselves—so we held postal matches, shooting against persons we never met and comparing scores by mail. It may well have been Columbia's first "honor system."



Alfred Richardson '19, another team captain and crack shot, says:

Target shooting was a minor sport then, like wrestling, fencing, and basketball, and we won "minor letters." We were full of enthusiasm and not entirely lacking in skill. Nearly all of us became rifle instructors in the Army during World War I.

While Columbia has never had a nationally prominent rifle team—though it has had individual marksmen who excelled—it has been a power in Middle Atlantic competition with some regularity. The late 1920's and early 1930's were especially good years, with several Metropolitan championships going to the Light Blue riflemen. Then in the early 1930's the Rifle Team lost its status as a sport—how it happened is not clear—and became the Rifle Club, a King's Crown activity just like the humor magazine and the glee club.

But sport or not, target shooting's popularity at Columbia was growing. In 1938 there were 95 applicants for 15 places on the Freshman team, and in 1940 *The Columbian* reported that "there are more students participating in the Rifle Club than any other King's Crown Activity." Matches at Morning-side were still out of the question, but Columbia's postal matches by 1940 included teams as far off as New Mexico and Oregon.

The war years brought riflery at the College practically to a halt. But in the late 1940's, target shooting was again



Coach Frank Simmons & rifleman  
*Control is everything*

taken up by the undergraduates. The Ivy Rifle League was formed in 1956 and the Columbia team quickly became a power in the group, although the other League in which they competed, the Metropolitan League, had two new very strong forces, St. John's and C.C.N.Y. One detriment to the Columbia squad's morale if not its skill was the small, gloomy range in the basement of Kent Hall. "The spring rains closed the range for several weeks again this year," ran one squib on the Rifle Team in 1957.

Then, in the late 1950's, the College began planning for the new student center, Ferris Booth Hall. Led by Robert Milgram '61, later a team captain, the riflemen worked hard to get a modern rifle range included in the plans. When director of King's Crown Activities Edward J. Malloy '38 yielded to their arguments, the Rifle Club obtained the current six-point range. It opened in 1961, and is now the favored site of all Ivy and most Metropolitan "shoulder-to-shoulder" matches. The only persons who have been unhappy about the bone-dry but not entirely sound-proofed range are the users of Wollman Auditorium directly above. "One time we had a match at the same time that there was a piano recital in the auditorium. They tell me it was quite a concert. Last week we gave up team practice so that the Players could rehearse their new play in peace," says Joel Labow '66.

ALTHOUGH THE FUTURE of the Rifle Club looks bright, at least some team members think it could look even brighter. (Each year about 65 freshmen sign up for the club.)

"We could really be a great team instead of a very good one," says ace shot

Fred Mettler '66. "There's a certain apathy that keeps many team members from knocking down to the kind of tedious hard work that inches you—and I mean *inches* you—from a good score of 250 to a really great one of 275."

Coach Simmons is more optimistic. "This could be our best team since the war. We should win the Ivy title, and we might do better in the Metropolitan and the sectional Intercollegiates, in both of which we finished second last year. We have already beaten St. John's this year. We are still not quite in the league with West Virginia and Oregon State, who between them have won three of the last six national championships."

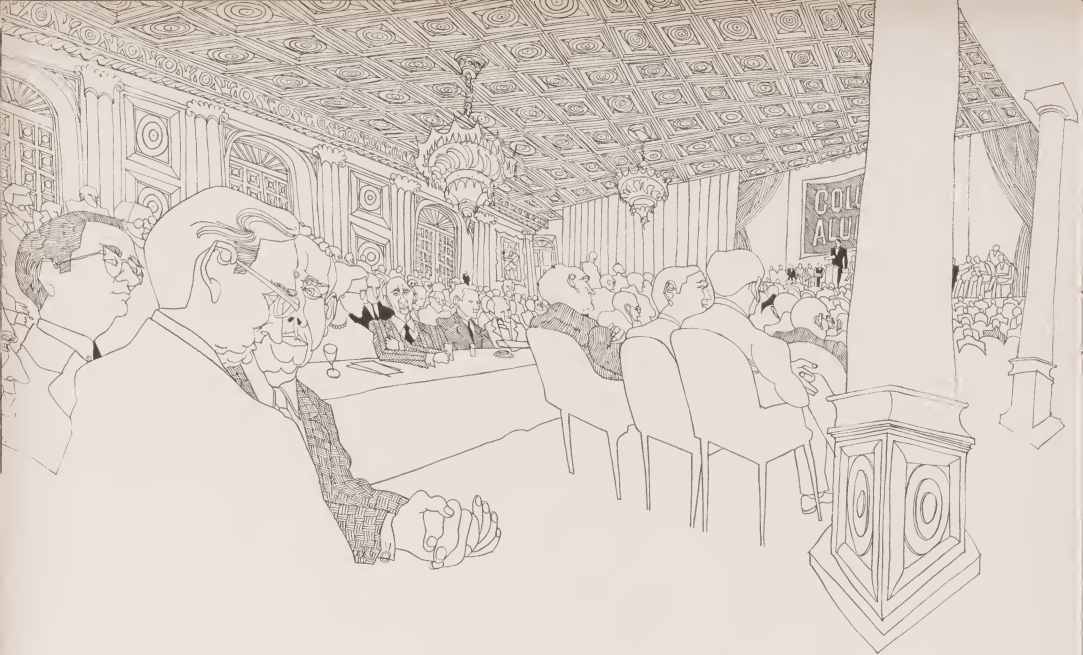
Besides Labow and Mettler, the other mainstays of the present Columbia squad are Frank Schabel '66, John Solomon '66E, and John Norton '68, whose 267 was the highest individual score in last year's Ivy tournament.

The team's most loyal rooter is Mabel, who hasn't missed a match in years. Mabel is a life-size plaster statue of a seated nude woman who was found by one of the team's members among the debris when the old Arts School was torn down a decade ago. Although a non-shooter herself, Mabel has been known to raise team spirits and to rattle those of opponents.

Mabel's contribution may thus have been substantial, for, according to Coach Simmons, "Control is everything in this sport—mental and physical control. The controlled shooter is a winning shooter. I wish that students who don't consider target shooting a sport would drop into the range and give it a try. They can, too, you know. The Rifle Club is open to any student. We'll coach them, and if they become really good, they're welcome on the team."

The 1965-66 Rifle Team with Mabel  
*Could be the best since the war*





## Talk of the Alumni

### Kudos

THREE COLLEGE MEN have received honors for their intellectual work recently.

Dr. Julian Schwinger '36 was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics this fall. He is the 12th alumnus of Columbia to win a Nobel Prize. Dr. Schwinger is generally acknowledged to be one of the top theoretical physicists in the nation. He graduated from the College, where he was a University Fellow, when he was only 18 years old, and received his Ph.D. at Columbia, under Professor I. I. Rabi, at 21. In 1951 he was awarded Columbia's Medal of Excellence; that same year he was the recipient of the first Albert Einstein Medal. Earlier this year he received the National Medal of Science from President Johnson. A former teacher at Berkeley, Purdue, and M.I.T., he is now professor of Physics at Harvard. According to one Columbia physicist who knows Dr.

Schwinger well, "He is quiet and gentle and famous for not liking to work until the late afternoon, and then working far into the night. He likes a good meal and has a weakness for big cars."

Another is Meyer Schapiro '24, professor of Art History at Columbia and one of the world's foremost scholars of art as well as a brilliant teacher. He has been appointed University Professor at the University, a special grade established last year to allow senior professors of the highest distinction to offer whatever courses they think useful without regard to departmental boundaries. Dr. Schapiro, who has taught at Columbia for 37 years, is the second person to be named to the new grade, the first being Dr. I. I. Rabi, the Nobel Laureate who has taught physics at Columbia for 35 years. An authority on early Christian, medieval, and modern art, Professor Schapiro has also recently been selected to give the Norton lectures at

Harvard in 1966-67 and as Slade Professor of Art at Oxford, England, in the spring of 1968. He says he will use the freedom of the new post to "do some writing and teach one course in Columbia College."

The third scholar to be honored is Herbert Andrew Deane '42, who has been named to the new post of vice dean of Graduate Faculties at the University. He will assume full responsibility for the current operation of departmental and faculty matters in the graduate program. Dr. Ralph Halford, dean of the Graduate Faculties, will be able to focus his attention on academic and financial planning and the formulation and implementation of educational policy. Dr. Deane, a former valedictorian of his class, an outstanding scholar of political theory renowned for his studies of Harold Laski and St. Augustine, a popular teacher in the College, an excellent raconteur, and a man who reads in

seven languages, including Greek and Japanese, at first had serious reservations about the position. "I'd have to be called Dean Deane, or worse 'Double Dean,' or perhaps even 'Dean Squared.'" He overcame the reservation by suggesting that everyone continue to call him Professor Deane.

### *Private Use of Nuclear Energy*

A COLUMBIA MAN, Joseph Karas M.D. '49, recently had to deal with the first serious accident in private industry resulting from a nuclear shower of neutrons and gamma radiation. Dr. Karas, a former star lineman on the College's football team, is director of the Emergency Department at Rhode Island Hospital in Providence.

He was at home on July 24, 1964, when he received a phone call from the hospital at Westerly, saying that a 38-year-old father of 9 children employed at the United Nuclear Corp., a U-235 recovery plant, had unwittingly poured some waste solution containing uranium into a small tank, causing a fission reaction that boiled up violently and splattered him. He received about 20 times the lethal dose of radiation. The local hospital couldn't admit him because his body was emitting radiation for three feet around and he would contaminate the entire emergency ward and its personnel.

Dr. Karas rushed to his hospital, isolated a section of the emergency receiving section, and admitted the patient. Working with a lead apron and

gloves and paper bags tied around his feet, Dr. Karas began caring for the man. His job was eased a bit when an official from the New York office of the Atomic Energy Commission arrived to advise on radiation safety and Dr. John Stanbury, a specialist in atomic medicine, drove down from Massachusetts General Hospital to help. Despite everyone's efforts, the victim died 49 hours after the accident from failure of circulation caused by the destruction of cells by radiation. Dr. Karas slept less than six hours during the period. He had to cut off his fingernails and throw away most of his clothing following the encounter.

The atomic waste plant employee was the fifth known peacetime casualty. Previously, three men died of exposure at Los Alamos in 1945, 1946, and 1958, and one in a Yugoslavian laboratory. This casualty resulted from the largest dose of radiation witnessed in this nation and was the first one to be handled by a community hospital.

According to Dr. Karas, "The administrative problems were fantastic! We had to figure out—immediately—everything from how to move a contaminated man in an ambulance to what to do with his radioactive waste. Admiral Rickover called twice. Senator Pastore, chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee, called too. I shudder to think of the difficulties involved if several men had been exposed."

The rapid growth of the use of nuclear energy by private industry means that there may be more radiation accidents. Dr. Karas has now set up a

"radiation closet" at Rhode Island Hospital and a few other hospitals have since done the same.

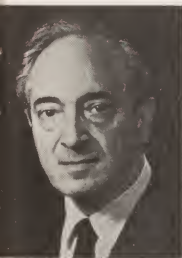
### *More than a Million*

FOR THE FIRST TIME in its 13-year history the Columbia College Annual Fund has gone over the \$1 million mark. Thanks heavily to the tireless effort of General Chairman Lawrence A. Wien '25, 8,778 of the College's 23,372 alumni, or 38 per cent, contributed \$915,563. Another \$196,400 was donated by corporations and foundations, and \$162,841 by parents and friends.

One of the reasons for success of the drive, despite the accompanying Gymnasium Fund drive, was the work of Mr. Wien and John Fairfield '18 in coaxing the potentially large donors among the alumni to increase their aid to the College and become John Jay Associates. The Associates gained 148 new members and as a group generously accounted for 56 per cent of all the alumni gift money. Largely owing to them, but not entirely to them, the Fund reached an all-time high of \$105 per contributor.

The only unhappy note is that 6 out of 10 alumni continue to ignore the College's requests for help for its poorer students and important programs. While the Classes of 1906, 1913, 1919, 1921, 1924, and 1964 had participation of 50 per cent or better, the Classes of 1922, 1927, 1933, 1938, 1950, 1960, and 1963 had only 30 per cent or less.

The \$1.2 million contributed by College alumni last year is the equal of



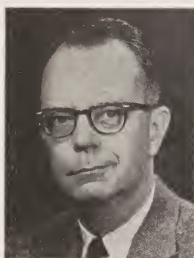
Meyer Schapiro '24  
*A special professorship*



Macrae Sykes '33  
*A new responsibility*



Julian Schwinger '36  
*A Nobel Prize*



Herbert Deane '42  
*An important post*



Joseph Karas '49  
*A deadly experience*





**New Alumni Executive Secretary**  
**Eric Peterson, III '65**  
*A good inheritance*

The College alumni therefore proposed that the Alumni Federation's Board of Directors meet with the Alumni Trustees annually to exchange information and ideas. The proposal was approved three weeks later. The first meeting took place on November 16.

This year the Association also decided to sponsor the traditional Senior Class Banquet. Previously the seniors paid for their "last supper" together. Held on May 27, the first Association-sponsored event was a remarkably well-handled affair. With the temperature at 90 degrees, about one-fourth of the 395 seniors (of 504 graduating) wore madras jackets. After champagne and superb cheeses, they dined on squab and wild rice, and washed it down with rosé wine. Fresh flowers were on each table.

The tone was one of noisy, genial irreverence, the hallmark of undergraduates since the late Middle Ages. Triumph (over four years of College study), gratitude (standing ovations for Dean Truman, speaker Dwight Miner '26, and retiring Proctor Smith), and nostalgia were also in the air. The departing Class of 1965 sang *four* of the College songs at the end, displaying more dammed-up dedication in their singing than anyone would have expected from the often-blasé young intellectuals. "The Association could not have chosen a better event to sponsor for undergraduates," said one senior to Alumni President Theodore C. Garfield '24.

The indefatigable executive secretary of the Association, Frank Safran '58, this fall was named as assistant director of Ferris Booth Hall. In his place the Association selected Eric Peterson '65.

### *Bricks and Memories*

COLUMBIA'S OFFICIALS decided this summer to name a building after one of its most loyal alumni, the late Marcellus Hartley Dodge '03. The building is the former home of the Graduate School of Business at Broadway and College Walk. It is now called Dodge Hall.

Mr. Dodge gave the College \$300,000 at his graduation to build Hartley Hall, the College's first residence hall on the then-new Morningside Heights campus. Appointed a Trustee at the age of only 26, he served on the University's Board for 52 years. At his death in December, 1963, he bequeathed \$2.25 million to the University he loved and served.

The completely redecorated and air-conditioned building now houses handsome new offices for the Music Department and the Music Library, an Information Center, classrooms, the Office of Placement and Career Planning, and new facilities for the lively Columbia Band.

### *Much Ado in Venezuela*

OWING MUCH to the efforts of Jules Lloyd Wallman '32, editor and

income on a University endowment of \$240 million.

For the coming year Macrae Sykes '33 will succeed Lawrence Wien as chairman. A stockbroker who is president of the Class of 1933, Mr. Sykes is a former captain of the Columbia crew, tackle on the football team, and a member of Delta Phi fraternity. Arnold Saltzman '36, a consistently loyal and active alumnus, will succeed Mr. Fairfield as chairman of the John Jay Associates.

### *Onward and Upward*

THE COLLEGE'S Alumni Association has seldom seemed more vigorous. The membership is up to 6,310 persons; the help that the staff provides for each class has never been so substantial; events such as Dean's Day and the Alexander Hamilton Dinner have never gone so smoothly nor been so well-attended; and there is a definite spirit of enterprise and forward-looking about the Association.

At the Annual Meeting last May 26, the members voted to make some changes in the College Association's 1948 Constitution and to improve the situation of the Alumni Trustees. Customarily, the Alumni Trustees get elected, then never meet with the various Columbia alumni associations again. Obviously, this weakens the representation of alumni concerns on the Board and deprives the six elected Trustees of valuable knowledge.

**Newly-named Dodge Hall**  
*For 52 years of service*





First meeting of the Venezuelan alumni club

Organizer Jules Waldman '32 (third from right), flanked by Fulbright Scholar Don Mintz '64 (on the right) and Dr. Alfredo Machado Gomez '52 Bus., president of the Central Bank of Venezuela (on the left).

publisher of Venezuela's *Daily Journal*, Columbia now has an alumni club in Venezuela. Columbia has 70 graduates in that country, half Americans, half Venezuelans, and Mr. Waldman was able to get 27 of them to an organizational meeting on May 18, 1965. Of the 27, seven were College men: Eugene Barrett '26, Howard Grominger '34, Harold Horan '21, Leopold Lopez '30, Arrigo Righi '18, Edwin Riker '43, and Mr. Waldman '32.

At their first meeting in Caracas, Donald Mintz '64, a Fulbright Scholar in Venezuela, spoke. President Grayson Kirk will be in Caracas in February, and the Club hopes to host a succession of artists, intellectuals, and other major figures from both Venezuela and Columbia University.

## The Motorcycle Phenomenon

ON THE "COLLEGE AUTHORS" page there is listed a book by Erik Arctander '49 on motorcycles. Since we have noticed that the number of motorcycles at Columbia and all over seems to be increasing rapidly, we had a long talk with Mr. Arctander. He told us:

"I bought my first motorcycle when I went to Europe in the summer before my senior year in 1948. I had very little money but I wanted to see a lot, so I purchased an Excelsior in England for \$250 and took it with me to Copenhagen. In Copenhagen a Danish instructor who spoke no English taught me to ride the 'bike.' I traveled all through Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and then sold the bike to a divinity student for plane fare home to America.

"When I came back to the College, I earned some money and bought a second-hand Indian Chief in December, 1948, for \$400—I was attracted by the lovely front fender—at a shop that used to be at 125th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. I kept the Chief for three years. Later I met my wife at the same shop, where she was buying her first 'machine.' After we were married we drove around a lot, I on my Chief and she on her Triumph Thunderbird. When our first baby came I bought a side car and we continued to go traveling and camping together, but after our second child was born we both sold our bikes and bought a station wagon. I haven't owned a machine since 1960.

"Why motorcycles? They are much cheaper than cars; they cost from \$200 to \$1500. You get 35 to 150 miles on a gallon of gas, and insurance is only about \$40 a year. Also, with heavy traffic and parking difficult as it is, you can move and park when others can't. Then too, they are really fun to drive. You can own three bikes—one for easy handling, one for racing, and one for cross-country touring—all for the price of one American car. There are now over 800,000 motorcycles in the United States. The number will go over a million this year. They are increasing at a rate of about 250,000 a year. They are even catching on as a second vehicle with the younger commuters in the proper suburbs.

"Not too many people know that the motorcycle industry has gone through two major upheavals since the end of World War II. Before the war the American firms of Harley-Davidson and Indian had 90 per cent of the U.S. market. But they made only large,

heavy machines, limiting the buyers to strong males. In 1948 British firms like Triumph and B.S.A. introduced into America a lighter bike, making it possible for young people and women to handle them. They quickly captured 50 per cent of the U.S. market. Indian, like a dinosaur that couldn't adapt, went out of business, but Harley-Davidson, which started producing lighter bikes, did not.

"Once other countries saw the doors to American income that the British had opened, they rushed in too, particularly the Germans and the Italians. The Italians, led by the Lambretta and Vespa firms, brought over in 1958 their motorized scooter. It sold for \$350 or so and had a big run. But some people considered it too toy-like.

"Then in 1961 the second revolution occurred. An automobile mechanic in Japan, Soichiro Honda, re-opened the question of how big a motorcycle should be. He felt that the Japanese, being a small people, needed a lighter machine than the British ones, which weighed about 400 pounds and had 500 c.c.'s, or 30 h.p. And they needed a cheaper machine. A veritable Henry Ford, he studied the best machines in the world, took all their best features, and by using the latest metallurgy to find lighter alloys for his metal, devising a more efficient engine, and mass producing the bikes with the latest industrial techniques, he came up with a cheaper, lighter bike of 110 to 300 lbs. with 50 to 305 c.c.'s. It was a great engineering and manufacturing feat. Honda has now captured 60 per cent of the American market by unit, and with its rival firms of Yamaha and Suzuki may have 70 per cent of the world market.

"Motorcycles are particularly attractive to college students, who no longer have the time to fix up automobile jalopies. They seem perfect for trips around town, for visiting nearby colleges, and for going home or to a friend's house on week-ends. California leads the nation in bike owners; U.C.-L.A. has 800 parking spaces for machines. Harvard has 100 or more bikes around every day; Columbia has about 50. It's a shame that top Columbia's officials don't provide space for them. Presently, you will find a dozen bikes during any noon hour on Broadway at College Walk. The police, who don't know what to do with motorcycles,

since parking meters recognize the existence of cars only, often hang green tickets on them. Columbia—and America—needs to recognize the rapidly growing presence of a whole new kind of transportation in this nation.”

☆ ☆ ☆

## Colonial Spy Collection

**W**HEN MAJOR-GENERAL William “Wild Bill” Donovan ‘05 died in 1959, he was one of the most honored citizens in American life. The organizer of the O.S.S. for President Roosevelt was the first man to win the country’s four highest decorations—the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross (twice), the Distinguished Service Medal and the National Security Medal.

Now it turns out that the renowned espionage expert had quietly assembled a remarkable collection of papers on intelligence operations in colonial America, including documents from England, France, and the Vatican as well as America. His widow, Ruth Rumsey Donovan of Berryville, Va., recently gave the collection to the Columbia libraries. Among the items is a report on Louis XV’s Secret Ministry, the earliest ciphers and codes used by American secret agents, and the secret record of daily intelligence kept by British general Sir Henry Clinton.

☆ ☆ ☆

## Two Tough Ones

**T**WO YOUNG College graduates have been appointed to two of New York City’s most difficult jobs. Judah Gribetz ‘49 has been appointed New York Buildings Commissioner, responsible for the condition of the city’s 800,000 buildings. Franklin Thomas ‘56 was just selected as Deputy Police Commissioner in Charge of Legal Matters and chairman of the department’s Civilian Review Board, an extremely sensitive post these days. Both men were raised in Brooklyn, both are graduates of Columbia’s Law School, and both are former basketball players at the College. Gribetz started on the junior varsity squad, while Thomas, a 6’4” 220-pounder, was captain and All-East center on the varsity.

Commissioner Gribetz will preside over 1500 employees. He told us: “We try to keep the city’s buildings in decent shape. Since New York has the greatest collection of brains in the na-



Franklin Thomas ‘56  
*A very sensitive post*

tion, our department should set an example for others. We try. We were the first to use computers, and we’re proud of our periodic inspection program which began in 1963. By having 80 inspectors examining buildings regularly, particularly in substandard areas, I feel we are fairer to everyone, not just to those who complain. We

still receive over 100,000 complaints a year. It’s a busy post.”

Commissioner Thomas, who is out of the Law School only three years, was picked for his \$17,500 position because of his dazzling performance as an assistant U.S. attorney. The 31-year-old Thomas was born in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, the youngest of six children of a laborer. After compiling a fine record at Franklin Lane H.S. and the College, where he was selected for the Nacoms, a senior honor society, he served as a navigator in the Air Force and rose to the rank of captain.

☆ ☆ ☆

## That Hamilton Medal

**S**URELY, one of the great evenings of the year in College alumni activities is when the College’s Alumni Association honors that alumnus or College professor who has rendered distinguished service and made an outstanding accomplishment “in any field of human endeavor.” The Alexander Hamilton Medal is a proper prize, and the dinner and ceremonies surrounding it are always full of glitter, pride, nostalgia, inspiration, and good-humor. This year’s affair on November 17 was no exception.

The 1965 award went to Peter Grimm ‘11, one of New York’s most public spirited citizens. Mr. Grimm is



Hamilton medalist Peter Grimm ‘11  
*One of the city’s most public-spirited citizens*



## Sons of the Alumni in the Class of 1969

- Kahan, Robert Lawrence *Scarsdale, N.Y.* Theodore '20  
 Lance, LeRoy Hoffman *Oldwick, N.J.* LeRoy H. '22  
 Wacker, Harold Gerding *New York, N.Y.* Harold G. '22  
 Bernson, John Henry *Chappaqua, N.Y.* James A. '23  
 Schubert, Peter Norman *New York, N.Y.* Maxwell '24  
 Solkoff, Joel E. *New London, Conn.* Isadore '25  
 Herman, Mark Alan *Mamaroneck, N.Y.* Herbert S. '25  
 Rapaport, David A. H. *Scarsdale, N.Y.* Henry N. '25  
 Silberblatt, Steven William *New York, N.Y.* William B. '25  
 Silverstone, David Edward *Harrison, N.Y.* Sidney M. '26  
 Snow, Richard Folger *Bronxville, N.Y.* Richard B. '26  
 Turkel, William Bernard *Stamford, Conn.* Milton '26  
 Robins, James Arthur *New York, N.Y.* Arthur B. '27  
 Hamilton, Edward G. *Brookfield Center, Conn.* Charles K. '27  
 Podesta, Roger Emmanuel *Patchogue, N.Y.* Frank D. '28  
 Shair, Harry Norman *Quincy, Ill.* Hilliard M. '28  
 Niemann, Robert Allan *Hicksville, N.Y.* Henry O. '29  
 Phillips, Darius Valentine *Chevy Chase, Md.* Darius V. '29  
 Baker, George Walter *Stamford, Conn.* George W. '30  
 Goetz, Albert Jackson *Lawrence, N.Y.* Albert J. '30  
 Greene, Geoffrey Walker *Patterson, N.Y.* Justin L. '30  
 Lazarus, Frederick Henry *Lawrence, N.Y.* Leonard '30  
 Clifford, Paul Gregory *Upper Montclair, N.J.* Paul C. '31  
 Herbert, John Thomas *Williamson, N.Y.* Benne S. '32  
 Murray, Kenneth Michael *Durham, N.C.* Francis J. '32  
 Gering, Merle Ross *Tarzana, Cal.* George C. '33  
 Shapiro, Stuart Bernard *Rockville Centre, N.Y.* Lester E. '33  
 Finn, Edward Van Venick *Oradell, N.J.* Edward J. '34  
 Hyatt, Andrew Judson *Huntington, N.Y.* Judson A. V. '34  
 Meyer, Jonathan Eben *Rockville Centre, N.Y.* Howard N. '34  
 Pack, Frederick Henry *Eastchester, N.Y.* Howard D. '34  
 Wolfson, Lawrence Morton *Scarsdale, N.Y.* David E. '34  
 Donaldson, Robert Beach *Riverdale, N.Y.* Kenneth T. '35  
 Kalamarides, Peter James *Syracuse, N.Y.* John J. '35  
 Rothstein, Robert David *New Rochelle, N.Y.* Arthur '35  
 Wilhelm, Kurt Andrew *Barrington, R.I.* Kurt E. '35  
 Zweig, Daniel Efram *Paterson, N.J.* Jonas '35  
 Hazam, John Eric *Needham, Mass.* William J. '36  
 Hazam, Stephen Talbot *Needham, Mass.* William J. '36  
 Matloff, Howard Bruce *Kensington, Md.* Maurice '36  
 Saltzman, Eric Franklin *Great Neck, N.Y.* Arnold A. '36  
 Schiffer, Mark Ralph *Bronx, N.Y.* Ira L. '36  
 Sokal, David Charles *Williamsville, N.Y.* Joseph E. '36  
 Stark, William S. *Mount Lebanon, Penn.* Louis M. '36  
 Ginos, Geoffrey James *New York, N.Y.* James Z. '54  
 Werner, Paul Michael *Wilton, Conn.* Eugene P. '36  
 Escher, Jeffrey Ethan *Scarsdale, N.Y.* George C. '37  
 Hart, Lowell Lamont *Merrick, N.Y.* Winston L. '37  
 Pines, Jeffrey Martin *Tenafly, N.J.* Kermit L. '37  
 Kory, Ross Conklin *Elm Grove, Wis.* Ross C. '38  
 Menaker, Richard Glen *Waynesboro, Va.* Edward G. '38  
 Rosenthal, Lawrence *Roslyn Heights, N.Y.* Herbert C. '38  
 Rowen, Louis Halle *New York, N.Y.* Seymour M. '38  
 Schenk, Donald Proctor *Ridgewood, N.J.* Donald G. '38  
 Barclay, Bruce Sheridan *Freeport, N.Y.* Kenneth S. '39  
 Biele, John Edward *Seattle, Wash.* Edward C. '39  
 Heyman, Richard Benjamin *North Plainfield, N.J.* Jerome J. '39  
 Carscadden, James Henry, IV *Annandale, Va.* James H. '39  
 Kaback, Hoffer *Bronx, N.Y.* Bernard '39  
 Marwell, John Spencer *New York, N.Y.* Julian L. '39  
 Hecht, Steven *Harrison, N.Y.* Seymour J. '40  
 Miller, Paul Wayne *Pleasantville, N.Y.* Sidney M. '40  
 Otvos, Emery Vance *Westfield, N.J.* Emery G. '40  
 Turner, David Brown *Chicago, Ill.* Jonathan B. '40  
 Barr, Christopher James *New York, N.Y.* Donald '41  
 Coffee, James Jennings *West Englewood, N.J.* Joseph D. '41  
 Davis, Ralph Paul *Washington, D.C.* Bertram H. '41  
 Howitt, Arnold Martin *Little Silver, N.J.* Wilfred C. '41  
 Johnson, Peter Alan *Indianapolis, Ind.* Arthur C. '41  
 Rainer, Jeffrey M. *Eastchester, N.Y.* John D. '41  
 Spille, Lawrence Geer *Brooklyn, N.Y.* Robert D. '41  
 Stovens, Daniel Walter *Louisville, Ky.* Daniel '41  
 Carey, William Russell *Allendale, N.J.* William R. '42  
 Gabel, Robert Lewis *Oakhurst, N.J.* Harold G. '42  
 Llana, James Walker *St. Petersburg, Fla.* Theodore L. '42  
 Papper, Robert Allen *Albuquerque, N.M.* Solomon P. '42  
 Rogge, Scott De Bow *Brigantine, N.J.* John A. '42  
 Sleeper, William D. *Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.* William '42  
 Birch, Lorne Smith, III *Malverne, N.Y.* Lorne S., Jr. '43  
 Branfman, Eric Jay *New York, N.Y.* Theodore, '43  
 Hagman, Roy Stephen *Leonia, N.J.* John A. '43  
 O'Neill, Donald Andrew *New York, N.Y.* Lawrence H. '43  
 Sandick, Bennett Charles *Pittsfield, Mass.* Herbert '43  
 Peyster, Robert George *Great Neck, N.Y.* David R. '44  
 Lane, Sean O'Gorman *Ridgefield, Conn.* John O. '46  
 Heyman, Stephen David *Armonk, N.Y.* David J. '47  
 Hong, Richard *Queens, N.Y.* Alfred '49  
 Navarra, John Gabriel *Lakewood, N.J.* John G. '49  
 Morrison, Donal MacLachlan *Minneapolis, Minn.* Donal M. '50

chairman of the board of William A. White & Sons, a prominent real estate firm, where he has served with unusual care and taste in a profession that has too seldom been mindful of beauty, community life, and tradition in New York. He has also been an adviser to several mayors, president of the N.Y. State Chamber of Commerce, U.S. minister to Italy, a director of the New

York World's Fair, and a director of a tiny, marvelous organization called Make New York Beautiful, Inc. He was awarded the University Alumni Medal in 1954 and served as chairman of the Columbia College Council from 1959 to 1961.

The chairman of the dinner committee was his friend, the noted publisher George Delacorte '13, who presided

with wit and skill over the festivities. Mayor Wagner was on hand to extend his congratulations to Mr. Grimm. After Theodore Garfield '24, president of the College Association, presented the Medal to Mr. Grimm, there was a loud, persistent standing ovation. The Hamilton recipient's acknowledgment was as warm as the audience's feeling toward him.



F. Colby '12



P. Gallico '19



M. Adler '23



J. Gassner '24



T. Bernstein '24



J. Campbell '25



B. Mussey '30

**THEODORE WINTHROP** by *Elbridge Colby* '12 is the first critical biography about the young New York author whose novels had high praise and good sales for half a century, although he is almost forgotten now. It is a refining and perfecting of a Columbia M.A. thesis, based on 50 years of continued research. (Twayne, \$3.50)

**MRS. 'ARRIS GOES TO PARLIAMENT** by *Paul Gallico* '19 chronicles the comedy of a London charlady running for Parliament—and the tragedy of her being elected. (Doubleday, \$2.95)

**THE CONDITIONS OF PHILOSOPHY** by *Mortimer Adler* '23 claims that if philosophy can satisfy a few basic conditions to earn respect as an intellectual discipline, then it can do for the individual and society what science has done for technology. (Atheneum, \$5.95)

**IDEAS OF THE DRAMA** ed. with a forward by *John Gassner* '24 contains scholarly talks by experts at conferences of the English Institute in 1962 and 1963 on the Greek theatre, O'Neill, Brecht, and Sartre. (Columbia University Press, \$4.75)

**THE CAREFUL WRITER** by *Theodore Bernstein* '24 is a 2,000-item guide to the English language, alphabetically arranged from "atomic flyswatters" (a deadly attack on verbal overkill) to "zoom." (Atheneum, \$7.95)

**ORIENTAL MYTHOLOGY** by *Joseph Campbell* '25, the second of his "Masks of God" series, examines Eastern mythological themes as they relate to Western thought, and shows their development into the distinctive religions of Egypt, India, China and Japan. (Viking, \$7.50)

**A BOOK OF COUNTRY THINGS** by *Barrows Mussey* '30 is a collection of reminiscences about early American life in Southern Vermont by Walter Needham, a former friend of the author. (Stephen Greene Press, \$4.50)

**SEXUAL INVERSION: THE MULTIPLE ROOTS OF HOMOSEXUALITY** ed. by *Judd Marmor* '30 is an exploration by 17 authorities from all sectors of biological, social, medical, and behavioral science of the factors responsible for homosexual behavior; new treatment approaches are suggested. (Basic Books, \$8.50)

**THE TROUBLESOME PRESENCE: AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AND THE NEGRO** by *Eli Ginzberg* '31, director of Columbia University's Conservation of Human Resources Project, and *Alfred S. Eichner* '38, lecturer in economics, examines nearly 300 years of American history as the evolution of "the first biracial democracy in the world." (Macmillan, \$2.95)

**CORNERSTONES OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN AMERICA** (revised edition), with an introduction and interpretations by *Joseph Blau* '31, is a selection of basic documents, court decisions, and public statements about one of the most discussed civil rights in America. (Harper & Row, \$2.95)

**THE BUSINESS OF MUSIC** by *Sidney Shemel* '33 and *M. William Krasilovsky* is a comprehensive guide to the legal intricacies of every phase of the music-record industry. It includes lengthy reference appendices and actual reproductions of such things as company and union contracts, licenses, and Federal Trade Commission proposed rules. (Billboard, \$14.50)

**DON'T STOP THE CARNIVAL** by *Her-man Wouk* '34 is a comic novel set on a Caribbean island. The central character, a New York liberal, discovers with delightful mockery the worries of frenetic pleasure-seekers when he takes responsibility for a hotel which he has bought in a moment of folly. (Doubleday, \$4.95)

**INDIA** by *William Davenport* '37 is a travel book written with humor and know-how for those who never expect to go there as well as those who do. (Doubleday, \$5.95)

**THE LOVE OF ANXIETY** by *Charles Frankel* '37 is a collection of 13 pieces, including three essays criticizing such developments as "Cosmic Hypochondria," five on philosophical subjects, one on American foreign policy, another on the family, and one on civil disobedience, as well as a sketch of a barge trip down the Seine and a fable with a moral. (Harper & Row, \$4.50)

**SEEDS OF DESTRUCTION** by *Thomas Merton* '37 is a collection of the noted Trappist monk's letters, essays and reviews which chronicles the restlessness of modern society; it includes "Letters to a White Liberal," "Tribute to Gandhi," and some thoughts about the Christian's place in the world today. (Farrar, Straus & Giroux, \$4.95)

**GRACE TO A WITTY SINNER** by *Edward LeComte* '39 is a biography of diplomat, poet and preacher John Donne, written for the general reader. (Walker & Co., \$6.50)

## ALUMNI

J. Marmor '30



E. Ginzberg '31



J. Blau '31



S. Shemel '33



H. Wouk '34



W. Davenport '37



T. Merton '37



E. LeComte '39





S. Burstein '41



J. Kerouac '44



R. Jastrow '44



V. Tejera '46



E. Arctander '49



R. Weingartner '50



I. Wallerstein '51

## AUTHORS

**RABBI WITH WINGS** by *Samuel Burstein '41* tells of the author's experiences as an army chaplain helping European Jewish DP's and then flying for the Israeli Air Force in Israel's early days. (Herzl, \$2.50)

**DESOLATION ANGELS** by *Jack Kerouac '44* is an autobiographical novel (other "Desolation Angels" include Allen Ginsberg and Gregory Corso) about the author's experience as a charter member of the "Beat" movement and his subsequent defection from it. (Coward-McCann, \$5.95)

**ORIGIN OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM**, ed. by *Robert Jastrow '44* and A. G. W. Cameron, records the proceedings of a conference held in 1962 at the Goddard Institute for Space Studies, including articles on the history of theories of the origins of the solar system. (Academic Press, \$8.00)

**PSYCHOANALYSIS AND SOCIAL RESEARCH** by *Herbert Hendin '45* is a pilot study to show that psychoanalysis of people who are not seriously "sick" can open up new possibilities for the study of a variety of social problems. (Doubleday, \$2.95)

**ART AND HUMAN INTELLIGENCE** by *Victorino Tejera '46* gives a broad discussion of the nature of aesthetics and several important aesthetic theories, placing them in the context of human activity to "show that to be human is to be creative." (Appleton-Century-Crofts, \$6.00)

**THE BOOK OF MOTORCYCLES, TRIAL BIKES, AND SCOOTERS** by *Erik Arctander '49* is a manual which tells about many varieties of two-wheeled motor vehicles—what they can do and what they cannot—reviews motor-cycle competition, gives a wealth of technical information, and even tells how to get the best insurance for two-wheelers. (Fawcett, 75¢)

**PHILOSOPHY IN THE WEST** by *Rudolph H. Weingartner '50* and Joseph Katz is a collection of selected readings from major philosophers up to the end of the Middle Ages. It includes a detailed introduction, bibliography and critical essays for each section. (Harcourt, Brace & World, \$7.95)

**AFRICA: THE POLITICS OF INDEPENDENCE** by *Immanuel Wallerstein '51* is an interpretive essay that puts a wide range of African political developments into an overall perspective. (Random-Vintage, \$1.25)

**FIRST POEMS** by *Michael Goldman '53* is a collection of 46 witty and lyrical poems about modern life. (Macmillan, \$3.95)

**TIME LURCHES ON, OR DADDY, WHAT WILL YOU BE WHEN YOU GROW UP?** by *Ralph Shoenstein '53* is a collection of humorous essays which contains such information as how to seek status in cemeteries, and a special TV rating system that polls only one family in Dubuque. (Doubleday, \$3.95)

**THE GAME OF DOSTOEVSKY** by *Samuel Astrachan '55* shows a collection of characters in a Riverside Drive retreat who get one up on the game of life by spending their time at another game—one in which, according to certain rules, they must confess their sins under the names of fictional characters. (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, \$4.95)

**MEN WHO MASTERED THE ATOM** by *Robert Silverberg '56* describes man's progress during the past 25 centuries in learning about the atom; it is a lively story of the chain reaction of ideas. (G. P. Putnam Sons, \$3.29)

**CARPETBAGGER'S CRUSADE** by *Otto Olsen '57* is a biography of Albion Tourgee, the defense attorney in the famous civil rights case of Plessy vs. Ferguson. (Johns Hopkins, \$7.95)

**MATTHEW ARNOLD AND JOHN STUART MILL** by *Edward Alexander '57* is an attempt to define the relations between humanism and liberalism by comparing the two Victorian figures who were most concerned with the preservation of humanistic values in a liberal democratic society. (Columbia University Press, \$6.50)

**CHINA AND THE BOMB** by *Morton Halperin '58* attempts to answer some questions about what the Chinese will do with the nuclear weapons they have and how the U.S. should treat the situation. (Praeger, \$4.95)

**ON THE DARKENING GREEN** by *Jerome Charyn '59* is set in the Catskills, in the Blattenberg Home for Wayward Jewish Boys, where the story's narrator shares the hard but sometimes humorous struggles of social misfits to obtain some kindness and sense of freedom. (The Home's spiritual leader is a rabbi who believes madness to be a universal principle.) (McGraw-Hill \$2.95)

**THE NIGHT PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO NEW YORK** by *Gilman Park '61*, *Jack Rennett '59* and Jane Warner is a full directory to the whereabouts of nighttime life in Manhattan. (Bantam, \$1)

M. Goldman '53



R. Shoenstein '53



S. Astrachan '55



O. Olsen '57



E. Alexander '57



M. Halperin '58



J. Charyn '59



J. Rennett '59





ACHILLES H. KOHN '01 died at the age of 85 in the Lenox Hill Hospital on April 27.

Mr. Kohn was a retired lawyer and the president of the William J. Wollman Foundation which dispensed more than \$7.5 million in philanthropy in five years. He was named a trustee under the will of his cousin William J. Wollman, a New York broker and philanthropist who died in 1937. The income from the estate went to a sister, Miss Kate Wollman, and on her death in 1955 Mr. Kohn was elected president of the other executors of the will. During the next five years the foundation examined the needs of the "public charitable, educational or scientific corporations, institutions, organizations located in the city of New York," to which William's will designated aid.

Although the Wollman skating rinks in Central and Prospect parks were not financed by the foundation (both were personal gifts by Miss Wollman to the city), some other New York properties bearing the Wollman name are: Barnard College's \$675,000 Wollman Library in Adele Lehman Hall, and Columbia College's \$450,000 Wollman Auditorium in Ferris Booth Hall.

Mr. Kohn was born in New York and attended the Collegiate School. At Columbia he was a member of the debating team and a freshman when the College moved from its buildings on Madison Avenue between 49th and 50th Streets to the new campus on Morningside Heights in 1897. He often told of being one of a phalanx of freshmen assigned to move the glassware of the chemistry lab, each student marching up Broadway clutching a retort or beaker in each hand.

After graduating from Columbia Law School in 1903 he joined the law firm of Wollman & Wollman which had been founded by a cousin in 1899. Mr. Kohn's hobbies included tennis, chess, motoring, wildflower walks, and woodworking. He always had an appreciation of a good joke or story, and read all of Dickens and Trollope several times in his life.



A. H. KOHN '01



H. F. BLOOMER '24

JOHN GORDON BARAGWANATH '09 was 76 when he died in New York City on June 27.

## DEATHS

Mr. Baragwanath was a mining engineer, adventurer, and author. Just out of the Columbia School of Mines in '10, he went to South America on a six-month archeological expedition, but became a mining engineer and remained for ten years. He was subsequently with the Cerro de Pasco Corporation, the American Smelting and Refining Company, and the Freeport Sulphur Company as director of exploration. In World War II, he managed the Nicaro Nickel Company in Cuba. He had been vice president of the Shelter Rock Development Corporation in New York.

Mr. Baragwanath wrote about his adventures. In *Pay Streak* (1936), he related the exploits of a mining man in boom towns and mountain camps. In 1938 he wrote a comedy with Kenneth Simpson called *All That Glitters*, produced in New York by George Abbot, and a novel, *Farewell in Panama*. Another novel, *A Good Time Was Had*, which he described as "a valentine" to the late Neyssa McMein, an illustrator and his second wife, was published by Appleton-Century-Crofts in 1962.

HAROLD FRANKLIN BLOOMER '24 died on September 24. He was 63.

Mr. Bloomer was an internationally known sugar marketing expert who was for 20 years an executive of the Atlantic Sugar Company and then president of Olavarria & Co. Recently, he had established his own world trading company.

In his freshman year at Columbia, Mr. Bloomer broke his neck during the Soph-Frosh Rush. He recovered to become a writer for *Spectator* and an intercollegiate fencing champion who represented the U.S. at the Olympics in 1924. He was a descendant of Joshua Bloomer, a member of the first class to graduate from King's College in 1758.

Mr. Bloomer was an active alumnus and a member of the John Jay Associates. An avid sportsman, he enjoyed sailing and golfing and was also a good photographer. Of deep interest to him also was education; he served as president of the P.T.A. in Riverside, Conn. and on the board of education there, and sponsored many Japanese students in schools in the United States.

ROBERT G. BREEN '40 died after a brief illness at the age of 47 on June 5.

A feature writer for the *Baltimore Sun*, "Bob" Breen was known throughout Maryland for his articles on the state's personalities and communities.

His interviews with Marylanders ranged all the way from 4 H'sers to political leaders. In letters to the editor following the notice of his death, the chairman of the board of the Baltimore Civic Opera Company described his sketches of opera singers as "the work of a portrait painter imagining his subject, touching his brush ever so deftly to highlight the inner characteristics of each personality" and the rabbi of the Chizuk Amuno Association wrote that, "more than a capable and devoted newspaper man . . . he became a kind of literary and cultural attaché to the many historical, cultural, and religious groupings in Maryland."

Mr. Breen was raised in Naugatuck, Connecticut, and Trenton, New Jersey. At Columbia he was a member of the Glee Club. After college he went on to graduate work at Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland, and the School of Journalism in Biarritz, France. Before coming to work for the *Sun* in 1950, he was associated with the *Waterbury* (Connecticut) *Republican*, the Worcester (Massachusetts) *Gazette*, and *Newsweek* magazine.



R. G. BREEN '40



J. E. FREMD '40

JOHNATHAN E. FREMD, '40 died of cancer at the Lake Forest, Illinois, Hospital on July 8. He was 48.

Mr. Fremd, dean and chairman of the English department of Lake Forest Academy, a preparatory school for boys in Illinois, was the youngest of four Columbia brothers, all heavyweight oarsmen.

Known to his friends and classmates as "Joe"—a nickname originally accorded him by his Kent headmaster and rowing coach, the Reverend Frederick H. Sill '96—Fremd stroked for the Kent School heavyweight crew at the 1936 Royal Henley Regatta in England. He entered Columbia College the following September and rowed in freshman, jayvee and varsity eights, stroking the 1940 Light Blue varsity throughout a successful season. He was a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

Except for three years as a Navy officer in World War II, Fremd had been at Lake Forest Academy since 1941.

1895 CHARLES G. MOURRAILLE

1901 DR. ERIC C. BECK  
August 17, 1964  
ACHILLES H. KOHN  
April 27, 1965  
KARL K. LORENZ  
February, 1965  
HENRY M. WISE  
July 9, 1965

1902 ROBERT L. STREBEIGH

1903 LOUIS S. ODELL  
March 13, 1965

1904 HENRY L. BOGERT  
March 5, 1965

SAMUEL G. INMAN  
February 19, 1965

DR. OTTO H. LEBER  
May 27, 1965

I. LESTER SELVAGE  
November 12, 1964

REVEREND ARTHUR T. STRAY

WALTER A. TICE  
DR. UDO J. WILE  
June 7, 1965

1906 KERNER EASTON  
March 9, 1965

1907 PHILIP A. FISCHER  
REVEREND JOHN McV. HAIGHT  
January 31, 1965  
HAROLD PERRINE  
March 22, 1965

1909 JOHN G. BARAGWANATH  
June 27, 1965

CARL E. KAYSER  
May 28, 1965

1910 ROBERT V. MAHON  
February 12, 1965

HAROLD V. STORY  
February 23, 1965

1911 SAMUEL S. KOHN  
April 12, 1965

HARRY S. BABCOCK  
June 15, 1965

1912 MARK M. HORTON  
DR. GABRIEL A. LOWENSTEIN  
March 8, 1965

CAROLUS S. WOODWELL  
May 30, 1965

1913 WHEATON MARTIN GRANT  
HERBERT G. WELLINGTON  
July 24, 1965

1914 DR. WALTER B. VEAZIE  
March 23, 1965

1915 BENJAMIN I. EMERICK  
February 15, 1965

DR. SAMUEL S. FERN  
April 11, 1965

JOSEPH J. TANZOLA  
February 21, 1965

DR. HARRY C. BRICKER  
July 27, 1965

1916 ELWOOD J. MAHON  
October 25, 1964

ALBERT L. WECHSLER  
June 3, 1965

1917 DOUGLAS H. ALLEN  
JOSEPH AUSLANDER  
June 22, 1965

1918 IRVIN D. FOOS  
March 11, 1965

ARTHUR GOODMAN  
February 5, 1965

WILLIAM C. KRANOWITZ  
May, 1965

1919 GEORGE GRISWOLD  
December 8, 1965

NATHAN J. LAFKIN

1920 STANLEY C. DEARSTYNE  
March 16, 1965

PHILIP B. DRESBACH  
June 4, 1965

GARDNER JACKSON  
April 17, 1965

EMANUEL S. LEIBEL  
February 25, 1965

1921 IRWIN M. LEVY  
December, 1964

ROGER A. ZUCKER

1922 DR. SAMUEL M. AUSTRIAN  
January 28, 1965

DR. HERBERT G. DITTMER  
September 9, 1964

WILFRED P. FORRESTER  
September 30, 1964

MARTIN M. KLATSKY  
March 23, 1965

SHUNTO SAGARA  
LAWRENCE C. THAW  
June 26, 1965

HUGH S. WILLIAMSON  
May 11, 1965

1923 HARRY E. OLSEN  
March 6, 1965

DR. JACOB L. ROTHSTEIN  
February 1, 1965

1924 GEORGE H. BUCKLEY  
GEORGE HAINES  
July, 1964

LESTER SAMUELS  
May 16, 1965

JOSEPH SIGLAG

1925 LLOYD C. ACUFF  
June 2, 1965

DR. AARON W. BROWN  
WILLIAM F. SCHMID  
December 16, 1964

CLARENCE W. STEFFLER  
April 2, 1965

JOSEPH A. TRUSKA  
May 27, 1965

HOWARD A. WEAVER

1926 RUDOLPH CHESSE  
December 28, 1964

BENJAMIN F. FEINER, JR.  
June 7, 1965

DR. MILTON KRAMER  
March 8, 1965

GEORGE ROSEN  
April 27, 1965

LAWRENCE STROH  
February 12, 1965

1927 ROBERT B. CLEMENTS  
March 26, 1965

JOHN D. GRAVES  
January 29, 1965

DR. BRUCE M. HOGG  
June 2, 1965

DE MAURICE MOSES  
February 28, 1965

THOMAS L. POWER  
March 7, 1965

1928 ROBERT BAKER  
JOHN JADUS  
December 31, 1964

GEORGE F. JENKINS  
April 6, 1965

1929 HARRY D. MEYER  
JOHN C. EICKWORTH  
March 23, 1965

VESTER G. FOWLKES  
May 27, 1965

FRANCIS V. HURLEY  
July 12, 1965

DR. ABE L. KORNBILTH  
June 1, 1965

DR. ROBERT E. WALDRON  
June 8, 1965

1930 LANCE L. BAXTER  
December 20, 1964

1931 GEORGE A. MCCALMON  
April 6, 1965

1932 LOUIS L. BUHLER  
August 3, 1965

SHREVE G. WARDEN  
July 22, 1965

EDMUND J. WEBER

1933 FREDERICK MANN  
July 3, 1965

WILFRED M. SENEMAN  
March 26, 1965

1938 WALTER J. ERICH  
May 26, 1965

1940 ROBERT G. BREEN  
June 6, 1965

JONATHAN E. FREMD  
July 8, 1965

1941 HENRY D. BRYK

1944 JAMES HORAN  
May 26, 1965

1945 LOUIS A. JAMBOR  
CHARLES E. ANDERSON  
March, 1965

1949 DR. SIDNEY BLAU  
May 23, 1965

1951 ROBERT A. DUBREUIL  
August 18, 1964

1956 CAPT. MARK D. HAMBURGER

1961 DAVID ARTHUR LIEBERMAN  
February, 1965

1967 SIMON WILLARD ROOSEVELT  
April 29, 1965



## Class Notes

00

George R. Beach  
167 South Mountain Avenue  
Montclair, New Jersey

We are proud of the contribution by 24 "older" graduates (Classes '94-'01) of \$3,770 to the Columbia College Fund.

01

Harold Korn  
955 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10021

After hearing from Ralph Furey, Columbia's director of athletics, at our May 18th luncheon at the Harmonie Club in New York, George Bernheim, Tobias Hochlerner, Harold Jacobs, G. L. Queneau, Reginald St. Thayer, John Wolfe and your correspondent voted unanimously to donate \$1,403.28 to refurbish the lounge in the Gould Boathouse at Baker Field.

05

Ronald F. Riblet  
80 Russell Road  
Fannwood, New Jersey

The Class of '05, College, Engineering and Architecture held its 60th Reunion on Commencement Day. Harold Harper, chairman of the reunion, reports that 60 of the original 401 graduates are still alive and 17 attended the reunion. Wives and members of alumni families brought the total in the party up to 30. Joseph Tolins, a practicing New York lawyer, appeared with four generations of his family.

A reception was held at Ferris Booth Hall in the morning, after which members attended the Alumni Luncheon and participated in the Academic Procession. The day ended with dinner in a charming room of Ferris Booth Hall overlooking the campus.



A 60TH REUNION  
Up to four generations

Since then Godias J. Drolet has been honored at a dinner by the Queensboro TB and Health Association of which he has completed his fourth year as president.

06

Roderick Stephens  
79 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10016

Our 64th Annual Dinner was at the Women's Faculty Club on West 117th Street on April 20. It was a family affair and we had

an excellent turnout—36. Our guests of honor were Dr. Lawrence Chamberlain and his wife. Dr. Chamberlain, formerly dean of the College and now vice president of the University, discussed several problems basic to the progress of the University.

Present at our 59th Annual Reunion dinner were: Ralph Adams, Jim Barnaby, Frank Fackenthal, Robin Fowler, Clarence Haight, (Engineering class fund chairman), Ham Lee, Frank Lippmann, Samuel Mendelson, George Moore, Bill Porter, Tom Taft, Ev Ward, Howard Worzell, Kip Finch. Rod Stephens presided and Robin Fowler was acting secretary. Greetings were read from Harold Brigham, Frank Brown, Henry Goodwin, Sid Forsch, Harold Mack, Fletcher Kraus, Dan O'Connor, Joe Ridder, Al Refall, Gil Rhodes, George Strawbridge, and Doc Tenney.

Rod Stephens read a letter from Bob Ebling, our treasurer since 1949, who is resigning because of injury and ill health. Rod said that the Class and Fackenthal Fund College scholars, who were present at our Spring luncheon, had graduated and the two scholarships were available for the coming year. It was voted to continue scholarship aid to our Mines scholar, Alan Rice, who has received his A.B. and is working for his M.A. in nuclear fission.

The long range value of such scholarship aid was discussed by Assistant Dean Robert L. Smith after dinner. A vote of thanks was unanimously adopted for the gift by Mrs. Sidney Forsch in her husband's memory for another '06 scholarship. The evening was capped by a showing of color and sound



movies of the 1964 America's Cup races and the preceding elimination series which resulted in the selection of "Constellation," designed by Olin and Rod Stephens, to defend the Cup. We are looking forward to our 60th; Samson Selig, who is again the class College Fund chairman, will head the special Committee on Arrangements which is composed of Brown, Forsch, Moore, Porter, Taft and Ward.

09

Harry B. Brainerd  
601 West 113th Street  
New York, New York 10025

The joint Band Concert by Columbia and Harvard at Carnegie Hall on February 20 marked the outstanding social event of the year for our class. The program included the first performance in New York of Bunnet Tuthill's "Suite for Band, Op. 26 (1946)." By invitation of the Columbia College Alumni Association Dr. and Mrs. Tuthill came from Memphis, Tennessee and were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ward Melville, who gave a cocktail party and dinner for some of our classmates and their wives. "Bones" is active in Columbia alumni affairs in Memphis.

We held our annual dinner on May 27 in John Jay Hall. President William Fondiller was in Europe, so George E. Loder, vice president, presided. Sixteen members were present. Among the 29 who sent regrets were V. K. Wellington Koo, presiding on an important case in the International Court of Justice at The Hague, and Harold S. Latham, in the final stages of writing a "sort of biography" entitled "My Life in Publishing," which was published by E. P. Dutton & Co. on August 11. At the request of the chairman, several past and present officers of the class spoke briefly.

We decided to continue our monthly class luncheons at the Architectural League of New York on the second Thursday of each month during the coming academic year. Your secretary was authorized to express our deep appreciation of the services of Justin Shore (for some years the energetic chairman of our luncheon committee), to Mrs. Shore, his widow, and of Mrs. Shore's own assistance in securing a long succession of speakers. An interesting and very informative discussion of stock brokerage by our guest, Samuel T. Arnold Jr., followed the dinner.

Since then we have heard that the New York Committee on Engineering Progress has presented a posthumous award to our late treasurer, George Ernest Strehan. (This group has already honored the memory of the late David Barnard Steinhilber, fondly remembered as "pontifex maximus" of our class.) Dr. Edward G. Kendall has received a gold medal for scientific achievement and contributions to medical sciences from the American Medical Association and John Wheeler has retired as chairman of the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.

12

Albert L. Siff  
180 Riverside Drive  
New York, New York 10024

The phrase: "When all good fellows get together!" certainly applied to the last spring 1912 dinner held on May 11 at the Columbia University Club. William Porter, Hyman Greenberg, Alfred Iason, Percy Landolt, Alfred Levy, Stewart Maurice, George McClelland, Richard Paynter, Warner Pyne, Russell Reynolds, Milton Samuels, Theodore

Sanders, Milton Suartz (who came from Baltimore), William Scheuch, Arthur Thompson, Stewart Thompson, Ed Verplanck, Louis Altar, Stanley Weiner, Ralph Young and your correspondent were there. From the presentation to the University of a Robert Edge Pine portrait of William Samuel Johnson, Columbia College's first president as Samuel Johnson, first president of King's College, by Ed Verplanck, his great, great-grandson, through the informative talk on "Medicare" by Ted Sanders, it was a success.

Members present at the Commencement Luncheon in Wollman Auditorium on June 1 were Willard Butcher, Roscoe Ingalls, Warner Pyne, Lester Siff, Percy Landolt, Edward Verplanck and Albert Siff who was awarded the Alumni Federation Medal for "conspicuous Columbia alumni service" and attended a reception given by the Federation. Your correspondent is now working on the establishment of a memorial endowment scholarship fund in the name of Samuel Verplanck, the first student to enroll in King's College and the first to graduate. According to this plan each member would pay a single membership fee. The many friends and associates of Dr. Gabriel Lowenstein are contributing to a memorial scholarship fund in his name; Dr. Lowenstein was a professor of biochemistry in the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons.

13

Dallas W. Haines  
56 Palmer Avenue  
Bronxville, New York

Jacob Mann was honored at the fourth reunion of the class of 1925 of Boys High School in Brooklyn, where he once taught Latin. Other members of '13 have been travelling: Frank Latenser is back in Omaha, Nebraska, from Europe and Reverend Glenn B. Coykendall, who lives in Angola, New York, spent part of last winter on a 1000-acre cattle ranch in the Ozarks, then visited George Caldwell in Louisville and on June 13 attended the unveiling of a marker at the birthplace of his close friend Dr. Frederick Cook, the explorer whose claim to be the first man to reach the North Pole was disputed by Robert E. Peary.

14

Frank W. Demuth  
3240 Henry Hudson Parkway  
Bronx, New York 10463

After cocktails and an excellent annual dinner at the Columbia University Club on May 11, Nolte, Lathrop, Demuth, Baumweilner, Havens, Hearn, Howe, Johnson, Milbank, Montanaro, Nacht, Newman, Nielsen, Patterson, Slade and Smith were regaled with a showing of color slides by Verna Byron. The highlights of our reunion at Westhampton Beach were the Friday evening cocktail party at Corny Hearn's beautiful estate on Peconic Bay (where Stripes sangsten took over at the piano as usual and we sang ourselves hoarse), and the following steak or lobster dinner at the North Fork Country Club. There was also a cocktail party and dinner at the Yardarm on Saturday night. On Saturday morning van Buren, Demuth, Milbank, Hearn, Hersey, Lynch, Sengstaken, Slade and Nielson went fishing in the utility motor boat built by Bob Milbank. Unable to join us for the weekend were President Al Nolte, who has suffered a sacroileal displacement, and William Wurster, who is on a North Cape cruise following his circumnavigation of Africa.

15

Ray N. Spooner  
c/o Allen N. Spooner & Son, Inc.  
143 Liberty Street  
New York, New York 10006

We have just celebrated our 50th. Many class members and their wives attended a buffet luncheon as guests of classmate Sherman M. Bjor and wife at their Bedford Hills estate while others attended Class Day on May 31 as guests of College's Dean Truman and Engineering's Dean Dunning. Having lost 200 men, the class still numbers 500. Thirty-six of us led the commencement procession and the next day, 91, including Dean Emeritus Kip Finch, Major General Walter Kraus and wife, K. Kenneth Smith and Lt. Col. Arthur P. Von Deesten from California, Jack Bartlett from Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Sterling E. Graham from Cleveland, Ohio, Capt. Ralph Barnaby from Philadelphia, Ernest Edinger from Richmond, Virginia, George Orthey from Vermont, Dr. Charles Bricant from Ossining and Walt Dwyer from West Dennis, Massachusetts, Lester Danielson, Jr., from Brielle, New Jersey, just to name a few, enjoyed a 50th anniversary dinner at the Columbia University Faculty Club. Duke Olmsted sent greetings, as did J. Earle Brown from Istanbul, Paul Klingenstein and Julius Siegel were in Europe. Dwight D. Eisenhower, our honorary member, was waylaid by commitments, but sent greetings which were returned to him by us on his 50th at West Point. Louis H. F. Mouquin has been awarded the highest honor by the Equitable Life Assurance Society—its "Hall of Fame Medal."



LOUIS MOUQUIN '15  
Insurance fame

16

Sydney G. Berry  
25 West 43rd Street  
New York, New York 10036

We hear from Ward R. Clark that 1916 College, Engineering and Architecture, all combined as originally, got together May 24 at the Columbia University Club for the annual class dinner. President Felix Wormser spoke on his recent trip to Australia and New Zealand and travels by other classmates were related to Telson, Shipman, Watt, Berry, Fox, Shea, Wensley, Funke, Oberender, Clark, Spingarn, Dewar, and Miltyko. Reports on the recent health of or visits to Meyer, Webb, Moeller, Pendleton, Curry and Mudd were made and regrets from Frey, Haskins, Beckwith, and Gruenberg received. We read in the Cleveland Plain Dealer that Morris Berick, Cleveland attorney who has represented the Legal Aid Society in suits challenging its criminal branch, has received a special award from the National Legal Aid and Defender Association.

17

Charles A. Hammarstrom  
18 Secor Road  
Scarsdale, New York

Members of the Class of '17 occupied two tables at the Alumni Luncheon on Commencement Day. The occasion was highlighted for the class by the presentation to

John C. Fowler of the Alumni Association Medal for conspicuous service. *Ed Towns* (presently in Europe) and Milton Winn are working energetically for the College Fund and 50th Anniversary Dean's Fund of our class. Milton reports that substantial progress has been made this year toward our 1967 50th Anniversary goal of \$150,000.

The Westchester County Committee of the American Legion has presented Otto E. Dolenz with its Americanism Award, the first to be given to a Legionnaire from Westchester County. Among other things, this legionnaire is a Knight of Malta, and Knight Commander with Star of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre. We have also heard that Armand G. Erpf, who has just returned from Europe, attended the meeting of the directors of the Jersey Evening Trust in Nassau, Bahamas, and that J. Kendrick Noble has resigned his presidency of Noble & Noble textbook publishers. Mr. Noble, who once earned a Varsity "C" in football and was one of the first 225 men in the nation to receive his wings of gold and designation as "Naval Aviator," has expanded his father's business into the leading supplier to the New York City public schools. The big event in the future of the class is of course its approaching anniversary in 1967 for which a Plans Committee is headed by John D. Beals, Jr.

# 18

Alexander C. Herman  
22 East 88th Street  
New York, New York 10028

At Commencement Exercises our Class was doubly honored. Walter D. Fletcher received a Doctor of Laws honorary degree and Henry Chessin '66, our Class Scholarship scholar, received two awards for outstanding work in advanced literature courses. Jack Fairfield, who last year headed the John Jay Associates, has been elected chairman of the 14th College Fund, which raises money to help worthy students requiring aid. Andrew Pranspill, now retired in Stamford, Connecticut, remembering that he had been helped by a scholarship more than 50 years ago, made a most generous contribution to the Class Fund. Loring W. Post is still working for the government in Washington. Arthur K. Doolittle, consulting chemical engineer, has moved to Swarthmore, Pa. Al Redpath, busiest man in the class and its president, rarely misses any Columbia function if he is in the country. He soon will be issuing a call for a class meeting. Please come, for it is a long time since we have all met. Lloyd Volckening is another fast-moving member of the class who has been beating the drum for greater participation in alumni activities and attending to his

## CLASS OF '20

On the Wonomoscopomuc



active business at its headquarters in Newark, N.J. Matt Shelvin, Sid Matison, Ed Meagher and Byron Van Raalte have been also taking time from work for the Class.

# 19

Hubert G. Larson  
Box 82  
Rancho Santa Fe  
California 92067

Harry Wechsler received the Alumni Medal on Commencement Day, and Stanley R. Jacobs was elected a member of the Columbia College Council for a four year term and also made news by arranging for the now famous speech of William Martin, president of the Federal Reserve Bank at the Commencement Day Luncheon. Dr. Augustus B. Kinzel, a research metallurgist is now President and Chief Executive Officer of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in San Diego, Cal., and a director of the Sprague Electric Co. in North Adams, Mass.

# 20

Hastings L. Dietrich  
P.O. Box 123, Piermont  
New Hampshire 03779

Even the skies were in the mood. Two sunny days followed by a springtime north added extra licks of variety to 1920's 45th Reunion, when a near-record 42 members of the class met at Wake Robin Inn, Lakeville, Connecticut, the weekend of June 11-13. "Chairman Millard J. Bloomer, Jr. has done it again," was the approving consensus when members read their program of events indoors and out—with Berkshire foothills for a playful park and Yankee cooking to keep the show on the road. Propaganda worked: nearly everybody got there on Friday. The afternoon was still young when Godfrey Bloch climbed up to drier ground from voluntary immersion in Lake Wonomoscopomuc and the decibel count in class president Ron Craigmyle's hospitality room was high. After dinner, history came to life in pictures: sound-movies made by A. K. Thomson at the 40th Reunion; Sam Kirkland's slide-films that go far back; Craigmyle's color movies, starting with our first away-from-N.Y. anniversary at Montauk Manor, 1940; Ed Healy's great exhibit of more than 30 photographs and an hour-by-hour report of our meeting at Carmel, N.Y. five years ago, which he gave to the class for a permanent record. Saturday morning you could tell the golfers by the fierce looks they exchanged among themselves and the way they ignored the sun-playing proletariat. That day John Ackermann won low gross; Sidney Diamond, low net. (Sunday's tally: Herbert Rauchfuss, low gross; William Matthews, Jr., low net.) At the Sunday night dinner Ron Craigmyle led a memorial tribute to men of 1920 who could not join us at any earthly reunion; Ron also presented to the class, for its archives, front pages of the New York Times under dates of our first day as freshmen and our last as seniors. Incumbent class officers were re-elected. Former President Healy, and Vice Presidents Percy Uris and Richard Ross, decided mercifully that brevity is the soul of reunions. Samuel W. West, class poet laureate, composed and read. One person remarked that at each reunion John C. Litt looks "more and more like Santa Claus." Waldemar J. Neuman, class chairman for the Columbia College Fund, reported that 1920 ranks second in total dollars contributed: more than \$39,650 at mid-June; he expressed hope for a greater number of class donors. As-

sisting Bloomer in organizing and guiding the Reunion were Healy, Ross, Sam West, Taylor and H. E. Vollmers. Also participating were Frederick Benedict, Richard Conant, Robert Cowen, Prescott Davis, Lambert Dickinson, Leon Hoffman, John Ingersoll, Ira Katchen, Carl Kayan, Charles Misch, Nelson Scherer, Albert Schnears, Herbert Schwartz, Norman Shapiro, Jules Singer, Arthur Snyder, Milton Turk, Jacob Wechsler, and Robert West. Professor Kayan, a specialist in thermodynamics, has been appointed a Stevens Professor in Mechanical Engineering at Columbia. Ron Craigmyle has received the Alumni Medal for distinguished service.

# 21

Addison B. Bingham  
50 East 96th Street  
New York, New York 10028

Dr. Victor Emanuel Reichert, retired rabbi of Cincinnati's Rockdale Temple, has received from the president of the University of Cincinnati praise as a "warm-hearted humanitarian, venerated religious leader, versatile literary and Biblical scholar" and an honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

# 22

Lewis C. Spence  
Root, Barrett, Cohen, Knapp  
& Smith  
26 Broadway  
New York, New York 10004

Among the 35 men present at the annual Class Dinner at the Columbia University Club on April 27 were our three scholarship students. Chief Judge Joseph C. Zavatt, an informal speaker at the dinner, was the guest of the Bar Association Committee on Federal Courts. Anthony W. Deller, patent counsel for many years for the International Nickel Company, received the 1965 Jefferson Medal of the New Jersey Patent Law Association. Charles M. Brinkerhoff has been elected as the chairman and chief executive of the Anaconda Copper Company; Mr. Brinkerhoff was in Chili for 23 years, and became president in 1958. We saw Abe Abelow at the president's reception on Commencement Day.



CHARLES BRINKERHOFF  
'22  
Copper Chief

# 23

Aaron Fishman  
418 Central Park West  
New York, New York 10025

Combining banking, culture and nostalgia furnished a potpourri for an entertaining evening when the Class of 1923 with 35 of its members assembled at the Columbia University Club on May 20th for its annual reunion dinner.

Robert M. Lovell, senior vice president of the Manufacturers Trust Co., Morris A. Schapiro, president of the Morris A. Schapiro



MEMBERS OF '24  
Food and old friends

Co., specialists in bank stock, and Joseph L. Weiner, a former counsel for the S.E.C., were panelists in an exciting discussion about the banking business and bank mergers. Then we heard that our class has been contributing to culture as well as banking: our most recent gift to the University Library is a very rare 1625 edition of Sir Francis Bacon's Essays which President Kirk evaluates as an "auspicious addition to our archives, over which all concerned are excited and for which we are all warmly grateful."

Officers of the class elected for the next three years are Gerard *Tonachel*, president, Ira U. *Cobleigh*, first vice president, Joseph A. *DeMarrais*, Paul E. *Lockwood*, Richard G. *Mannheim*, and Augustine F. *Massa*, vice presidents, James A. *Bernson*, treasurer, Aaron *Fishman*, secretary and George De *Sola*, assistant secretary. Our monthly luncheon will continue at the Columbia University Club on the first Tuesday of the month beginning in October.

Joseph Campbell, Controller General of the United States since 1954, has retired because of ill health. The treasurer and vice president in charge of business affairs at the University under Eisenhower, Mr. Campbell has also served on the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. A. G. *Bakhtiar* writes from Iran that he has been in surgical and general practice, a gynecologist and an obstetrician, but is now "only a retired man." The president of the University of Teheran Medical School, School of Dentistry and Pharmacy and the surgeon general of Women's Hospital, in 1942 he joined the Anglo Iranian Oil Company and ten years later established a clinical hospital at the Iranian Oil Center in Abadan. Mr. Bakhtiar now has 17 children, ten in Iran, seven in America.

**24** James L. Anderson  
Room 406, Municipal Building  
Brooklyn, New York 11201

Our spring party at the home of Al and Anne Robison at West Englewood, N.J., on April 24 was grand. Following the long established '24 custom, President George Jaffin called upon a new chairman to arrange the party, Joe Low. With the generous cooperation of Anne and Al, Joe did an outstanding job. There were drinks and hors d'oeuvres in abundance and talk and music filled the spacious rooms. An accordionist passed among the guests and many a manly quartet revived old memories of Columbia, with popular songs going back to W.W.I. After dinner, the 1965 '24 award for Outstanding Service was presented to our genial and versatile First Vice President Paul Shaw, for his distinguished career as lawyer, judge, and

artist, and for his many and varied services to the class. Then President Jaffin and Herb Judson entertained with slides and Joe Fries mystified with his skill as a magician. For Civil War buffs, there were memorabilia of a Robison forebear, a hero of the crater at Petersburg.

To cap the evening off, Harry Barnam, Frank Biba, Charles Crawford, Ward Cunningham, Ambrose Day, Al Dumschat, Ben Edelman, John Erlich, Harry Eggers, Joseph Fries, George Jaffin, Morton Grootblus, Sidney Jarcho, Herbert Judson, Frank Leeburger, Fitz Levy, Joe Low, George Maedel, Henry Miller, Jack Murphy, Milton Norwalk, Ray Porte, Harold Scharf, Paul Shaw, Joseph Spiselman, Burgess Wallace, Otto V. St. Whitelock, Julian Wolff, their wives, and Mrs. Blanche Steinhilf, Irene Kantor, Joseph Spiselman, and your correspondent were initiated into some of the more exotic recent dances by a professional instructor. Our host has just now returned from a trip to Oxford where he was present at the dedication of Wroxton Abbey, the Fairleigh-Dickinson center for Junior Year Abroad study, the first educational institution in England to be owned by an American university. Mr. Robison was a fellow member of a seminar panel with historian Arnold Toynbee.

In the *World-Telegram and Sun* of June 7 we found a picture of the Reverend David Cory with children of his church, the Homecrest Presbyterian, painting the fence which encloses the church property. The fence once enclosed the Chelsea home of Dr. Clement Clark Moore, A.B. 1798, author of "A Visit from St. Nicholas."

The class is very proud of Theodore C. Garfinkel's re-election to the presidency of the Alumni Association of Columbia College.

In April at Sardi's John Gossmic received the 1965 Keceley Allen Award for "distinguished service to the theatre" from the noted critic and lecturer, John Mason Brown, and a first edition of Strindberg's *The Keys of Heaven* from its translator, Arvid Paulson. Seymour J. Phillips, president of Phillips-Van Heusen corp., recently reports record earnings and sales for the first quarter of 1965. Professor William Waite, Chairman of Columbia's Department of Industrial and Management Engineering, returned recently from Turkey where he conducted five weeks of seminars for the managers of industrial enterprises. Professor Milton Handler, member of the University Faculty of the School of Law, practicing attorney, and for 18 years author of annual reviews of anti-trust developments, has received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. At the Commencement Day Luncheon, many men of '24 saw Trustees John T. Cahill and Frank S. Hogan in the Academic Procession. Your correspondent received the Alumni Medal.

**25**

Richmond B. Williams  
American Telephone &  
Telegraph Co.  
Long Lines Department  
32 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10013

When the time came for members of our class to celebrate the fact that—for them—life begins 40 years after graduation, 44 classmates and 37 wives were on hand for a reunion at the Concord Hotel, Kiamiesha Lake, the first weekend in June. A high point was the appearance of Dean and Mrs. Truman and George C. Keller, CCT editor, as guests of the class. The first evening was devoted to informal get-togethers, dinners and reminiscences. The next morning Sandy Markham presided at a meeting at which new officers were chosen: Howie Dockerill, president; John Balet, Jerry Lang, and Julie Witmark, vice presidents; George Case, secretary; Joe Lillard, treasurer, and Rich Williams, historian. On this occasion Larry Wein discussed class gifts with persuasiveness and charm and Julie announced that our 40th anniversary gift (so far 61 donors have contributed \$55,000) will be a contribution for the lounge of the new gymnasium.

Next on the program was a panel discussion which proved to be so interesting and lively that it will doubtless be incorporated into all future reunions. Milt Bergerman, head of Citizens Union, spoke about the "City Government of New York" and then John Balet talked on "Automation" in which he took an optimistic view of the employment situation despite the greater use of computers. After an afternoon of golf, tennis, swimming or lounging, the gathering resumed its collective life at a cocktail party, then the banquet. Judge Bryan presided and, as a trustee of the University, gave the class an informal report about Morningside. In the course of the evening Ray Strauss was given a bow as the classmate who had come from the farthest point (Cleveland) and Howie presented a plaque to Tom Barber for his generous hospitality of earlier years and presented Sandy with a silver putter, a memento of his presidential term. George Keller touched on some of his methods for keeping the alumni publication objective and untainted by the parochial. The Dean, in the evening's main talk, gave a vivid account of how the student protest controversy of the late Spring was treated as, in essence, a denial of the right of free speech to others and, hence, undemocratic. Sandy presented Dean Truman with a plaque, making him an honorary member of the class and stating the approval he has won by his leadership.

June 1 was a happy day for Edward B. Wallace: on that date General Motors announced his election as secretary of the corporation. Ed has been with GM since 1933 and has been its assistant secretary since 1947. Honor has also come to Dr. Morris H. Saffron of Passaic, who assumed presidency of the Academy of Medicine of New Jersey on May 26.



EDWARD  
WALLACE '25  
More power to GM



26

Andrew Stewart  
c/o Royall, Kogal & Rogers  
200 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

We have heard that Daniel Girard, professor of French at TC, also taught at the summer session and that John Thirtwall is a professor of English at City College. The *Wall Street Journal* tells that Stevens Manning, one-time Columbia football star, is an investment banker with Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis on the West Coast. Dr. William M. Hitzig, New York City police surgeon and assistant professor of clinical medicine at Columbia P&S, is a director for three years of the Columbia College Alumni Association.

27

Lester S. Rounds  
1 Brick Oven Road  
Port Chester, New York

Lee E. Brown, partner of Asil & Co., investment brokers, has been elected a director of the Columbia College Alumni Association.

28

Melvin Lyter  
Chase Manhattan Bank  
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza  
New York, New York 10015

Leon H. Keyserling, internationally-known economist, and his Barnard-graduate wife, who is Director of the Woman's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, both received honorary degrees at Bryant College's commencement in Providence, Rhode Island.

29

Berton J. Delmhurst  
115 Broadway  
New York, New York 10006

Robert Lilley, the president of the Alumni Federation and 1947 recipient of the Alumni Medal, is now president of Jersey Bell Telephone Company. John Van Pelt, III, vice-president of finance and controller of the Vulcan Materials Company, Birmingham, became director of the Financial Executives Institute on September 1. Active in the institute since 1948, Mr. Van Pelt is a former trustee and vice-president of Columbia Executives Research Foundation.



JOHN VAN PELT, III '29  
Finance wizard

30

Henry S. Gleisten  
2101 Voorhies Avenue  
Brooklyn 35, New York

Judd Marmor has been elected president of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis.

32

Professor John W. Balquist  
Department of Physical  
Education  
B-1 University Hall  
Columbia University  
New York, New York 10027

James A. Bough, the first U.S. Attorney for the Virgin Islands, and a former colleague of Dr. Ralph Bunche at the United Nations

Secretariat as Chief of the Caribbean area, is now in private law practice on the Island of St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Professor Ralph G. Ledley, an attorney at law, has just been elected secretary of the Queens County Bar Association.



JAMES A. BOUGH '32  
Island lawyer



KENNETH MCKAY '33  
Junior college prophet

33

Richard Ferguson  
18 Frances Lane  
Massapequa, New York

Kenneth C. McKay of Madison, N.J., president of Union Junior College, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science on commencement day at the Newark College of Engineering. Mr. McKay, who early became interested in the values of the two-year college in American education and is credited with having foreseen much of the development of such programs that is now taking place, is a national director of the American Association of Junior Colleges. We also have heard that Colonel Irving L. Leff, M.D., commander of the 431st Medical Service Flight, an Air Force Reserve unit at Niagara Falls, participated in a series of programs that revealed the latest advancements in the medical aspects of aviation and space travel at the 36th Annual International Aerospace Medical Association meeting in New York City.

34

Sanford L. Schamus  
777 West End Avenue  
New York, New York 10025

John Backes is now Assistant Secretary of General Motors Corporation. At Columbia Mr. Backes was a member of Phi Kappa Psi and Nacoms, and managed the Varsity Show.

35

Gerald R. Ferguson  
200 East 16th Street  
New York, New York 10003

Although the 30th Reunion scheduled for the Top of the Fair was cancelled owing to lack of response, a pleasant "wake" for the occasion, a dinner-dance June 19 at the St. Regis Roof, was attended by Sid Barnes, Jerry Ferguson, John Goodner, Charlie O'Connor, Lee Schreiber and their wives. Class prexy Al Gornick flew from Detroit and Nick Renzetti, returning to Los Angeles from Europe, helped make this a pleasant evening. We are now considering a return to Arden House on our "35th for 35" (1970). Any suggestions for this occasion or for the annual get-together of local 35's may be sent to your correspondent who will refer them to your planning committee. Ken Stiles has retired as a vice-president from General Dynamics Corporation and is now a Consultant in the Washington, D.C. area and a major general in the Air Force Reserve. John K. Lattimer, professor at Columbia Physicians and Surgeons, has been

elected a member of "Sons of the Revolution" through descent from a private in the Continental Army.

36

Alfred J. Barabas  
812 Avenue C  
Bayonne, New Jersey

We hear that Bernard J. Quinn of Garden City has been elected to the board of directors of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., the diversified pharmaceutical and chemical firm.

37

Murray T. Bloom  
40 Hemlock Drive  
Kings Point, New York

Robert G. Barnes, a vice president of Doubleday & Co., Inc., has been re-elected secretary of the Columbia College Alumni Association.

38

Edward W. Kloth  
7 East 81st Street  
New York, New York 10028

Our class held its Annual Beefsteak Dinner at Ferris Booth Hall on May 19. We saw Ray Constantine, Bob Friou, Herb Rosenthal, Sy Rowan, Hayes Shimp and the Tex Fraughts, Bill Leavenes, Don Schenks, Ed Schleiders and Paul Taub. The gathering applauded the news that our scholarship fund is well over the \$26,000 mark. Conversation revealed that a considerable number of the children of members are at Columbia or Barnard.

In the news is Mr. Ian Ballantine, president of Ballantine Books, who spoke to a seminar on public communications at the University on "Paperbound: Who Reads Them?" Dr. Philip K. Bondy, one of the nation's leading investigators in the field of endocrine and metabolic diseases, has been appointed chairman of the department of medicine and Ensign professor of medicine at Yale. A different kind of a doctor, the Reverend Richard Pacini, pastor of Fairmont Presbyterian Church, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, is now president of the Board of National Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. Raymond A. Patouillet, associate professor of education at Teachers College, taught about the role of guidance in elementary education at the TC summer session. Dr. Paul F. Nace is now director of the Clapp Laboratories at Battelle Institute in Columbus, Ohio.



PHILIP BONDY '38  
Medical sleuth



RICHARD PACINI '38  
Important missions

39

Clifford H. Ramsdell  
535 Longview Road  
South Orange, New Jersey

Dr. Paul F. Angiolillo, chairman of Dickinson College's modern language department since 1962, has received the college's Lind-

back Foundation Award for distinguished teaching. Dr. David B. Hertz is now one of the directors of McKinsey & Co., international management consultants, and Albert T. Sommers is vice president of the National Industrial Conference Board, the economic research organization. Thomas M. Macioce, vice president of Allied Stores Corporation, has been elected treasurer of the Columbia College Alumni Association.



JOHN MUNDY '40  
On the town

40

Donald Kursch  
4 Dogwood Lane  
Westbury, New York

The recent telephone campaign for the College's Annual Fund helped to revive old memories. Listening to fellows like Tom Clarke (California), Steve Dieyok (Florida), Vince Gutendorf (Pennsylvania), Harold Baldini (New Jersey) and Lloyd Ullman (California) made us recall their voices, recognizable despite the 25 year lack of association.

Dr. John Mundy, Professor of History in the Graduate Faculties at the University, delivered the 1965 series of Matthews Lectures at the Metropolitan Museum on "The Medieval Town." A noted medieval scholar, Dr. Mundy's works include many articles and books on medieval towns, and he has served as European editor of *Columbia's Records of Civilization* since 1956. Robert B. Tufts has been elected assistant treasurer of James Talcott, Inc., industrial financiers. Your correspondent would certainly appreciate hearing from all members. Who's heard from Sam Retano? What about Howard Teitz? Jim Dixon? Jack Naylor?

41

Thomas J. Kupper  
2 Merry Lane  
Greenwich, Connecticut

We hear that Samuel Birstein is the rabbi of Agudas Israel Congregation in Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

42

Ernest S. Black  
193 Brewster Road  
Scarsdale, New York 10583

To continue the doings of the Class of '42: Ralph Meszer, Hopewell Junction, N.Y., is now a chemist with Beacon, N.Y., plant of Texaco; Edwin Morrill, New York City, is Eastern Regional Sales manager for Divo-Wayne Corp.; Dr. Charles Morgan is a surgeon practicing in Gastonia, N.C., and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American Board of Surgery. Richard Neuman, Hammonont, New Jersey, is plant manager for the manufacture of textile chemical specialties at Scholler Bros., Inc., Elwood, New Jersey, and is president of the board of directors of the Wm. B. Kessler Memorial Hospital; John Rogge, Brigantine, New Jersey, president of the realty firm of

Walker-Rogge Co., is a past president of the New Jersey Association of Real Estate Boards.

Lucian Rossi is practicing law in his own office in New York; Donald Ruoff, Kenmore, New York, is in the plastics sales department of the Dow Chemical Co., Buffalo; Dr. Raymond Saigh is a pediatrician practicing in Teaneck, New Jersey; Frank Schiff, currently on leave from the Federal Reserve Board of New York (where he is assistant vice president), is on the Council of Economic Advisers in the office of President Johnson.

Dr. Eugene Schmitt is a dentist in Flushing, N.Y.; Hanan Selvin has transferred from California to Rochester University, where he is now professor and chairman of the sociology department; Sidney Silberman, Larchmont, New York, is a member of the N.Y.C. law firm of Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler; Gerald Silbert, New York is a partner in the law firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz & Mendelsohn.

James Sondheim, Port Chester, New York, is president of Market "31" Network Inc.; Dr. Myron Steinberg is practicing medicine in New York; John Stock is a research mining engineer for the U.S. Bureau of Mines, College Park, Maryland, and holds a mining patent assigned to the U.S. Government; Anthony Ventriglia is associate professor in the mathematics department of Manhattan College.

William Voelker, Denver, is a partner in the law firm of Lawson, Nagel, Sherman & Howard, a director of Boulevard National Bank, and president of the Columbia University Club of Colorado; John Waters, Weston, Conn., is a circulation director for Life at Time Inc.; Harold Wehmann, Chappaqua, N.Y., is an account representative for IBM Corp.; and Edward C. Kalaidjian, partner in the law firm of Thacher, Proffitt, Prizer, Crawler & Wood, is a director for three years of the Columbia College Alumni Association. Last but not least, Thornley Wood, Jr. has come north from his Puerto Rican sugar affiliations to become director of personnel development for Allied Chemical Corp., N.Y.C. Your correspondent would appreciate your help in filling in the gaps in his information.

43

Connie S. Maniatty  
Minute Man Hill  
Westport, Connecticut

We have heard of two distinguished scholars among our members: Walter Fairserice is at the University of Washington as associate professor in Anthropology and director of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum and Dr. Weissberger is chairman of the history department at the University of Rochester. Dr. Weissberger, author of several books on American history, including *Reporters for the Union*, *They Gathered at the River*, and *The American Newspaperman*, came to Rochester from the University of Chicago in 1963. John Madinov is director of a four-county study of a bridge between Seattle and Bremerton, Washington.

44

Walter H. Wager  
315 Central Park West  
New York, New York 10025

Thomas L. Dwyer is now a captain in the U.S. Navy and stationed in Yokosuka, Japan.

45

John M. Khoury  
9 Huguenot Court  
Tenafly, New Jersey

From the U.S. Air Force we hear that James Cooney, Newburgh, N.Y., was a member of the two-man crew which flew the Air Force's new YF-112 tri-sonic interceptor to establish the current 1,000 kilometer, closed-course speed record; and that Lt. Colonel in the Reserves Bennett Zumoff, M.D., assistant director of the Clinical Research Center, Montefiore Hospital, N.Y.C., has recently participated in a series of programs that revealed the latest advancements in the medical aspects of aviation and space travel.



JAMES COONEY '45  
Speedy



PERRY HUDSON '48  
Deeper in info

48

Dave Schaffenberg  
26 Quaker Road  
Short Hills, New Jersey

We hear that Carl Gersung received his M.A. in sociology from Western Reserve; George Warren Carey, an assistant professor of geography at Teachers College, was teaching social studies at the TC Summer Session; Perry Hudson is general supervisor of the Business Information System for the New England Telephone Company; and Paul P. Woolard is a vice president-subsidary of Revlon, Inc.; Dr. Peter A. Frenken, professor of physics at the University of Michigan, has received the Trustees' Award Medal from Cherry Lawn School in Darien, Conn.; Dr. Frenken is the inventor of the Helium Magnetometer, which among other uses, has proven extremely valuable in the location of submarines. He is also one of the group of scientists responsible for the development of "cross-over" spectroscopy and is one of the physicists who demonstrated optical harmonics for the first time. Henry L. King, partner in the New York law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sundlerland & Kiendl, has been re-elected vice-president of the Columbia College Alumni Association.

50

Al Schmitt  
61 Hill Street  
Belleville, New Jersey 07109

Ric Yarwood planned our 15th reunion which was a family affair held in conjunction with the October Homecoming. Congratulations to newlywed Bob Socas who is living in Manhattan and teaching at Fordham. Bill Zamballer was recently named a vice president and general counsel for Eba Electronics, Inc., of Mount Vernon, N.Y., and Robert E. Gibson is now a vice-president of Stewart, Douglass & Associates, Inc., New York management and marketing consultants.



ROBERT GIBSON '50  
Man to consult

51

George C. Keller  
117 Hamilton Hall  
Columbia University  
New York, New York 10027

Daniel L. Slotnick is now a professor of computer science at the University of Illinois and Archie MacGregor, Ph.D., has just been promoted to coordinator of student activities at Brooklyn College. Joseph A. Buda, M.D., announces the opening of his office for the practice of general surgery at Harkness Pavilion in New York City.

52

Robert N. Landes  
250 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

Our annual meeting was at Luchow's Restaurant on May 18. Officers elected were Stanley Garrett, president; Herbert Halberg, vice-president; and Michael Pinto, treasurer. Our new secretary, Robert N. Landes, is also the father of a new son, Jeffrey Mark. Jeffrey P. Hart, assistant professor of English at Dartmouth, has been awarded a Faculty Fellowship to spend the academic year in England doing research for a biography of Edmund Burke. At Columbia: Mark Flanagan is the new director of the focal point of Columbia undergraduate's extracurricular life, Ferris Booth Hall. Frank K. Walzer, assistant dean of admissions for the School of Law, is now a director of the Columbia College Alumni Association.

Promotions have come to Stuart N. Spitzer, now the director of sales development for *New Yorker* magazine; John J. Gagnon, market specialist in the Prudential Insurance Co.'s bond department in Newark, N.J.; Nicholas W. Wedge, vice president of Barten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn; and Seymour Zivan, the manager of Xerox Corporation's corporate business modeling and research department in the finance division. Captain Julius C. Ullerich is now a graduate of the U.S. Air Force Air Command and Staff College at Maxwell A.F.B., Ala., and will be stationed in Turkey.



MARK FLANAGAN '52  
Jungle of fun



SEYMOUR ZIVAN '52  
Model person

53

Fred Ronai  
J. Walter Thompson Co.  
420 Lexington Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

'53 scholars are making news: Demetrios Caraley, who taught at Columbia College

before joining the Barnard faculty in 1961, is a new associate professor there; the latest of Dr. Caraley's articles and reviews is "The Political Behavior Approach: Methodological Advance or New Formalism?" for the *Political Science Quarterly* in 1964; and George E. Junghans, author of *The Frieze and Other Poems* and several short stories, and instructor of English at Dean Junior College, Franklin, Mass., has received a Fulbright Grant to teach in Göttingen, Germany for the forthcoming year.

54

Bernad Brecher  
John Price Jones Co., Inc.  
30 East 42nd Street  
New York, New York 10017

Most of the following information was culled from the recent questionnaire—white sheets that the Class filled out for our Ten Year Survey; the rest will be published in the next two issues of CCT (At this writing we're in the midst of analyzing the anonymous answers—blue sheets—and hope to have a final report to you soon. Believe it or not, answers are still coming in, although the stated deadline was last January. We now have more than 225 returned questionnaires each, in the white and blue sets. But keep writing; your information gets used in this magazine and in class newsletters and records, and helps Columbia keep your addresses up to date.

In order received: Jim Hays, a Junior Fellow at Harvard University, is doing research in experimental geology and geophysics. Joe Arleo supervises and writes television advertising for Procter and Gamble and General Food Products with Benton and Bowles, Inc. Scott Glover is an operations supervisor for Humble Oil and Refining in New Jersey. Bob Futterman is doing certified public accounting in N.Y.C. Graduate student Burton Cooper is a candidate for his Th.D. degree in systematic theology at Union Theological Seminary. Frank Nausch is owner-optometrist of M. Eising & Co. in New York.

Several members have found their way to IBM. Among them, from Yorktown Heights, N.Y., Dr. Bret Charipper, a staff psychologist in the Advance System division; Charles Freeman is a manager of Functional Unit Design group, research, and Steve Bailes is systems and procedures manager for the advanced systems development division. Supervising all TV and radio advertising for Atlantic Gasoline and all print and broadcast advertising for a division of DuPont is Joe Landy, who works for N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., in Philadelphia. Dr. A. Herbert Schwartz is a fellow in child psychiatry at Yale Child Study Center. Ken Williamson analyzes aircraft and weapon system design for optimum "maintainability" at Grumman Aircraft Engineering Co. in Bethpage, L.I. Electronic Associates, Inc. of Long Branch, N.J. Product Manager George Martin has given several technical papers on analog computers, one in Mexico City at the Latin America computer conference last August.

Bob Fauteux, who married Patricia Hendricks last year, is plant controller for Hunt Food Industries, Bayonne, N.J. Dick Salzmenn is an attorney with the department of Justice. Joe Blanc is on the technical staff of RCA laboratories in Princeton. In New York City are: neurologist Stephen Gilbert who has a private practice; Dr. Stet Scharer, chief resident, chest service at Bellevue Hospital who plans to enter private practice; Alan Randall, employed by the National Labor Relations Board as a supervising attorney;

Bob Viarango, controller at Allied Chemical, and George Dallal, who is administrative head at A. J. Armstrong Co. Roy Schotland, associate professor of law at the University of Virginia, has been assistant campaign manager to the late Senator R. L. Neuberger and clerk for Supreme Court Justice Wm. J. Brennan, Jr.

Ralph Johnson is a data processing representative for, you guessed it, IBM, in Wilmington. Group Manager Bernard Varney works for Home Life Insurance Co. in Denver. Bill Dobbs is sales representative in GE's computer department in Syracuse, N.Y. An attorney in general practice, Michael Brintzer is with the firm of Cullen & Dykman. He and his wife sing with the Cantata Singers, a group which gives four concerts a year, two at Carnegie Hall and two at Philharmonic Hall. Paul Wilson, a resident in psychiatry at University Hospital, University of Michigan, has co-authored several papers presented to the American Psychiatric and Orthopsychiatric associations. Paul reports that Art James is in Toledo helping the population explosion; says of Art, "It's only a question of time until he becomes a senator from Ohio." Also from Paul: Chan Nauts is a principal of a local high school in Cement City, Michigan. Dr. Stephen Sullivan is in general practice in Rensselaer where he also is a school physician. David Jolkowski is a sales representative for a printing material manufacturer in Penfield, N.Y. Bob Lagr is reported to be teaching music at Geneseo State College, N.Y.

John Dauer is a partner in the John A. Dauer Leather Co. in New York. A U.S. Treasury Bond Drive citation has been awarded to Richard Leonard who is a contract administrator for Bendix Radio Division, living in Cockeysville, Maryland. Allan Botbyl is a distribution research engineer for DuPont in Wilmington. Mike Nacer, who has been with the *Baltimore Evening Sun* for six years, is now city hall reporter and recently married. Bill Berry is a desk editor on the *Long Island Press* and practices law part time; he was married to Deirdre Grimes last February and is working at the *Press* with Dick Wittereau. Larry Kobrin is active in community and civic affairs: on County Committee, N.Y. Democratic Party since 1962 and managing editor of *Tradition*, 61-62. Pharmacology instructor Norman Kahn received his Ph.D. from Columbia last year. Fred Kramer, who works as a projects engineer with Bob Watkins and Norm Michael at Westinghouse in Pittsburgh, reports he has spoken with Joe Rooney and maintains contact with Jack Pepas, John Briggs and Ted Reuter.

Dr. Norman Tadal is senior investigator on the Arthritis Service at NIH in Bethesda, Maryland, where he has a permanent staff position. Dr. Herbert H. Frommer is in private practice and also assistant professor of Roentgenology at Seton Hall College of Dentistry. Busy Peter Ehrenhaft spent two years as senior law clerk to Chief Justice Warren, and the past two as chairman of a special committee of the D.C. Bar Association working with the U.S. Attorney General's Committee on Poverty and the Administration of Federal Justice; he has helped organize the D.C. Criminal Practice Institute and says that he has become a transatlantic commuter and that he wrote a speech for LBJ during the last campaign. A research mathematician at Columbia University, Lee Abramson, is now teaching a course in introductory probability and statistics in the Science Honors program here. Irwin Bernstein has maintained interest and



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New York, N.Y. 10027

UN 5-4000, ext. 852

activities associated with fencing: co-chairman of N.J. Junior Championship Fencing Committee; Columbia Fencing Advisory Committee, 1959-present; high school liaison for Columbia. Dr. Jerome Brander is an instructor in obstetrics and gynecology at Cornell University Medical College. Dr. Gerald Roth has been awarded a post-doctoral fellowship at the School of Dental Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, for study toward a Ph.D. in psychology. Lt. Commander Thomas Bowen, who four years ago was a military social aide at the White House, has been assigned to Harvard Business School for postgraduate training in the M.B.A. program. He reports that Bruce Donaldson is studying for a doctorate in engineering at the University of Illinois and Jim Barlow is assigned as Bureau of Shops representative at Bell Telephone labs in Whippany, N.J. Associate editor of *Life*, Jack McDermott currently holds the position of sports and adventure editor and reports that classmate Charles Dunn is working in the promotion department of *Golf Digest* in South Norwalk, Conn. Pete Kenen was appointed a full professor of Economics in 1964 at Columbia and is serving as director of the University's workshop in international economics. He is also a member of the Review Committee on Balance of Pay-

ments Statistics, President Johnson's Office. Dr. Jack Blechner, formerly chief resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Presbyterian Hospital, has moved to Gainesville, to work at the University of Florida as assistant professor of obstetrics and gynecology.

Fellow in endocrinology at Mt. Sinai Hospital, Dr. Amiel Rudavsky, who has spent two months of his residency at Hebrew University Medical School and Hospital in Jerusalem and two months at Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco, entered private practice this Fall. Amiel reports that Sheldon Shiftman is a programmer for IBM and Alvin Schwartz is an M.D. in Schenectady, N.Y. After five years in general dental practice, Dr. Schaffer of Emerson, N.J., is returning to Medical School to specialize in maxillo (upper jaw) facial surgery. He reports that he often sees Joe Pomerantz, D.D.S. who has a very successful orthodontic practice in West Englewood and Old Tappan, N.J. Jack Bloom, Rabbi of Congregation Beth El in Fairfield, Conn., and one of 19 rabbis to visit Birmingham at the height of its tension, has written, "Some Personal Reflections on the Rabbis' March to Birmingham." Joe Gerstl is assistant professor of sociology at Purdue University. He spent 1960-63 at the University of Wales and Cambridge University as a lecturer and doing

research which will be reported in a book entitled, "Engineers: The Anatomy of a Profession."

Martin Corwin is a clinical instructor in Ophthalmology at Downstate Medical School and has a private practice in Livingston, N.Y. Architectural designer James McConnell, Jr., employed by York & Sawyer, N.Y.C., reports that his practice has involved several important buildings in our country, primarily in the industrial field. O. Gerrard Gjetsen is an attorney with Thacher, Proffitt, Prizer, Crawley and Wood in New York. Dr. Sol Farhie can be found at Queens General Hospital serving as an anesthesiologist. Josh Sherman is assistant vice president at Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in New York. Bill Saperstein is a pediatrician in private practice at Howard Beach. Operating manager Herbert Seer works for Cutty Sark Scotch. Standard Oil Co. employs analyst Dick Karmeros and Bob Reynolds is staff assistant to the treasurer of Becton, Dickinson & Co., both in New Jersey. Central Connecticut State College has the benefit of David Gerstein as assistant professor of English.

George Hovanez, as associate economist for First National City Bank, picked St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia, for his wedding last September to Carol Pitts of Birmingham, Ala. Dick Belden is a partner in the law firm of Belden & Belden in Long Island City. Active in local Democratic politics, Sheldon Licht is an architect in New York. Arthur Schoenberger is an account executive with Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc. Attorney and candidate for an L.L.B. in Taxation from N.Y.U. Law School, Bennett Aaron is a partner in the law firm of Polisher, Steinberg and Yohlin of Philadelphia. Jerome Halperin has five children and also finds time for his law practice in New York. Psychiatrist Stephen Barrett, whose wife is a physician, has a private practice and also doctors for the city of San Francisco; he is also life master, American Bridge League and has published "Contract Bridge: Pastime or Passion," in *Resident Physician Magazine* as well as several articles in the *American Journal of Psychiatry*. Stu Warner is assistant professor of mineral engineering at Columbia. Bob Schneider is assistant professor of chemistry at State University of New York. Dr. Leonard Marino is a pediatrician in Plainview, N.Y. Dr. Richard Evans has a private psychiatric practice in Tarrytown, N.Y., and is on the staff of Children's Clinic at Jacoby Hospital in the Bronx. Dr. Ralph Affenito is a staff physician-anesthesiologist at Huntington Hospital, Huntington, N.Y. Richard Greenfield is an assistant administrator at Community Hospital, Glen Cove, N.Y. Herb Zydney is a supervisor at Bell Telephone labs, N.Y.C. Saul Turettaub is presently writing for the *On Broadway Tonight* Co. New Hartford, N.Y. is the home of Charles Tartanian, who is working for General Electric as a designer of closed circuit television systems. Phil Bonano is a project engineer for Arthur Johnson Corp., a heavy construction contractor. Al Hellerstein is an attorney associated with the firm of Stroock, Stroock & Lavan in the City. Pete Skomorosky is an accountant with Robert Simons & Co., C.P.A.'s in N.Y.C. and is attending Teachers College. He reports that Howard Ederes is a lawyer, Harvey Turner is an M.D., Larry Pine is in the N.Y.C. area, Joe Muzio is presently a colleague at TC and Dr. Howard Rofwarg is doing sleep research at P&S.

Gene Martin owns a hospital supply firm, Standet Supply Co., in Hempstead, L.I. Dr. George Muscillo has his obstetrical and gyn-

ecological practice in the Bronx. Irving *Lesnick* is a partner in the law firm of Harnett & Powell in Garden City. Edmund *Canitelli* is senior traffic engineer for the Port of New York Authority. Arnold *Kisch* is an instructor at the Harvard School of Public Health. Ron *Gardner* is department chief at Western Electric in New York. Trial attorney David *Bardin*, employed by the Federal Power Commission in Washington, D.C., was awarded a Special Service award last year. Mike *Frischberg* teaches social studies at Staten Island's Port Richmond High School and also at evening high school at Washington Irving in New York. Ron *Sugarmann* can be found at McCanin-Marschalk, advertising agency in the City. Senior Psychologist Dr. Bradley *Norton* is employed by the Jewish Board of Guardians in Brooklyn and Dr. Ira *Kron* is practicing in Altona, Pa. James T. *Olsen* is now the sponsoring editor within the Special Adult Education Unit of McGraw-Hill. John S. *Ryan* is a senior associate of the Perkins & Will Partnership. Norman *Anderson* is in the Foreign Service. Henry T. *Wollman* has been promoted to a technical supervisor at the Photo Products Department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. in Perlin, N.J. Have patience and your name too will be in the lights.



JOHN RYAN '54  
A young senior

55

Donn Coffee  
13 Evelyn Road  
Port Washington, New York

Members of '55 have been on the move: James *Ullman's* new law offices are at 110 Colony Street in Meriden, Conn.; Jerome *Glasse* is chief surgeon at the U.S. Naval Academy; Rabbi Eugene *Weiner* of Ontario, Canada joined voices with the religious leaders at the memorial service for the Reverend James *Reeb* in Selma, Ala.

56

John Garnjost  
Manufacturers Hanover  
Trust Co.  
969 Eighth Avenue  
New York, New York

Under normal circumstances the announcement by Stephen and Lyn *Easton* of the birth of Lisa, their second daughter, would be received with a number of obvious comments about the additional tax advantage. On May 1, Steve, our class treasurer, was promoted to tax manager by his firm, Lybrand Ross Bros. & Montgomery, in recognition, no doubt, of his masterful "family planning." Maurice *Easton*, Steve's twin brother, moved to Detroit in early April to accept the position of sales representative for E. I. duPont. Another travelled classmate is Jan *Wells* who recently returned to New York following the completion of one year's practical merchandising training for J. Walter Thompson in Los Angeles, California. Jan hopes to put this experience to good use as a representative on the Lever Brothers account. Richard D. *Deets* is now

a brokerage consultant at the Atlanta office of Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. Dr. Walter *Faust* is a leading man on developing the uses of the maser, in a Bell Telephone lab, and your correspondent, is an assistant secretary at Manufacturers Hanover. Serving their country are: Larry *Semakis*, who is now in class FSO-6 in the Foreign Service, and Thor H. *Kuniholm*, who is currently serving a two year assignment at the U.S. Consulate in Casablanca with responsibilities ranging from the issuance of immigrant visas to the welfare and protection of Americans living in the Casablanca area.

NYLES AYERS '57  
Money to the needy



57

Donald E. Clarick  
51 Bayard Street  
New Brunswick, New Jersey

We learned that Fred *Appel* is aerospace editor of the New York Times. Jonathan D. *Lubin* is now an associate professor in the math department of Bowdoin College. Nyles C. *Ayers*, whose first campus position was that of assistant director of admissions of Columbia College, is now director of financial aid at Western Reserve University in Cleveland. Howard *McKee* had received a fellowship from the Columbia School of Architecture to study new housing the social-democratic countries of northern Europe. Jerome M. *Stein* has been promoted to associate actuarial director by Prudential Insurance in Newark, N.J.

58

Howard Orlin  
3950 Blackstone Avenue  
Riverside, New York

Pete *Guthery* reports that following a three years tour of active duty in Germany, he and his family have settled in Denver where he will serve one year of clerkship with State Supreme Court Justice Leonard Sutton. Several members of the class are working with the college: Mike *Azzata*, formerly College registrar, is now an assistant dean; Frank *Safran*, executive secretary of the Alumni Association since 1961, is now assistant director of Ferris Booth Hall and King's Crown Activities; Bob *Fogelson* and David *Rothman* are assistant professors of history; Bob *Hamning*, an assistant professor of English; Anthony *Rizuto*, an instructor in French, and Fabrizio *Melano*, preceptor in English. Also, Al *Eichner* is an instructor of economics at General Studies. George *Quester*, until now a student of military and foreign policy, is a member of the Harvard faculty. Former manager of the fencing team, Spencer *Miller*, has become a member of the firm of Krivit & Knit in New Jersey. Steven *Jones* is concerned with epidemiology, (social factors in illness and health), social psychiatry and medical care organization. Marshall *Front* is doing a bang-up job as vice president of the Columbia University Club in Chicago.

59

Jack Kahn  
55 McLean Avenue  
Yonkers, New York

Your executive committee is pleased to announce the first alumni "renaissance" for the class of '59. On July 7th we welcomed Professor James P. Shenton '49 as guest-speaker at our first reunion/dinner meeting. We hope to make this event a class tradition—two to four times a year in addition to Homecoming and Dean's Day.

Taking us to task, Professor Shenton contrasted the students of "the Silent Fifties" (that's us) to "the firebrands of today . . . students with conscience." After three hours of lively discussion and dissent, Ben *Miller* tactfully announced that "the history teacher who decided to make some history as well as teach it" had to be getting home.

So, reluctantly, did Phil *Matthews*, Arnold *Offner*, George *Mann* and their wives (George and Amy had only been married two weeks), and Bob *Brookhart*, Steve *Buchman*, Norman *Bernstein*, Ira *Freilicher*, Carl *Kaplan*, Dave *Sloan*, Stu *Mayer*, Ted *Graske*, Tom *Bilbao*, Howard *Schwartz*, Sam *Bahn*, Myles *Weintraub*, Nat *Schnack*, Joe *Fleiss*, Jerry *Perlman*, Bob *Stone*, Michael *Allen*, Matt *Huchman*, Alan *Gardner*, Alan *Gelb* and your correspondent.

Some interesting notes from correspondence and class questionnaires: Columbia College English instructor Jay *Neugeboren* has had one of his short stories selected for the anthology series, "Best Short Stories of 1965." Stan *Reiser*, M.D., writes from Cambridge, Mass. that Steve *Trachtenberg* has left his job with the Chrysler Corp. in the A.E.C. in New York, and will be joining him at Harvard this September as a candidate for the M.P.A. degree. Steve, who is spending the summer in Washington as interim legislative assistant to Rep. John Brademas (D-Indiana), was awarded an Administrative Fellowship at Harvard's Graduate School of Public Administration. Stan is working in the field of medicine and public policy. Ted *Graske*, after having seen the world for six years as an Air Force officer, has finally settled down in New York, working for the N.Y. Telephone Co. John *Erlrich* is forsaking New York for Ann Arbor as an assistant professor at the University of Michigan's School of Social Work. A number of members are teaching: Alvin *Goldman*, assistant professor at the University of Kentucky Law School; Thomas *Guinsburg*, Hunter College American history instructor; Joseph *D'Alter* and Ed *Boyer*, both assistant professors of mathematics at Rutgers; Allen *Pollack*, assistant professor of Russian history at the University of Pittsburgh; Robert *Nozick*, assistant professor of philosophy at Princeton; Albert *Paduca*, assistant professor of chemistry at Ohio State University; Norman *Gelfand*, assistant professor of physics at the University of Chicago; Henry *Cohen*, assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Pittsburgh; Michael *Zimmerman*, assistant professor of English at the University of California at Berkeley. Some are in the advertising game: Bob *Wilder* (Benton & Bowles); Sheldon *Perry* (J. Walter Thompson); Evan *Juro* (Grey Advertising).

From foreign shores: Sam *Selkow* writes that he is mid-west regional director for the Peace Corps in Nigeria. He's responsible for assignment and support of 114 volunteer teachers, agriculture extension workers and rural development organizers. Mark *Easton* is a U.S. Foreign Service officer currently assigned to NATO Headquarters (Paris) as

staff aide to Ambassador Finletter. David McNutt has held an M.D. since commencement day at Ohio State University. Eric Alan was born on July 3 to the Stephen Berkzoks. Isser Woloch holds a Ph.D. from Princeton in history, and James R. Levy is now an assistant professor of Latin-American history at Pomona College in California.

60

Louis Minotti  
1180 Raymond Boulevard  
Newark, New Jersey

Lee Richard Brooks received his Ph.D. from Brown at about the time that John David Farmer received a Master of Fine Arts in art and archeology at Princeton. Earl Hathaway is teaching philosophy and religion at Finch College in New York and Bob Abrams, living in the Bronx, has been nominated for the New York State Assembly.

61

Robert Juceam  
1950 East 22nd Street  
Brooklyn 29, New York

Charles Joulson, who was released from the U.S. Navy in May and is currently finishing his M.B.A. at Columbia, tells us that Richard K. Fadem has been appointed to the Columbia faculty as an instructor in English. John C. Leonardo has returned to the East Coast and is a marketing executive for International Lax Corp. Richard M. Hall is presently serving as assistant U.S. district attorney in Alaska. David E. Johnston has been appointed assistant director of College admissions. Edwin J. McCreeley plans to attend Fordham School of Law. James E. Connor has earned his Ph.D. from the department of public law and government this year and has been appointed to the College faculty where he will teach government and C.C. Douglas P. Ferraro earned his Ph.D. from Columbia in June and has been appointed assistant professor of psychology at the University of New Mexico. Robert W. Federspiel is due to be released from the Marine Corps this summer and will try out with the Hamilton Tigers of the Canadian Football League.

We have also heard that Jeffrey Riker and Bob Bernstein graduated with honors from Harvard Medical School and are both doing internships at Boston City Hospital. Alexander and Jon Liebowitz are in Paris for the year on Fulbright Fellowships. At Yale: Ira Weinrib is working for a doctorate in biophysics; Joe Carbranes has graduated from the law school and received a Kellett Fellowship for next year and Albert Wertheim, who will be an instructor in the English department at Princeton this fall, has received his doctorate. Paul Wachtel received his doctorate in clinical psychiatry from Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn. Stanley Liebowitz, who graduated from N.Y.U. Medical School, will intern at Bronx Municipal Hospital, and William Chenitz, with an M.D. from the Albert Einstein School of Medicine, will be an intern at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston. From Cornell Medical Center we hear that Nicholas Fortuin, Robert LaFiandra and Stephen Shapell, are now M.D.'s; Allen S. Laub is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Leonard Adams is a reporter for UPI in St. Louis.

62

Michael Stone  
511 East 80th Street  
New York, New York 10021

Classmates we have seen, or heard from or

## An Important Message to College Alumni

*The Association of the Alumni of Columbia College subsidizes this publication. If you enjoy Columbia College Today and have not already paid your alumni dues, please show your appreciation by sending your check for \$10 to: The Association of the Alumni of Columbia College, 401 Ferris Booth Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027*

about, lately include: Jerry Engelberg, at medical school at the University of Tennessee, who recently became the father of a baby daughter, as did Bob Sansone, who is an assistant product manager with General Foods.

More 62's are getting married: Bob Hatcher, studying at Baylor Medical School in Houston, Larry Wittner, who got an M.A. in history at Wisconsin and is working toward his Ph.D. at Columbia and Loren Ross, who got an M.B.A. at Wharton. Loren is now with the investment banking firm of Empire Trust Co. He recently wrote an article in *Barron's*, the financial weekly. Phil Lebowitz, married a whole year now, is also at Baylor Medical School and just recently visited New York to attend his brother's graduation from Columbia. Also watching their younger brothers receive A.B.'s from the College were John Freidin and Andy Kruhwich. Andy was busy getting his law degree the same day.

Louis Olenick, completing preparatory courses at the University of Pennsylvania, is teaching at Temple Medical School in the fall. Bob Winter completed his law degree and will be going to Oxford, England on scholarship. Alan Barnes, who has been conducting his own program in reinforced learning at McGill Medical School, is reported to be spending the summer in Europe. William Ross is working for a Ph.D. in physics at Columbia. Phil Rappaport, also married now, has recently received his Ph.D. from Columbia in social psychology. He can be found now at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research where, in his words, "I'll be working on the effects of work and unemployment on personality. I'm a 'pollster' and will be doing some teaching."

Speaking of working, Gordon Griesves is a media buyer at Compton Advertising. On the show business side, Phil Lebowitz informs us that Don Briscoe appeared in Houston a short time ago as one of the leads in the road company of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf." Phil Ort appeared at the Marli Gras Supper Club in Baltimore

and will be doing the role of Conrad Birdie in summer stock versions of "Bye Bye Birdie."

Edwin Boatner played the organ in a concert of baroque music in St. Paul's chapel in June. Joining the Columbia College Annual Fund staff is Robert J. Morin who comes from Hollins College in Virginia where he was assistant director of development. Richard T. Evans and Daniel Roe are second lieutenants in the Air Force, and Philip Brody has won a Silver Star in Vietnam.

63

David H. Pittinsky  
1766 Yale Station  
New Haven, Connecticut

Mark S. Ramee is a vice consul and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service and presently attending the Foreign Service Institute in Arlington, Va. Chappelle Freeman, Jr., has received an M.F.A. from the University of Iowa, and Joseph Silien, a William Kinne Fellowship from the Columbia School of Architecture to study rapid transit systems in European cities. Arnold Barkman is in the data processing section of the accounting department at Humble Oil & Refining Co. in Texas. Jerry McIntyre, who attends the Fordham Law School and is with the trust department of the Chase Manhattan Bank, is now a married man.

64

Allan Sperling  
205 Sherman Avenue  
New Haven, Connecticut

Garry Rohrs finds himself "in Peru with the Peace Corps in a small highland Indian town about 80 miles south of Cuzco." The "C" Press has published Ron Padgett's *In Advance of the Broken Arm*; his past works include *Summer Balloons* (poems), and *Mr. Flint* (a spy novel), written in collaboration with Tom Veitch '63.





*An astrophysicist tells of the recent work by astronomers which has altered our view of the universe more radically than Copernicus did, and has found new mysteries for everyone from scientists to theologians to ponder*

by

KEVIN PRENDERGAST '50

FOR MANY PEOPLE, I suspect, "the universe" still consists of the solar system—nine planets revolving around a sun in a star-filled ocean of space. This is not too different from the conception that most astronomers had until a half century ago. But during the past 45 or so years, astronomy has undergone a profound change. It is a change of immense importance, yet one known to comparatively few people.

Around 1920 new discoveries radically altered our view of the universe. What we thought to be the whole universe turned out to be only an infinitesimal portion of it at the edge of one large galaxy, called the Milky Way. And the Milky Way, we slowly learned, is only one of millions of galaxies in space. We now know that we live in an entirely undistinguished place. It is the most important astronomical finding for mankind since the so-called Copernican Revolution.

As a result of this and other findings, astronomy has suddenly become one

**About the  
Startling Discoveries of  
Modern Astronomy**



How our galaxy, the Milky Way, looks from the outside

*This is actually a photograph of the Milky Way's near twin, galaxy NGC891 (the Andromeda nebula). The cross near the edge of the galaxy indicates the position of the sun and our "solar system," 30,000 light-years from the center, in our own galaxy.*

of the liveliest of the sciences. Only 14 years ago, an entirely new instrument of astronomical observation—the radio telescope—was introduced. During the past several years the pace of discovery has been so hectic that many leading astronomers have started keeping in constant communication with each other and have developed the habit of flying to several conferences a year to keep up.

As recently as 1950, the year I graduated from Columbia College, the United States was training fewer than 15 Ph.D.'s in astronomy a year. While the number of American scientists was increasing at a rate of nearly 7 per cent a year, the number of American-trained astronomers was increasing at less than 3 per cent. But in 1956 the number of Ph.D.'s for the first time surpassed 20, and by 1964 it had climbed to 42. Whereas there were 168 graduate students in astronomy in American universities in 1957, there were over 600 last year, 1964-65. A new interest in astronomy is evidently developing among the nation's young scientific minds.

**T**HE HUMBLING CONCLUSION that there is nothing special about the place of the Earth and its inhabitants in the universe has, in retrospect, been

coming for centuries. Nearly four centuries ago Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo shattered the belief that the earth was the center of the universe, but it was still possible to believe that the center of the newly conceived solar system—the sun—was unique. Then Newton in the 17th century speculated that the stars emit as much light as the sun, and was able, using this hypothesis, to arrive at the first true estimates of their distances from us. In 1838, the German astronomer F. W. Bessel conclusively demonstrated that the sun is just another star.

Since earliest times, people have noticed in the sky a dense cluster of relatively nearby stars called the Milky Way because it usually appears as a long white band. (The word galaxy is Greek for "Milky Way.") The sun is a star in this particular system. Was the sun at the center of the Milky Way? By 1915 we were able to say that the center of the Milky Way lay in the direction of the constellation Sagittarius and that the sun was some thousands of light years (one light year = 5,800,000,000,000 miles) from that center. Thus, the sun was not only a mere star; it was not even a very central star.

This led to the question of whether the Milky Way, our galaxy, was unique or not. Did the universe consist of only

our galaxy, surrounded by a variety of lesser objects, or was our galaxy only one of millions, or maybe billions, in a universe far more vast than men had ever dreamed of? The attempt to answer this question led in the 1920's to what has sometimes been called "The Great Debate" of modern astronomy.

Since the early 19th century astronomers had known of the existence of hazy patches of light in the night sky, which, because of their cloud-like appearance came to be called *nebulae* (Latin for "cloud"). When they were closely examined later in the century, it was found that many bodies of intrinsically different natures could be found among these nebulae. While this work of nebular classification was going on, other astronomers, whose interest was principally in determining the positions and numbers of stars in different regions of space, had come to the conclusion that the entire solar system was only a tiny part of a vast, disc-shaped aggregate of stars which we see in the sky as the Milky Way. But the predominant view was still what one British astronomer wrote in 1890: "No competent thinker . . . can now, it is safe to say, maintain any single nebula to be a star system of coordinate rank with the Milky Way.



A practical certainty has been attained that the entire contents, stellar and nebular, of the sphere belong to one mighty aggregation."

ABOUT THIS TIME, in the early 1900's, several large telescopes were constructed in America, such as those at Chicago University's Yerkes Observatory in Williams Bay, Wisconsin, and at the Carnegie Institute's Mount Wilson Observatory in California. The new facilities enabled the United States to assume a dominant position in observational astronomy. They also enabled a young Missourian on the Mount Wilson staff, Harlow Shapley, to develop the first reliable means for estimating distances as great as a million light years or more: the Cepheid technique.

The Cepheids are certain types of variable stars that grow brighter and dimmer according to a regular cycle. Because of the regularity of this cycle, they are as recognizable to astronomical observers as a lighthouse is to navigators. Around 1912 it was found that there was a correlation between the brightness of a Cepheid and the intervals between its peaks of brightness: the greater the luminosity, the greater the intervals. By measuring the intervals for faint distant Cepheids, Shapley was able to show that our Milky Way galaxy was much larger than we had believed.

Meanwhile, evidence had been coming in to suggest that certain nebulae of a spiral structure, particularly the nearby Andromeda nebula, or M 31 (after Messier, a French astronomer who catalogued the nebulae in the 19th century), might actually be *separate* galaxies similar to our own. Heber Curtis of California's Lick Observatory, after estimating in 1918 that M 31 was so distant that it must be outside our own galaxy, contended: "The spirals are not intragalactic objects but island universes like our own galaxies." At a famous meeting in 1920 Shapley took the other side, adhering to the existing model of the universe: "The evidence . . . is opposed to the view that the spirals are galaxies of stars comparable to our own." The subject became the topic of an international astronomical debate.

One young astronomer, Edwin Hubble (like Shapley, from Missouri), who had come to Mount Wilson Observatory when its new 100-inch telescope,

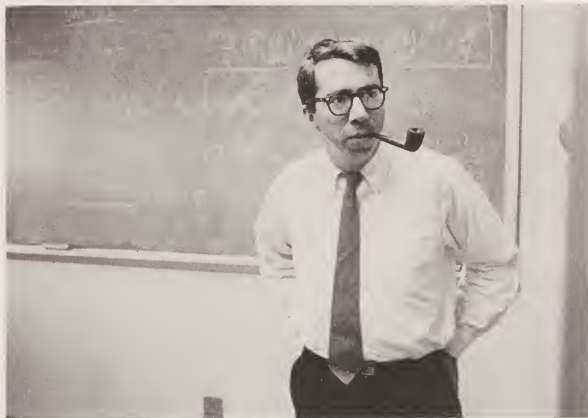
then the world's largest, was completed in 1919, decided to see if he could resolve the debate. By training the powerful new telescope on the nearby Andromeda nebula, he and his colleagues isolated hundreds of bright points of light near the edge of the spiral. He established the fact that they were stars, and in 1923 identified several as Cepheids. At once he made a preliminary distance estimate, using the Cepheid period-brightness scale. He found that the variable stars in the Andromeda nebula were over 900,000 light years from the earth. The spiral nebulae like Andromeda, thus, were in reality vast systems of stars located at great distances *outside* our own galaxy.

Hubble's discovery put an end to the long period of controversy. It was now confirmed that people on the Earth live in an astonishingly vast universe with an indefinitely large number of

other stellar systems. Indeed, the number of other galaxies, as they are now called, is so huge that long exposures with big instruments may show more galaxies than stars.

Hubble next set himself the task of measuring the distances and brightnesses of the galaxies, in an attempt to determine the overall structure of the universe. He quickly found that all but the very nearest galaxies were so far away that it was impossible to resolve them into individual stars, thus making it impossible to use the direct method of estimating distances by the Cepheid technique.

Brightness measurements, however, were not the only means at Hubble's disposal. For some time he had been photographing, with the collaboration of Milton Humason of Mount Wilson Observatory and Nicholas Mayall of Lick Observatory, the spectra of gal-



JOSEPH BEIER

KEVIN PRENDERGAST, is associate professor of astronomy at Columbia and one of the nation's leading young astrophysicists. Born in Brooklyn, where he graduated from Brooklyn Tech, he became interested in astronomy.

After graduating from the College in 1950, he stayed on at Columbia for graduate work in astronomy and received his Ph.D. in 1954. (His younger brother Robert, captain and coxswain of the varsity crew, graduated from the College in 1953.) For the next six years he did research at the Yerkes Observatory in Wisconsin, which he describes as "a very isolated

place." In 1961 he was a Fellow at the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton, and the following year he did research for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Since 1963 Dr. Prendergast has been on the Columbia faculty. This year he is teaching the introductory course in astronomy and a graduate seminar in astrophysics. He is the author of several scholarly papers in his field.

A shy, affable person, Professor Prendergast lives in Riverdale with his wife. An alternate pipe and cigarillo smoker, he relaxes by playing classical music on the piano.

axies. These spectra, which are formed when the light of a galaxy is spread out into its component colors, are crossed by various light or dark lines which are characteristic of the chemical elements in the source of light. A glance at a spectrum is sufficient to tell the observer, for example, whether hydrogen or calcium is present in a galaxy. The position of the lines, as well as their pattern, is significant. If the observer sees that the lines are shifted toward the red end of the spectrum, he knows that the source of light is moving away from him—the so-called “Doppler effect.” Moreover, this shift toward the red is directly proportional to the velocity of the source of light, provided that the velocity is not near that of light.

The velocities that Hubble and his collaborators saw indicated by the Doppler shifts were astonishingly great. Most of them were more than 600 miles a second. It also appeared that almost all the galaxies were moving away from the earth and from each other at a rate that is directly proportional to their distance from each other. (It must not be thought that there is a center in this “expanding universe.” It is more like spots on the curved surface of an expanding balloon, each getting further away from their neighboring spots and all the other spots.)

By 1953, the year in which Hubble died, red shifts had been measured in other galaxies which indicated velocities of 50,000 miles a second. The distance of the galaxies that corresponds to such a velocity is about a billion light years. (For comparison, we are about 30,000 light years from the center of our own galaxy, eight light minutes from the sun, and a little more than one light second from the moon.)

But it took astronomers more than one week's exposure to get one spectrum of these very distant galaxies. It seemed that the limits of optical telescopes had been reached.

**F**ORTUNATELY, astronomers have been able to develop another means of observing astronomical objects in the past 15 years.

Almost all sources of energy emit electromagnetic waves. These electromagnetic waves all travel at the same speed, about 186,000 miles a second. But the length of their waves differ. Human beings are able to detect elec-

tromagnetic radiation only over a narrow range of wave lengths, in the neighborhood of 1/50,000th of an inch. This electromagnetic energy that we can detect with our eyes we call light. There are, however, other kinds of electromagnetic radiation such as radio waves (1000 feet long) and television waves (10 feet long).

If we imagine an instrument sensitive to all wave lengths, we can conceive of extending the limits of the visible spectrum to longer wave lengths than those which appear to us as red light and to shorter wave lengths than those which give us the sensation of blue. Proceeding to shorter wave lengths than the visible, we should find the x-rays and gamma-rays of the nuclear physicist; and proceeding in the other direction, we would find infrared light, radar waves, and the commercial broadcast bands. We have, in fact, no single instrument sensitive to all wave lengths of electromagnetic radiation. The only parts of this spectrum which can be detected easily at the surface of the earth are the light waves and the radio waves; the atmosphere and the ionosphere filter out all the rest. Astronomers had developed elaborate means of detecting and analyzing the light waves of astronomical

objects, but what about the radio waves?

Such radio waves from astronomical sources were first detected in 1931 by a 26-year-old engineer named Karl Jansky at the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New Jersey. Despite the excitement in the popular press, or perhaps because of it, astronomers did not think much about the discovery. Later, an electronic engineer in Chicago named Grote Reber set up an antenna in his backyard and began scanning the sky. By 1938 he had located many radio sources, or “hot spots,” and was able to plot a crude map of radio sources in the sky. His findings were published in 1940 in the *Astrophysical Journal*.

Reber's map, like Jansky's discovery, did not create too much of a stir in scientific circles because it looked so unlike the existing optical maps of the sky, and his radio sources were so indistinct. His map resembled an array of headlights in a dense fog. Radio wave data about the stars and galaxies was not very useful so long as it “saw” the sky no better than a very near-sighted person would see a street scene without his glasses.

During World War II, though, a lot was learned about radar antennas



Columbia's Lodewyk Woltjer, Rutherford Professor of Astronomy  
He did pioneering work on the Crab nebula

Manny Warman



The Crab Nebula in our galaxy  
How can it emit the fantastic amounts of energy it does?

and receivers, and after hostilities ceased much of it was put to use on the problem of locating more precisely the sources of the radio waves. Pinpointing the sources proved difficult to do for the following reason. The wave length of radiation to be detected determines the size of the detector we need; thus, the 10-foot waves of the television band require aerials of about one-half this length for good reception. If, instead of merely receiving a signal, one tries to determine the direction from which it is coming, it is usually necessary to construct an array of aerials many wave lengths long. Such an array is called an *interferometer*. So, to determine the direction of a distant source within one degree, astronomers had to build an interferometer about 60 wave lengths across, or 600 feet. And one degree is still much too great an angle to permit an unambiguous identification of a radio source with a known optical one.

Nevertheless, radio telescopes, however fuzzy their pictures, are extremely valuable. For one thing, they do not need to wait for nightfall or clear weather to be useful, as optical telescopes must. For another, they can detect sources which are beyond the reach of even the biggest optical receiver, the 200-inch telescope at Mount Palomar. In 1950, a 250-foot radio telescope was built in Jodrell Bank in England; in 1959 a 140-foot one was built by the National Science Foundation at Green Bank, West Virginia (it is operated by an association of Eastern

universities, including Columbia); and in 1963 the United States erected the huge 1000-foot radio telescope at Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

One might say that the radio astronomers' view of the universe is that of a near-sighted man—all objects appear blurred. And the optical astronomers' view is that of a color-blind man—able to see only that very small part of the electromagnetic spectrum that corresponds to light. A partnership of both may not seem very promising, but it is much better than either operating alone. It turns out, indeed, that objects which are frequently inconspicuous or invisible optically are very strong emitters of radio waves, although the most notable objects to astronomers are those which are strong emitters in both parts of the spectrum.

**A**MONG THE FIRST findings of the collaboration of the new radio astronomy and the older optical astronomy was that very diverse objects in the sky were emitters of strong radio signals. One of the most interesting of these is the Crab Nebula, a mass of glowing gas in our own galaxy. The Crab Nebula had been a puzzle to optical astronomers for many years because its color could not be explained by supposing that the nebula was simply a hot gas. The discovery that the Crab Nebula was also a strong radio source only added to the enigma.

Then, a Russian astronomer, I. S. Shklovsky, suggested that both the optical and radio emissions resulted from

the motion of electrons moving at nearly the speed of light in the presence of a magnetic field. Such synchrotron radiation, as it is called, is regularly seen emerging from the particle accelerators used by nuclear physicists, but the notion that anything so large as the Crab Nebula could be producing such radiation was a daring speculation.

Shklovsky proposed a test for his hypothesis. If he was correct, the light from the Crab Nebula should be strongly polarized. The Dutch astronomers, Jan Oort and Theodore Walraven, soon discovered that this was the case. Astronomers suddenly found themselves confronted with a physical situation which they had never before dreamed of.

What could be the origin of the Crab Nebula's magnetic field and the high energy particles? It has been extremely difficult to concoct a believable theory. And the problem only gets worse for other radio sources. For these too it appears that the only plausible way to explain their radio emission is by assuming synchrotron radiation; and in some of these other sources the telltale strong polarization has also been discovered.

One other thing that we have learned about the Crab Nebula is that it resulted from a star which exploded in 1054 A.D. and was observed by Chinese astronomers. Other exploding stars, or *supernovae* as they are called, have been observed in our galaxy, their remains being detectable by the radio waves they emit. But the majority of the strong radio sources are not, it seems, in our own galaxy.

One of the most remarkable of these sources is known as Cygnus A. Using the 200-inch telescope at Palomar, Walter Baade and Rudolph Minkowski were the first men to identify this very strong radio source as an external galaxy. Cygnus A is remarkable not only because its spectrum displays strong emission lines but also because the red shift indicates a velocity of 10,000 miles a second. Even more surprising is that the radio emission is not concentrated in the galaxy itself but in two enormous regions some distance from the galaxy and on either side of it. This pattern of a double radio source with an optical galaxy in the middle has since been found in many other instances, and its significance is cur-



rently the subject of considerable controversy.

Still more puzzling are the enormous total energies released by the ultra-fast particles and magnetic fields in these radio sources. Since the identification of Cygnus A, dozens of other galaxies have been found to be very strong radio emitters and some of these lie within the limits of observation of the 200-inch telescope. Far more radio sources are known, but have not yet been identified, nor have their distances been determined, possibly because they lie beyond the limits of optical observation. It seems fairly certain, however, that many of them are extremely distant—well beyond the point reached by Edwin Hubble in his exclusively optical survey of the universe.

**I**N THE PAST few years other new and exciting developments have followed from the close cooperation of optical and radio astronomers. One is the recent discovery that the nucleus of a nearby, irregular galaxy called Messier 82 has undergone an explosion within *recent* (astronomically speaking) time. Messier 82 is a radio source, but not a particularly strong one; the evidence for the explosion comes from optical observations of matter moving away from the nucleus at a high veloc-

ity. No one yet knows the cause of the explosion, although several theorists have made promising suggestions; but it is tempting to assign the explosion and the radio emission to a common origin.

Another development is the discovery of an even more fantastic class of objects than ordinary radio-source galaxies: the quasi-stellar sources, or *quasars* as they are frequently called. They were found in the following manner. Radio astronomers have had to construct ever larger antenna arrays in order to ascertain the structural details of radio sources. By measuring the intensity of the radio signals with antennas separated by many miles and feeding them into a central receiver, it is possible to find the angular diameters of many of these radio sources. Even at the greatest spacing of antennas, however, a number of sources could not be resolved, and it became clear that they must either be very small or extraordinarily far away.

Some of these unresolved sources were identified with small optically observed objects which look like stars. But they seemed to possess some hazy matter in their neighborhood which ordinary stars would not usually have. Yet they certainly could not be ordinary galaxies since they were far too bright for their apparent size. Their

optical spectra revealed a few emission lines, but it seemed impossible to make any sense of the patterns.

Then Maarten Schmidt at Cal Tech tried fitting the emission lines with those of known elements, red shifted by very large amounts. He found a fit for a quasi-stellar source known as 3C273, but he wanted an independent check before publishing his results. He therefore asked a colleague to examine the near infra-red, where Schmidt predicted a hydrogen line that ordinarily appears in the visible part of the spectrum should be found. When the predicted line was found there, there could be little doubt that the source 3C273 was in reality a very distant galaxy—one that was radiating light at a rate far in excess of any other known object in the universe.

Shortly thereafter it was discovered that other quasi-stellar had very great red shifts and that many of them are variable in light. Hence, the picture that emerged is that a quasar is a rather small object, perhaps only a few light years in diameter, but one which is releasing energy at a rate equal to that of all the stars in a hundred galaxies!

The advent of quasi-stellar sources brought in a new frenzy of activity among astronomical theorists. But none of the competing explanations advanced has so far succeeded in being accepted widely.

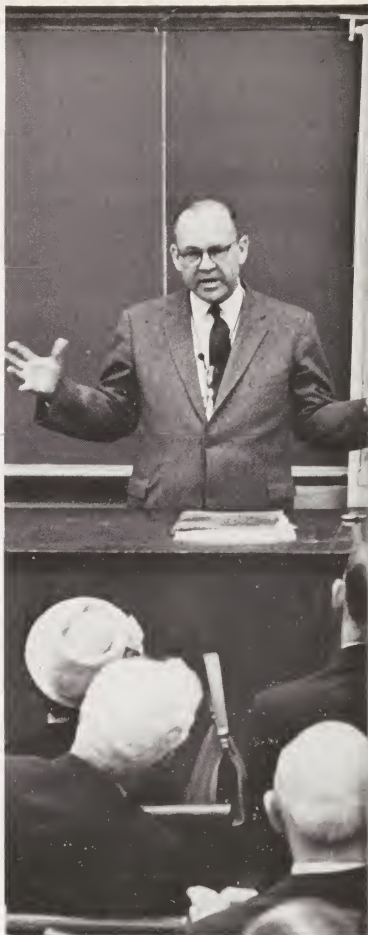
One prospect for astronomy that could be immensely revealing is that of outer space observation. We are currently limited, being on the earth's surface, to observing only a small portion of the electromagnetic spectrum. But now that we can orbit artificial satellites in space, other regions of the spectrum are becoming accessible. We have in the past tried to see gamma rays, x-rays, ultra-violet rays, and infra-red rays by putting equipment in balloons and rockets; within a year or two we should have the first results from optical telescopes placed in satellites. These orbiting astronomical observatories could produce exciting new data to help us further explain the universe. It may well be that the most interesting scientific results of the U.S. space program will come not from the reports of the first man on the moon but from the instruments which will precede and accompany him.

Astronomy obviously has many frontiers left.



The 140-foot radio telescope at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory in Green Bank, West Virginia

*In the past 15 years, a whole new means of observing stars*



Photographs by Hugh Rogers



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# COLUMBIA COLLEGE

## *Today*

SPRING 1966



**MUSIC:** The Low Note in American Education

# HOMECOMING





October 8







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COLUMBIA COLLEGE

*founded in 1754*

is the undergraduate liberal arts college  
of 2600 men in

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

# Within the Family

*The urgent need for a new music*

Music is easily the worst taught subject in American education. Several written reports have suggested as much; numerous instructors in the field of music readily admit to it; and it is the conclusion I have reached after a year of study, interviewing, and visiting schools and other colleges. It is to point out some of the reasons for this unpleasant conclusion and to suggest a few possible paths of reform that we have undertaken, in part, to assemble this issue.

In one sense, the reform of music teaching is not a crucial matter. After all, it will not contribute directly to a lessening of the Cold War, help provide economic stability, advance the cause of racial justice, or help all of us be more rational and loving. But in another sense it does appear to be a fairly urgent matter. In recent years the *quality* of life in this country has come to be more highly valued by many than life's quantitative aspects, especially since some of the quantitative aspects seem to be so destructive of qualities that many persons cherish. This is particularly evident among today's undergraduates who quite demonstrably are asking new questions about the values and purposes behind American enterprises.

Of course, older hands, poorer peoples, and cynics may argue that young people today can afford to raise issues of quality because the society they criticize takes such good care of their countable ordinaries. It is a useful caution. People with empty bellies do not hunger for culture. And, Americans frequently forget how much of their swift rise to intellectual and cultural pre-eminence in the world depends upon their enormous national wealth. But the argument can also be a philistine one that ignores the real need for more sensibility, emotional exercise, and refreshing pleasure.

The new stature and power of the United States among the world's nations requires a responsible refining of the national character if that stature and power is not to be abused or become transitory because of a fun, games, and sex binge. Hence, the new insistence on a higher quality of American life is actually a vital, far-seeing, socially salutary drive, aside from its personal benefits to individual citizens. That young people in America receive such a rotten—there is no softer adjective for it—education in music in most of the schools and many colleges is,

therefore, a matter of sizable consequence.

Columbia College, blessed with one of the best music departments in the land, has been very fortunate. Its students, since 1947, have been required to take at least a one-semester course in the study of musical masterpieces of the West. Its scholars have labored to incorporate music into the family of humanistic disciplines without sacrificing the special requirements of their field. Some of its members head up national musical societies in an effort to improve musical education and taste, while some of the other members serve on important committees that could help reshape music education in this country.

Surprisingly, very few musicologists, including most at Columbia, have sought to rouse public opinion about the problem. It is one of our hopes that this issue of *CCT* will help in a small way to remedy this, to stir musicologists from their resignation and quiet unhappiness in the way that mathematicians, physicists, biologists, and English professors have been moved to reform, with government and foundation aid, the teaching of their subjects. It would certainly raise the level of college music teaching.

To change the topic slightly, it is significant that the College has *required*—and still requires—its young men to study music seriously. One of the important—and to us frightening—recent changes in American colleges is a slightly righteous return to the free electives system. There is a growing belief in the virtues of educational permissiveness in higher education, letting the students study “whatever they like.” Even venerable universities like Yale and Cornell have joined the movement.

In the face of this trend, decried by Dean Truman as, in part, an abdication of educational—and adult—leadership, an admission of lack of purpose, and a yielding to bureaucratic specialization, a Columbia sociologist, Professor Daniel Bell, has written a superb book, *The Reforming of General Education*. In our opinion it is the most searching, provocative, and imaginative document about college education since the Harvard report of 1945 and the Columbia report of 1946. We have printed a small fragment of it in this issue, but every College alumnus should buy and read the entire book, a large part of which is about Columbia. GCK

## Appalled, Bothered, and Bewildered

### TO THE EDITOR:

As an alumnus away from the campus scene I was particularly interested in the article in the Fall 1965 issue of *CCT* on last Spring's N.R.-O.T.C. protests. While it is difficult for me to judge the accuracy of your report of these events, my confidence in your political objectivity evaporated when I read the boxed vignettes of student radical groups on the New Left appended to the article.

Of the members of the Independent Committee on Vietnam, for instance, you declare: "Many are serious critics of U.S. foreign policy, others are pacifists, some are extremists." Do you really maintain, sir, that a pacifist cannot be a "serious critic of U.S. foreign policy?" And I should have thought that after the last Presidential election campaign one would be wary of vague, unqualified accusations of "extremism."

Even more appalling is the manner in which you mix praise with blame in your description of the "Pro-Negro Left." (Are the other leftist groups then anti-Negro?) The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the Congress on Racial Equality are characterized as organizations hampered in their open battle against discrimination by a rear-guard action against *white* domination from within that would turn these groups to "adventurism" or "protests against 'authority,' 'bureaucracy,' [and] 'power structure.' " To attribute the very real internal differences of C.O.R.E. and S.N.C.C. to a simple Negro-vs.-white division of interests is to defame both the Negro leaders and white civil rights workers who consistently uphold their principles on Vietnam as well as in Alabama and whose perception of the roots

of discrimination knows no division of North and South, America or Asia. . . .

JOSEPH KLAITS '64  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

## Disgusting and Subversive

### TO THE EDITOR:

I read, with utter disgust, in the Fall 1965 issue of *CCT*, your account of the May 7 affair. As a Columbia College alumnus, I am ashamed to hear that such irresponsible groups have begun to darken the Columbia campus.

In my opinion, individuals such as these tend to renounce anything and everything American and to protest nearly anything worthwhile to foster their own unproductive and rebellious ends. It may be true that our government does not continually act in a manner satisfactory to the wishes of every American citi-

zen. Nevertheless, especially in times of stress and peril, every true American should give at least tacit support to Uncle Sam's efforts, if not each of the decisions. To engage in across-the-board protests of all U.S. actions and life, to support the Viet Cong, and to burn one's draft card in defiance of the law is not only irresponsible but equivalent to subversion. . . .

If conditions are so unfavorable in this country, according to these protestors, why don't they leave America and take a "slow boat to China?" Would there be any takers? Not a chance!

RICHARD B. CALDWELL '60  
East Rutherford, N. J.

## Pride Goeth Before . . .

### TO THE EDITOR:

This is to tell you how proud I am of *CCT*. I delight in showing each issue to my envious friends who are alumni of other Ivy colleges. Columbia has taught most of us an appreciation of ideas; and well-considered ideas are certainly presented well in this magazine.

I especially enjoyed the sketches of the outstanding young men who were recent graduates in the Fall issue. . . . The richness of the student body is surely one of the College's most impressive resources. . . .

ERNEST HOLSENDOLPH '58  
Cleveland, Ohio

## Shot Down

### TO THE EDITOR:

In the Fall issue of *CCT* the article on "Columbia's Student Gunmen" states that "Columbia never had a nationally prominent team." What never? No, never; well, hardly ever.

Actually, the College's rifle team was "nationally prominent" in the late 1920's and, I believe, the early 1930's. During my College years, we won the national championship in New York's 39th Armory in 1927, the Eastern







States Rifle League championship in 1928, and the national title again in Boston's Commonwealth Army in 1929, a year we were undefeated. At least 12 Varsity "C's" were awarded to riflemen in those three years.

*Sic Transit Gloria Mundi!*

PIERRE MALRAISON '29  
Mount Vernon, N.Y.

## The Really Old Time Band

TO THE EDITOR:

In the Fall issue, why do you let mere *youngsters* reminisce about "That Tiny Band of Men" (Stanley Brams '31 and Dave Kettler '52)?

When I came to the College as a lean, gangling freshman in the fall of 1914, one of the first men I met was my high school hero, then a Columbia junior and captain of the College's basketball team, Walter Dwyer '15. Since I was clearly not qualified for any sports team, Dwyer urged me right off to be assistant manager of the new Columbia Band he and others had organized. This meant chiefly, as nearly as

I can recall after 50 years, carrying music sheets around and folding and unfolding musical stands.

Our greatest hour was accompanying the crew to the Yale-Princeton-Columbia race on Lake Carnegie in the spring of 1915. We traveled to Princeton in a conveyance hardly known to Messrs. Brams and Kettler—a special railroad train for rowing fans, with a bar set up in the baggage car. Whether the Columbia crew won or not I do not recall, but I do recall that the Band made excellent use of the baggage car. When we later got off the subway train,



we sought to leave by the south exit at 115th Street, which then had, as it still has, a one-way turnstile exit.

Our bass drummer got his drum into this iron maiden, turned the stile half way—and there the drum stuck. We could not turn the stile back nor forward. It was the final chore of this assistant manager of the Band to dismantle the drum stuck in the turnstile, I did.

CHARLES ASCHER '18  
New York, N.Y.

## Debatable Subjects

TO THE EDITOR:

Forgive my tardiness, but back in the Fall, 1964 issue of *Columbia College Today*, you had a reference that implied that the first debates between Oxford or Cambridge and Columbia took place in 1940. This is incorrect.

Oxford debaters first appeared at Columbia

in 1922. In June, 1923, our team (three speakers and a manager) spent a month in England, debating at Oxford and Cambridge, among ten universities. The Columbia team was so handsomely treated that when Oxford appeared again that fall, it was decided to return the hospitality. As debate manager then, I arranged a dinner on October 9 at the Faculty Club, attended by various campus dignitaries. President Nicholas Murray Butler presided, the subject of the debate being "Resolved, That this house opposes the action of France in its occupation of the Ruhr."

We put up the Oxford trio at the Columbia University Club and later drove them up the Hudson to West Point. I made great efforts to see that they had tea, and was rewarded by their remark that this was the only time during their visit to the United States when they had been so well treated.

When the Cambridge team came the following fall, we gave them a similar formal dinner on October 10. This time the subject was "Resolved, That modern democracy is not con-

cerned with personal liberty." Again President Butler presided. One of the members of the Columbia team, incidentally, was Frederick Van Pelt Bryan '25, '27L, at present an Alumni Trustee.

The debating style of our British visitors was quite different from ours. American college debating then was legalistic in tone. There were judges and every effort was made to win points in set periods. In contrast, the British were relaxed and conversational and not limited to specific time periods. Instead of judges, the audience was asked to vote on the merits of the question. In fact, our boys found that in England the debate audiences were asked to file out separate doors, expressing "yes" and "no" in the manner of a Parliamentary vote. The wit of the British debaters—who usually were older men than our undergraduates—was demonstrated by their suggestion of such topics as, "Resolved, That this house envies its grandparents."

RICHMOND B. WILLIAMS '25  
New York, N.Y.





# Around the Quads

## The Bell Report

A COLUMBIA SOCIOLOGIST has taken a year off from teaching and made a study of liberal education that is probably the most searching, imaginative document about American higher education in many years. The professor is Daniel Bell and his analysis has been released this May as a book called *The Reforming of General Education*, published by Columbia University Press.

The study was commissioned by the College's Dean David Truman, who asked Professor Bell to be "a committee of one" to take a hard look at modern society, modern education, and the College's present curriculum, and to make suggestions about what Columbia should be doing and not doing. Professor Bell scrutinized society, education and three of the leading liberal arts curricula in the nation—those of Columbia, Chicago, and Harvard—and has made some provocative suggestions indeed.

The report comes at a time when a surge of permissiveness is suddenly sweeping through many colleges. Even venerable schools like Amherst, Yale, Harvard—and Barnard—are abandoning all purposes, admitting that they have nothing in par-

ticular that they want their graduates to know, and adopting an "anything goes" approach. Amherst will drop most of its core courses required since 1947 next September; Yale has decided to drop its already meager distribution requirement and approve any "reasonable program"; Harvard has announced a swing back to the almost totally free electives instituted by President Charles Eliot in the 1880's. The argument is that required courses are an "insult" to today's more intellectual students, and that, as a young Yale told us, "Only if I study what I like can I get turned on." The unspoken suppositions are that (1) learning should be pleasurable, fun, and immediately relevant, (2) that there is no body of knowledge that has any greater importance for Western individuals than any other, (3) that bright teenagers need no adult direction in what they should be learning, and (4) that whether an undergraduate wants to specialize exclusively or dabble broadly doesn't matter: it's all "education."

What is happening is that the unformed and shifting "likes" of adolescents are becoming the key determinant of American higher education. What is an educated

person? Whatever any individual college student himself defines it to be. Colleges are to be supermarkets of intellectual wares for young consumers to pick and choose as they see fit. The faculty members are not to be intellectual leaders (education means "to lead out of"), but service men.

Professors don't seem to mind the new role; they are the ones who are voting the old curricula out and free electives in. As one Columbia instructor said, "It's about time Columbia too stops trying to tell bright young people what they should know." But a senior professor said, "Some college faculties are abdicating their adult role of responsibilities just as many parents are doing. This has ominous long-range consequences for the nation, whose leaders these faculties are supposed to be training."

In the face of this new permissiveness, Dr. Bell recommends that the College maintain its structured curriculum and self-made required courses, but that they be revised and brought together in a better way. More fundamentally, he suggests that all College courses—indeed all colleges in the nation—adopt a new approach to the

knowledge they disperse. College, argues Professor Bell, should be the time in a person's educational life when he concentrates not on "what one knows but how knows," on the "logic of inquiry and the philosophical presuppositions of a subject."

The "Bell Report," as it has come to be called on campus, has been widely discussed by students after *Spectator* printed a superb digest of it in late February, and has been the subject of a series of special faculty meetings this spring. The searching discussions will probably continue next fall. In the meantime, the College's Committee on Instruction, the powerful committee of nine that sets academic policy for the College at its every-Wednesday-afternoon meetings, has directed Dean Truman to appoint two special faculty committees to study in detail two of Dr. Bell's proposals. One is the parallelism of Contemporary Civilization A and Humanities A and the other is his proposal of "third-tier" courses, new interdisciplinary courses for seniors.

As for Daniel Bell's book, every Columbia alumnus—and everyone concerned about college education today—should own one. They can be had from the Columbia University Bookstore at 2960 Broadway, or from other booksellers, at \$6.95.

## The International Set

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY already has one of the two or three greatest centers for international studies in the nation. This spring the University began tearing down buildings on the block between 117th and 118th streets and Amsterdam Avenue and Morningside Drive to begin construction on a \$13 million new home for the Graduate School of International Affairs. Established in 1946, the first graduate school of its kind in the country, the School—which will increase its enrollment from 450 to 900 graduate students—will easily be the finest in the world soon.

According to Dean Andrew Cordier, "The new building will house the most significant and comprehensive program of graduate teaching and research yet devised for the study of world affairs."

The College stands to benefit mightily from the enlarged program of international studies. Next to science, international affairs has been the greatest growth subject in American learning in the post-war period. A few of its faculty have already begun teaching highly popular

## Professor Daniel Bell's Proposals for the College

1. *Humanities A.* The required one-year course of the masterpieces of Western literature and philosophy is basically fine as is, but the readings, from Homer to Dostoyevsky, need to be grounded in history and social context more than they are.
2. *Humanities B (Music & Art).* The two required one-semester courses are very good, but improving secondary school programs and rising artistic sophistication of the students may require a toughening up in the coming years.
3. *Contemporary Civilization A.* The one-year course in Western institutions and ideas does not relate historically with Humanities A. It begins with the late Middle Ages and presupposes a grounding by students in ancient history when, "In the secondary schools today, there is almost no intensive reading in ancient history." Bell suggests a new required four-term sequence: *Term one:* a course for all in Greek and Roman history; *terms two and three:* a choice of one of three one-year courses in Western history, emphasizing the political, the economic, or the social and intellectual; *term four:* a one-semester introductory course in either anthropology, economics, geography, government, or sociology.
4. *Contemporary Civilization B.* The present one-year courses in 20th century history as seen through the eyes of particular social science disciplines should be reduced to one-semester courses, as above.
5. *Science.* The current requirement to take two years of science is "a mish-mash" which "satisfies no logic of general education." There might be two new two-year courses, a math-physics sequence and a math-biology sequence, with each student having an option of taking either one.
6. *English A.* The present one-year course in composition is costly, time-consuming, and something that should have been done in the secondary schools. Columbia, "with other Ivy League colleges," should pressure the schools by requiring all applicants "to demonstrate competence in English composition as a prerequisite for entrance"; and English A should be eliminated.
7. *The Major System.* The College should adopt two tracks: one for those going into full-time teaching and research (35%); and a more flexible one for those who are pre-professional (45%), terminal students (10%), or interested in new or unusual fields like African studies, city planning, archeology, or film-making (10%).
8. *The Senior Year.* The College should devise a new series of "third-tier" courses to combine the required courses and the student's major, to apply College learning to practical matters, and to "brake" the drive toward specialization. Thus, students would have new multidisciplinary courses in subjects like urban planning, science and society, the development of new nations, the history and role of literary criticism, and Oriental civilization.
9. *Secondary Schools.* They are trying to imitate the better colleges and neglecting their own role. They should ground students better in facts (esp. history and science) and in techniques (esp. English composition, foreign languages, and mathematics).
10. *Primary Schools.* Most assume that all kinds of learning are the same in style when, actually, science is sequential, humanities concentric, and social studies is based on linkages. Hence, lower schools should—and can—do much more science.
11. *Colleges, in general.* Will more and become the meeting ground of students whose cultural habits are oriented toward fun, experience, and consumption—"swingers" in an unrestrained amateur way—but whose societal habits are oriented toward work, abstract analysis, and production—scholarly innovators in a disciplined, professional way. "The confrontation between these two modes, I would predict, will be the most urgent cultural problem of the university of the future."



courses in the College. There is some fear among undergraduates, though, that Dean Cordier may see the expanded school as a professional school, like those of Journalism or Medicine, rather than as a school of continuing inquiry like the various graduate faculties of the University, which have always been close to the College and had their professors teach in both places.

There is also some concern that the Graduate School of International Studies could become, owing to national and international pressures, principally a service unit to the nation, an international forum where men of great international knowledge, stature, and power gather to hammer out issues of urgency—a scholarly adjunct to the United Nations—while relatively free research and enthusiastic teaching become secondary. (The new building will have wall-to-wall carpeting throughout, a lounge on every floor, a conference center occupying the whole top floor, a large studio, and a grand entrance for diplomats and chiefs of state. All classes will be underground.)

But President Grayson Kirk has publicly avowed that, although the major universities in our time will inevitably have to play a greater public role, they must above all remain homes—not mere houses

—of intellect, useful to society in the long run and not just to meet immediate needs.

## The China Closet

IF THE RELATION of the School of International Affairs to undergraduates may not be everything it should be, the scholarship and influence of its faculty is not wanting. This spring six Columbia professors have almost six-handedly shifted American foreign policy thinking about Communist China slightly. Speaking around the nation as part of Columbia's National Alumni Program to instruct Columbia alumni, leading citizens, and, through the newspapers, the general populace, Professors A. Doak Barnett, Donald Zagoria, Roger Hilsman, Arthur Lall, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Alexander Dallin have instructed millions about Red China and urged a more flexible policy toward the ambitious giant.

Before an audience of 2,400 alumni and friends in Chicago on March 23, Dr. Zagoria reminded listeners that China has had a series of setbacks in foreign policy and that Mao Tse-tung is 72 years old. "Some of the contending leaders in Communist

China may already have come to believe that Mao's foreign policy has been a disaster and they may be looking for alternatives." Professor Barnett urged that the United States bolster "the forces of rational pragmatism in China against the forces of revolutionary radicalism . . . It is very possible that in time more moderate and rational policies could come to the fore."

Professors Barnett, Zagoria, and Hilsman also testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in March. Later, Secretary of State Dean Rusk indicated that perhaps a slightly less dogmatic view of China might eventually be in order. In May Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski, director of Columbia's Institute on Communist Affairs, was granted an extended leave of absence to assume a post in the Policy Planning Council of the State Department as of July 1.

## To Be or Not To Be

THE DECISION as to whether the College will adopt an honor system or not will finally be decided this coming fall by a student vote. The vote was made possible

Professor Doak Barnett testifying to the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee  
*A more flexible policy for the ambitious giant*



after a College Faculty meeting on April 18 voted to accept a student-devised Honor Code if the undergraduates approved of it in a student referendum by a two-thirds majority, with the majority constituting more than 50 per cent of the College enrollment.

For eight years some undergraduates have accused the Faculty and Dean's Office of treating College men as persons who couldn't be trusted, as immature, irresponsible, and not above suspicion. *Spec-tator* has consistently supported the accusers. For four years a very capable student Commission on Academic Integrity, led this year by Charles Lieppe '66, has been feeling out student sentiment, arranging for test honor exams, and constructing a relatively criticism-free honor code. The final version provides that: (1) all College exams will be unproctored; (2) students will be pledged not to give or receive assistance or use unauthorized materials; (3) a student who observes cheating will be "obligated" to reprove and warn the suspect or report the case to the student Honor Board, or both; and (4) cases will be heard before an "elected Honor Board," who will "recommend" action to the dean.

This April the Faculty considered the student-made Honor Code proposal. Most of the discussion was about the reporting clause. A few objected that students were not required, only "obligated," to warn or report the cheaters. Others, largely in the philosophy department, contended that students should not have to report on and judge other students.

Twice, different professors rose to say that "someone must underwrite the integrity of each examination"; it could be faculty proctors or it could be the students themselves, but responsibility must be clear-cut. The faculty finally voted three to two in favor of the student proposal.

The student vote in the fall is expected to be close. While the diligent work of the Commission on Academic Integrity has won over many skeptics, some of the original supporters are backing off. *Spec-tator*, for example, reversed itself on March 3 in an editorial:

Rather than an atmosphere of mutual responsibility and trust, citizenship, and fellowship, an honor system would introduce irresponsibility and suspicion. Students currently have no responsibility for the control of cheating; whether they would assume responsibility under an honor system is not likely . . . We can not seriously believe that the moral portions of the student body will become more moral under an honor system—but the immoral portions may find it much easier to yield to temptation if no



College men crossing Broadway  
Undergraduate honor is at stake

proctor is watching. Our conclusion is that we would rather bear those ills we have than fly to others we know not of.

A particular source of criticism has been the provision that the student judges be *elected*. Even some of the supporters of the Code prefer judges drawn by lot, as in the American jury system, or selected by some other method. As one student asked, "Who on earth would run for such an office?" Another criticism is that the current student morality is intensely private, and decries all social enforcements as interference. "A guy can do anything that doesn't harm others" is the prevalent attitude. Cheating, some argue, is a personal affair, detrimental to no one or nothing—a view which the obligation-to-report-clause does not respect.

However, numerous students believe that honor is not incidental to intellectual life, but integral. As one senior said, "The brightest students, such as we have at the College, have the least cause to cheat, and should be the most honest and honorable. The new Code will foster that."

### Computers: Foe and Friend

TO MANY STUDENTS a world in which computers reduce people to numbers is a horrible one. But this spring many College men began to feel that perhaps, like dynamite or bureaucracy, computers are both good *and* bad.

This spring there was a mild craze over computer dating on campus. Somehow it seemed rational and adventurous to use a computer to locate the perfect girl for a date rather than relying on your roommate's girlfriend's girlfriend. For once, the computer seemed to bring romance and suspense.

It began when members of Tau Epsilon Phi distributed 1,500 applications for a computer date to College men. Several dozen students completed the forms and sent them with a \$3.00 fee to Operation Match, the first, and largest, company in the field. Within two weeks the IBM 7094 sent back five "ideal" dates to each customer. The compatible quintet was selected from some 40,000 females who had also filled out the 135-item questionnaire, which screens not only age, height, and education, but also attitudes, interests, and reactions to hypothetical situations. Only a year old, computer dating is already spawning rival companies with appropriate names like Computer Date, Contact, and Operation Rosebud. Most of the students try computer dating, they say, because "it's something new" and "it's a fun thing to do." But some may find it more than that; during one week in April, three couples at Eastern campuses were married.

Another use of computers has ended all complaints about the posting of grades. Grades for all courses used to be posted on bulletin boards with each student's grade for a course marked next to his name.

Several students each year objected to the system, contending it was embarrassing to some and tending to increase competitiveness and grade consciousness. In 1960 the Registrar's Office installed computers, and each student received a computer number, amid howls against the "de-personalization" of College life. But in May 1961, when the final grades were posted in Hamilton Hall they had a new twist. Instead of "John Smith, B" there appeared "092351 B." The identity of each student was neatly masked by a number. The complaints about the public posting of course grades evaporated immediately.

There doesn't seem to be any solution, though, to the groans and wails that follow the posting of grades. Computers haven't progressed *that* far.

### Security Checks

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO AN F.B.I. agent would occasionally drop in the College Dean's office or the Registrar's Office to inquire about the College record and activities of an alumnus. In the past few years the occasional investigator has given way to a flood of investigators, from dozens of Federal agencies, state and municipal bureaus, military divisions, and even several business corporations. Says Ralph Ellis, assistant registrar of the University, "Some days last year we had as many as 10 investigators standing at our eight-foot counter, requesting information about students or ex-students."

The College has zealously guarded the privacy of the students. Even in the rare cases of top secret government clearance, only the bare bones of each incident, such as, "The student was reprimanded for disciplinary reasons," were given out, and the investigator was directed to ask the ex-student himself for details.

This year President Kirk and Vice President Chamberlain, concerned about the amazing increase in investigations, and the possible invasion of student private rights, pronounced a formal policy that more or less codified what the College and other schools were doing, except that all requests for information by investigators must now be made in writing. Routine matters (period of enrollment, verification of signature, etc.) will be answered by the Registrar; disciplinary, psychiatric, and other delicate matters will be handled, with the usual protection of the student's privacy, by the deans of the schools involved; and "information concerning a student's specific courses and grades, inspection of a

Computer dates Philip Fox '69 and Renee Binder '69B  
*It's irrationally rational*





student's academic record, of the issuance of a student's transcript will not be permitted without the student's authorization" except in certain urgent special cases.

According to Ralph Ellis, "About 80 per cent of the inquiries from agents are for job clearances. Most others concern background checks for delicate assignments."

## The Big Draft

THE DRAFT CONTINUES to be one of the chief topics of concern among students at the College. It is a major factor in whatever decisions most students make these days, and a majority, though not all, want to avoid military service so long as the Vietnam war is still on.

Two issues have come up this spring about the draft. One concerns the standards established by local draft boards for granting student deferments. The second deals with the touchy issue of draft discrimination against the less bright and less affluent.

As most persons know, the draft is handled by local boards, not by the central agency in Washington, which only issues guidelines and reviews all appeals. Each board considers for student deferments: whether a student is attending school full-time; whether he is in good standing; whether he is making "progress" toward the end of his studies, as deter-

mined by his rank in class; and whether he scores 70 or above on the national tests given this May and June. No student is required to take the national test. Nor is he required to reveal his class rank, or even whether he is a full-time student. Theoretically, the draft situation is left entirely with each individual student.

An issue has been created, though, because the Draft Board's *Form 109s* were sent to the registrars of most colleges and universities, asking that they, not the individual student, certify that each student is a full-time student in good standing and provide his rank in class. The forms were sent late, in April, and thus registrars like Columbia's Charles Hurd '41 were put on an oily spot. How could they send in the forms directly without usurping each student's right to deal as he pleases with his local draft board? Yet, how can they certify the accuracy of their forms if they are sent to the draft boards through the students, thus subjecting them to the possibility of tampering?

The College Faculty devoted nearly all of its final meeting of the year to the problem. Most of the professors were concerned about the violation of the principle of individual student choice, but conceded that there was great danger for the students if Columbia did not certify their good standing in the College. After much debate, it was agreed that each student be sent a letter quickly, by registered mail, asking if he wanted the College to report his rank in class or not.

The other issue is an embarrassing one for the College's young intellectuals. In effect, the present draft discriminates heavily against the less academic, the poorer, and the minority groups by giving deferments to the brightest students, many of whom derive from privileged economic and cultural backgrounds. Representative Adam Clayton Powell has denounced the draft policy for those reasons; the *New York Times* has argued editorially (March 29) for a "return to the original lottery" of 1940 or change to "universal military service"; Secretary of Defense McNamara has proposed two years of service for all youths; and Lieutenant General Lewis B. Hershey, head of Selective Service since 1941, speaking on campus this March 18, said he favored universal military training.

Invited jointly by Carleton Carl '67 of Houston, Texas, chairman of the Young Democrats, and Ronald Bryant '66 of Morgan City, Louisiana, president of the Young Republicans, General Hershey, a 72-year-old ex-farm boy from Angola, Indiana, surprised an angry standing-room-only College audience in Ferris Booth Hall with his wit, poise, sympathy, and cracker-barrel wisdom. He suggested that some students were not entirely without contradiction when it came to the draft. "You can't fight for civil rights and better treatment of the poor, and then claim special privileges for yourselves allowing the less fortunate to serve in the military while you continue to study and date girls."

Students picketing Gen. Hershey  
*Against a hard day's night in Asia*



General Hershey being interviewed  
*With poise and Indiana humor*



That dilemma has haunted many of the large minority of College students deeply concerned about greater equality for the less privileged in America. They have had to choose, uncomfortably, between self-interest and equality. While a small group of students from other colleges, through the Chicago-based Students for Democratic Society, did protest the "discriminatory" nature of the draft policy, very few students at Columbia did so, preferring to argue, as *Spectator* did, that it was "in the national interest" to favor the bright with special privileges.

## Identity Crisis

AFTER CONSIDERABLE soul-searching, a large number of the American Negroes at Columbia have decided to unite in a club to discuss common problems, hear speakers of their own choosing, take a united stand on civil rights matters, and share a social life. This spring, they also published the first issue of a journal, *The Black Student*. The 40-page magazine, which they hope to publish twice a year from now on, addresses itself primarily to Negro students in secondary schools and colleges in an attempt to present information about the education, social action, and cultural life of young Negroes. "There is an identity crisis among Black students in America," the magazine proclaims.

The sparkplug behind the organization is Hilton Clark '66, a pre-law student, member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and son of Negro leader Dr. Kenneth Clark. He and a few others formed the club in the late spring of 1963 after much hassling over such things as whether whites could belong (they can), what the club should be, and what the name of the club should be. They finally settled on the Students' Afro-American Society. (Some in the club object to the word Negro, and prefer to call themselves Blacks or Afro-Americans.)

By this fall the Society had about 60 of Columbia's Negro students enlisted, mostly from the College and Barnard, and began entertaining speakers like writer James Baldwin and Kenneth Marshall of Haryou-Act. The Society also had \$500 contributions each from the New York Foundation and Columbia University and decided to publish *The Black Student*. The magazine, which contains such articles as "The Northern Student in Northern Interracial Colleges" by Kenneth Clark; "An Intimate Interview with James Meredith" (now a student at Columbia Law School) by the editors; "Some Reflections on The



Scene from the Bawd's Opera  
Good, almost clean fun

Movement" by Donald Jackson; and "The Black Ivy League" by Hilton Clark, has so far sold hundreds of copies at \$1.00 each.

One of the articles, "On the Relationship of Afro-American and African Students" by Juanita Clarke, Barnard '65, touches on a sore point. Despite the hundreds of African students at Columbia and the title of the Society, almost none are in the Society.

The College now has about 45 Negroes, constituting nearly 2 percent of the undergraduates. As a result of vigorous efforts by the College's Admissions Office, led by Harry Coleman '46, 38 Negroes are expected to enter with next September's freshmen class, the highest number ever.

## The Faculty Rides Again

AS IF TO FLY counter to the national trend, more of the College's Faculty have this year been moving outside their personal and departmental interests, tackling as a body some broader issues, and promoting better student relations. Not only have they been discussing what college men should learn in special smokers about the Bell Report and worrying about the effects of the draft on student rights and learning, but they have, through their chapter of the American Association of University Professors, or AAUP, de-

nounced the Trustees and administration of St. John's University for "grossly violating" the generally accepted procedures of academic freedom, formed a Faculty Committee on Civil Rights, and even participated in an old-time Faculty Variety Show, organized by Donald Krim '67 and the Van Am Society.

The latter, held on February 18 and witnessed by 550 students and their dates, had everything from a moving documentary film about the Selma March by Professor Sharff to a witty dramatic reading of children's poems by English instructor Michael Wood, who made them all sound salacious. The government department was the only one that did a departmental skit; Professor Joseph Rothschild '52's political analysis of Soviet life was a hilarious hit.

## Amorality Play

WHAT was the Varsity Show like this year? It was excellent. Only the first 10 minutes of the second act, which were too static and meretricious, failed to please.

Called the *Bawd's Opera*, the 71st Annual Varsity Show was written by Illinois native Michael Feingold '66 with music by Californian Bruce Trinkle '66. Feingold's book might have been more tightly constructed but his lyrics were frequently first-

rate, containing such things as Puritan theology, allusions to 18th century English politics, and shrewd insights into human nature—all done with wit, satire, and compassion that one always hopes for, but seldom encounters in such undergraduate shows. Several times, when the lyrics were coupled with Trinkle's remarkably good music, the effect was memorable.

The story was about the cunning mistress of a bawdy house, the Members of Parliament who used it, the mistress's daughter who was in love with a Puritan minister, the police, a landlord, and stuff like that. There was even a fishmonger and his forceful wife. Everyone had names like Lovett, Kisswell, Rampletongue, Squelch, and Ketchum (the Police chief). It may sound corny and puerile, but it was definitely not.

Russell Donaldson '66, and Barnard gal Lois Wilson played the leads; they sang better than they acted. However,—rare to see in college productions—some of the acting was very convincing, especially Stephen Mills '68 as the roué Ned Kisswell, Allen Kennedy '69 as the fishmonger, Jon Bauman '68 as the Puritan minister, and Richard H. Fisher '67 as a parliamentary aide. The directing of Stephen Rudnicki '66 was a bit stiff, but often imaginative.

But it was several of the songs that should be recorded and become College classics. There is a tune "I Must Be Steadfast" by Jon Bauman that is of operatic quality, a delightful interplay between the fishmonger and his wife that is both hilarious and deeply touching, and two delicious bawdy ballads—one "Twang-dang-

diddle," a solo by Russ Donaldson, and the other sung by a trio in the second act.

It made one feel that the Varsity Show should go on the road again, as it did in pre-war years.

### Science Talent at the College

A 25TH ANNIVERSARY REPORT on the Westinghouse Talent Search showed that Harvard, M.I.T., and Columbia were the schools chosen most often by the winners for undergraduate study.

The survey also indicated that 90 per cent of the Talent Search winners went on to receive graduate degrees and that today nearly 75 per cent are employed in education, industry, and government.

## Two Great Chemists

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the American Chemical Society this March, two Columbia professors, ages 72 and 35, received two of the Society's highest awards.

The older recipient was Dr. Louis Hammett, Mitchell Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, who was given the \$1,000 James Norris Flack Award in Physical Organic Chemistry. The citation noted that he "practically invented physical organic chemistry in America." Previously, Dr. Hammett, who taught at Columbia for 38 years until his retirement in 1961, had received the Society's Priestley Medal, the

highest honor in American chemistry.

The young recipient, whose research also has centered in physical organic chemistry, is Professor Ronald Breslow, who was awarded the \$1,000 Alpha Chi Sigma (professional chemistry fraternity) Award in Pure Chemistry. The award is annually given to that chemist, 35 or under, who has done the finest research and stands "on the threshold of his career." He has helped clarify the chemical action of vitamin B-1, or thiamine, and has applied quantum mechanics to predicting the unusual behavior of several organic compounds, thus solidifying certain theories in his field. Dr. Breslow, a highly regarded teacher of sophomore organic chemistry in the College, also won a *second* honor—the Fresenius Award for outstanding achievement by a young chemist in research and teaching.

### Rating the Faculty

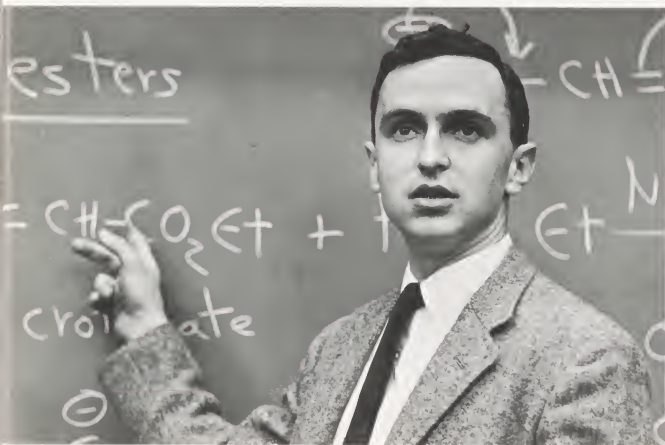
**A** LITTLE BLACKMAIL is a good thing. Or so many American college students who would like to see better teaching from their professors feel. Several undergraduate bodies have this year started faculty ratings to let the professors know how the students feel about their courses.

At the College there has been a "Course Evaluation Booklet" for four years. For several reasons, the potentially valuable document has never reached the quality for which the editors worked and the students hoped. But this year, for the first time, it has approached real usefulness.

The booklet was started by *Action*, a radical College group which fought for several overdue reforms, though frequently in a slashing, informationally inaccurate way. The booklet was taken over in 1964 by the Ted Kremer Society, a service organization like the Blue Key and Van Am Societies but, unlike them, non-selective and less structured. Sadly to some, the Course Evaluation Booklet has never occupied an important place in the Society's activities—it is not even listed among their services in the College's Student Handbook—and has never become an organ for student academic interests.

This year editor Steven Gottlieb '68 decided that the CEB should be "less snotty and spotty and more informative and complete." He and four other members of the Ted Kremer Society spent about 90 hours apiece on it, and Gottlieb himself gave up his spring vacation to edit all the copy and type it on a rented electric typewriter so that it could be printed photo-

**Chemistry Professor Ronald Breslow**  
*Young man on the threshold*





offset. The copy was assembled from the answers of 700 of the College's 2,600 students who replied to the Society's questionnaire, from faculty information forms, from "depth interviews" of 60 students in a variety of majors, and from Society members' personal research.

According to Steve Gottlieb, "This should be one of the College's most important publications, but we can't quite get the students, the faculty, and even some of the Society to see it that way. I think this is the best issue the Society has done so far. We were more thorough, more accurate, more tactful. The book is a delicate matter, you know, so we named the good teachers but omitted the names of the less exciting lecturers. The evaluations in math and science are now fairly strong because students in those fields respond with greater frequency and care. We've sold 450 copies at 35 cents each and will probably sell 200 more to the incoming freshmen next fall. That's 25 per cent of all College men. But we did not carry advertising, so we'll still lose about \$170 on the venture. We've got weaknesses yet. Our publicity was bad; and *Spectator* refused to publicize the booklet. The writing has too many 'interesting's and 'boring's in it. Basically, we need more manpower—to do more research and interviewing. With ten persons working all year, instead of five in the spring, it could be one of the best faculty evaluation booklets around, a real service to the College and to the faculty themselves."

Sample from the 1966 booklet on the "fast-track," two-year sequence in math:

Intended only for math and physics majors with very fine high school backgrounds and proven aptitude to grasp difficult concepts quickly. It is extremely rewarding. At the end of two years, the successful student is ready to take graduate math courses. One of the great bounties of the courses is the teaching. This year, Professor Eilenberg, one of the giants of modern mathematics, taught the freshman 1107-1108 and Professor Bers handled 1207-1208 well. Although the professors are rotated, there is invariably an excellent teacher. From the beginning sophisticated theories of modern algebra and analysis are covered at a rapid pace which will be too fast for all but the best math students. Exams are usually take-home types, consisting of sometimes difficult proofs. Students who are interested and qualified for this course will not regret the extra work they put into this course, but be sure to talk to a member of the math department before trying to get in. This is one of the finest courses in the College, but also one of the more difficult ones.

This year the Ted Kremer Society was mystified because two members of the Columbia University Student Council, David Ment '66 and Frank Mirer '66, who

charged that the CEB was "insipid," were given \$500 by President Grayson Kirk for a milder, more secret evaluation program of all University courses. It calls for evaluation forms to be given out by professors to their students at the end of each semester, to be filled out anonymously and returned to the professors solely for their own use and self-evaluation. Thus far, Ment and Mirer's program is still, according to Frank Mirer, "in the talking stage." Snorted Ted Kremer president Les Wander '67, "Those guys on the Council lack the deep interest, know-how, and discipline to put out a decent rival. Besides, the idea of an all-University course evaluation is unmanageable."

### The Salary Struggle

TWO YEARS AGO Columbia was fifth in the nation in faculty salaries. This spring the annual survey of the American Association of University Professors disclosed that it now ranks fifteenth, with an average salary of \$12,600.

Part of the decline is owing to the rise in pay scale by scientific institutes like Cal Tech and M.I.T., who are heavily supported by government contracts, theological

cal institutes like Union Theological Seminary, exclusively graduate schools (who have almost no instructors). But Harvard, which has an endowment twice as big as any other university, Chicago, Stanford Cornell, Northwestern, Princeton, and Rochester, among comparable universities, and Amherst College, ranked above Columbia. Other top universities like Yale and Berkeley did not.

The story seems to be that some universities increased their faculty salaries last year while Columbia did not, except in isolated cases. The report also indicates that while the pay of senior professors at Columbia is as high as those at almost any other school, the salaries of Columbia's younger scholars—instructors and assistant professors—have fallen slightly behind.

Partly in response to the AAUP report, Columbia's Board of Trustees this May decided that teachers, from instructors to full professors, should receive increases in salary and fringe benefits that will result in gains of \$500 to \$2500 a year. The move will raise the average salary at Columbia to \$13,700, not including fringe benefits. The decision was an exceedingly courageous one because the University, with pressing financial problems, will have to go about \$1 million in the red to meet the higher payroll.

Glee Club on the road  
The busiest year ever



Columbia also plans to open a major capital gifts campaign for around \$150 million in the next year to aid faculty salaries as well as supply money for needed new buildings.

## The Music Men

ACCORDING to president John Litvak '66, "This was one of the busiest years the College's Glee Club has had in a long while." The club gave 34 concerts, "the most ever," and finished up, as usual, at Town Hall on April 20 sounding better than they had in several years. The College songsters sang at such places as St. Thomas' Church (with Smith's Glee Club), at the convention of the N.Y. Bankers' Association (to raise money), in the Riker's Island Prison (for charity), and for the U.S. Senate on March 25. But the highlight this year was a tour of the South, which took the club during vacation to Washington, D.C.; Louisville, Kentucky; Little Rock, Arkansas; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Memphis, Tennessee.

Led by Bailey "Oats" Harvey, the 60-man club achieved considerable precision and lovely tone this academic year. The Notes and Keys, the 12-man group specializing in motets and madrigals, did especially well, under the direction of alumnus Nicholas Rudd '64; and the Blue Notes, the barbershop quartet, seemed to have extra wit as well as sweet harmony.

The only thing the Glee Club lacked was a fresh repertoire, but this can not be accomplished until the University enlarges its commitment to the Glee Club and hires a full-time director-arranger-composer, as a few other universities have. No such thing is even contemplated by Columbia officials, although it is eagerly longed-for by numerous devoted Glee Clubbers, present and past, who would like the College group to achieve international status as a musical group.

## More Women in the Dorms

THE VISITING HOURS for women in the five men's dormitories of the College have been extended again. More, the "open door rule" has been repealed, and students may now entertain co-eds in strict privacy.

Dean Truman this February granted the students' Dormitory Council request, presented by president Thomas Brunner '66 of Evanston, Illinois, to extend visiting

hours on Saturday night from 7 to midnight to 7 to 1 a.m., and to allow Friday evening visits from 7 to midnight.

In allowing students to close the doors behind them, Dean Truman told the Dormitory Council: "This acknowledgement of a reasonable desire for privacy when entertaining a guest is based upon the understanding that each student will adhere to responsible standards of conduct. Such standards cannot be completely codified and should not need to be. They certainly indicate, however, that the residence halls are not the place for sexual intercourse."

Since the College men began receiving women in their rooms in April, 1963 the conduct of the undergraduates has been fairly responsible, according to John Alexander '39, the College's associate dean for student affairs. The major complaints have been from some students who have reported "excessive noise." Now that the doors can be closed, the complaints of noise may decrease.

## The Literateurs

WRITING SEEMS to have become popular again at Columbia. For awhile such things as film-making, direct political and social action, and Experience seemed to take precedence in the lives of undergraduates with an ability to put the world on paper. But this spring the *Columbia Review* has fattened and bettered itself, and two new literary magazines have been started.

The *Review*, the College's twice-yearly literary magazine, after some floundering in the past few years, appeared in two thick issues, both of which had some absorbing, if often plain, prose in them, and lots of poetry, ranging from delightful-to-silly word play to deft observations. One reason for the improved *Review* is editor Aaron Fogel '67, an unusually open-minded arbiter in the rather violent campus literary jungle. "I try hard to fight my own strong prejudices about literature and keep the magazine open to all kinds of good writing," he said to us. "People say we print too much undisciplined free verse and too much incomprehensible stuff. We don't print more rhymed poems because only 15 out of 150 poems submitted each year to us by College students are rhymed. Also, many students today are exploring new forms more than new subject matter. We've tried to encourage new writers with posters and letters because we realize that the circle of contributors in past years was



George Gardner

College man and friend  
Now indoors too

tiny and, many felt, fairly closed. We do put out an exclusively College magazine, and I strongly oppose any violation of this. I think we are one of the best of our kind." Fogel is small, slight, bearded, and an admirer of the work of both Jane Austen and Allen Ginsberg.

Of the two new magazines, one is a Columbia magazine, the other a magazine

### The First Tremor

Up  
near the arch  
of one vaulted mind  
long-winged birds  
are muttering,  
for each  
is a caprice  
in flight.  
Caprice or man,  
Baby, I'm too many people  
for you to know at one time.

(Poem from *Sundial*, a new Columbia literary magazine, by John Taylor '69. Taylor, a New Yorker and graduate of Phillips Exeter, has recently won the *Atlantic Monthly* poetry prize.)

**1982**

Columbia U. Open Club  
at the Town Hall  
Friday, April 29 8:30pm

Tickets: \$2.50, 3.00, 3.50  
(2 for one with 13)  
available 3:15 Fong's North Hall

**FACULTY  
VARIETY  
SHOW**

for the benefit of the gymnasium fund drive

friday  
february 18  
at 9 p.m.

WOLLMAN AUDITORIUM  
tickets \$1 all seats  
sponsored by the  
VAN AM SOCIETY

**BAND  
CONCERT**

**SAT. MARCH 12**  
**\$1.25 OR 2/200**  
**MC-MILLIN THEATER**

THE COLUMBIA PLAYERS—

**"A MUSICAL INTERRUPTION IN TWO ACTS"**

**\$MONEY\$**

SANDWICHES, PASTRIES, AND COFFEE SERVED FROM 8:30\*

TICKETS AT FERRIS BOOTH HALL, BOX OFFICE.

BOOK AND LYRICS BY David Aschman and Steve Susskind  
MUSIC BY Steve Susskind

DIRECTED BY David Aschman  
MUSICAL DIRECTION BY Steve Susskind

9:00 P.M.  
CURTAIN TIME

WOLLMAN AUDITORIUM  
THURSDAY-SUNDAY JANUARY 6-9

\*\$1.50-\$2.00  
ADMISSION

**GIVE A DAMN!**

**CLASS OF '66 FUND**

From this Spring's crop of posters  
Frisled cuffs, bright colors, and odd typefaces

that is edited by a College alumnus doing graduate work at Morningside. The University publication is the brainchild of Lawrence Susskind '68 who felt that the *Review* was restricted and narrow. He wanted a magazine open to all Columbia people—graduate students, faculty and alumni, as well as undergraduates—and one that had creative essays, short drama, photography, and drawings as well as short stories and poems. Susskind found a patron this winter in The Protestant Foundation, which sees art as spiritual expression, and so he rounded up a 12-man faculty editorial board, established headquarters at 110 Earl Hall, and came out with a better-than-usual first issue.

*Sundial* will be published three times a year at 50 cents an issue, \$1.25 per annual subscription. Susskind calls the magazine a "creative literary publication" and sees it becoming a nationally distributed review associated with Columbia, somewhat like the *Columbia University Forum*.

The other magazine is called *The Quest*, and is also the product of a College man, Alexis Levitin '63. His magazine, with contributions open to anyone who writes well, is \$1.00, \$3.50 a year, and expects to come out four times a year. We had a long talk with editor Levitin, who told us:

At the College I majored in biology and actually had a teaching assistantship in that subject at Northwestern, but I switched to English, which I had always liked. I got my

M.A. in English and then went to Europe. In Europe two things hit me. One was a sense that I was getting old and hadn't really done anything; the other was a sense that much of modern literature no longer portrays the actual world of joy and sorrow. In literature, and much of criticism, it is very fashionable to proclaim how dreadful things are. Life has no happiness, no values, no meaning, no wonder, no love—or so they say. Absurdity is a prevalent theme and desperation is the predominant feeling recorded in much of modern letters.

Well, I believe that many literary people are hung up on what is only *half* the story. They don't see all of life; they lack awe, appreciation, a love of variety. They take all the miracles of everyday life for granted and complain bitterly about the bad things. College students, who read a lot, have become infected with this world view. Most of



them are becoming cynical, hyper-sophisticated, and petty. To them life is a drag. To be "with it" is to make a few grotesque jokes and have a blast. They decry what they say is a lack of values, but they mercilessly deride anyone who takes love, virtue, or beauty seriously or anyone who attempts to act upon his ideals as not being hip, as a *naif*, a fool.

Modern literature is fundamentally paradoxical. If life is really chaotic and absurd and nothing can be communicated, then why write plays, novels, or poems? Anyway, I decided to start a magazine to fight the current unbalance. We seek to find writers who love living things. Like the poet Theodore Roethke who could be moved—without a God—by a wheat field swaying under the sun, or James Agee who was able to show that even death can be a beautiful part of existence. Of course, we don't want facile optimism and sentiment. Nor is the magazine cool about critical pieces that lament the lamentable. But we are down on the one-eyed writers who superciliously see only greyness without exit. Homer's Greece and Shakespeare's England were not exactly neatly ordered and peace-loving places, full of social justice, you know.

Alexis Levitin said that he had put up his entire savings of several thousand dollars to start *The Quest*, and that help from friends, supporters, relatives, and magazine sales will allow him to do at least another four issues. His first issue contains contributions from people as varied as W. H. Auden ("a family friend") and undergraduates. Levitin solicited pieces by writing to every major college English department in North America. "Columbia's English Department has been extremely helpful; they printed and mailed my circulars and allowed me to use their ditto machine. And the Columbia University Press generously bought a \$100 ad in both the first and second issues, even though I'm sure they knew that *The Quest* was hardly a stable business venture."

## Collared

COLUMBIA HAS a new chaplain. He is the Rev. John D. Cannon, who has been at Morningside since 1963 as assistant chaplain and adviser to Episcopal students. He succeeds the Rev. John Krumm who resigned to become rector of New York's Church of the Ascension.

In an unusual move, the comparatively young—he is 32 years old—Rev. Cannon was given a term appointment for three years. (Traditionally, Columbia's chaplain has had a doctorate, taught in the Religion department, and was a tenure appointment.) He will be relieved of teaching duties and will instead head a committee which will undertake "a thorough and

comprehensive investigation of programs, organization, and procedures in the field of religious life at Columbia." It will be the first such review in Columbia's history.

The committee's recommendations to President Kirk are due in September 1968.

The idea of a review, which was largely that of Vice President Lawrence Chamberlain, who is in charge of religious affairs at the University, has been well received. Since the completion of Earl Hall in 1902, the religious program has grown like mushrooms around a tree stump, in response to student shifts in background and values. The St. Paul's Chapel program is a weak one, although the speakers' programs of the leading denominations and the student counseling program seem to be fairly vigorous. The Chaplain and the religious counselors at Columbia play virtually no role in University affairs or in national life. There is a lack of clear-cut purpose in Earl Hall, though there is a remarkable interfaith feeling at Columbia which is not present at many other campuses. A few of the personnel in Earl Hall have been criticized heavily by students, as have the form of their sponsorships. (The Protestants get selected and paid by their denominations, the Catholics by the conservative New York diocese, and the Jews by a loyal group of affluent Reform Jews called the Jewish Foundation of Columbia.)

The report of the President's Committee on Religious Life will be anxiously awaited by all those concerned about the spiritual life of students at Columbia.

New Chaplain John Cannon  
Religious reforms at Columbia



## Visual Delights

EACH YEAR hundreds of posters get tacked, hung, and stood up around the campus. Nearly all of them are crude, visually unexciting, and relatively colorless. This year, however, several student groups have turned their poster announcements into attractive, eye-seizing chips of graphic art.

The first one was a green, white, and black advertisement for a musical revue called "Money" that the College's Players were staging. It appeared in January and was the idea of publicity director Glenn Lambert '68 and the product of senior Daniel Colbert, the art editor of *Jester*. In the center of the "Money" poster Alexander Hamilton, Class of 1778, clutched a wad of bills in his frill-cuffed hands.

That seemed to spark things. The next month Donald Krim '67 of the Van Am Society had designer Richard Brightfield of the University Printing Office devise an old-style, lemon and orange-colored poster for the Society's Faculty Variety Show, and in March the Columbia Band's Steve Bachenheimer '68E had his cousin's classmate at Pratt Institute, artist Nils Eklund, silkscreen 60 copies of a silver and midnight blue poster for the Band's concert in McMillin Theatre.

Then in April the bulletin boards blossomed with an orange, purple and white poster for the Glee Club's annual Town Hall Concert (done by the arty girlfriend of ex-tenor Robert Freedman '65), and a humorous black, grey, and white cardboard plea to "give a damn" and contribute to the graduating Class of 1966 Class Fund.

## In Thy Light

LAST NOVEMBER 9, a Tuesday at 5:00 p.m., there was a blackout in New York, as everyone knows.

Junior Barry Ernstoff of Woodmere, Long Island, was in a grocery store on Broadway at the time. Not knowing what was happening, he purchased the store's entire stock of candles. He groped his way back to the dorms, and quickly sold all the candles at a considerable profit to bewildered classmates and friends. The next day, he turned over the entire profits to the Columbia College Annual Fund for scholarships for Columbia's undergraduates.

Dean David Truman promptly wrote him a letter praising his "interest, ingenuity and concern for Columbia."





# MUSIC

## in American Education

ONE OF THE MOST AMAZING developments in American society since World War II has been the virtual explosion of interest in the arts. Having crushed the obvious political-military threat, having pulled themselves out of economic depression and insecurity, having achieved greater social mobility by opening the doors of education at all levels to nearly everyone, and having won new leisure time, Americans seemed to adopt a new goal: to make life more pleasant, more lovely, more humane. The pursuit of fun—pleasurable experiences—replaced, for many, the pursuit of happiness. In the new pursuit, things like travel, sex, and new kinds of books and magazines took on an added importance. So did art. It was seen as less of a frilly matter and more of a vital activity. Art was a rich source, many felt,

of pleasurable experiences—without the commitments of time, energy, and work that some other activities required, and without allegiances to ideology, nearly all of which had been discredited. Art was cool, playful, and, often, delightfully wild.

Of the arts, the one that has probably had the greatest resurgence of interest is music. By any measure its growth, particularly in the past 15 years, has been enormous. Since 1950 the number of amateur musicians in the United States has jumped from 19 to 37 million. The dollar volume of instrument sales has increased along with it about 175 per cent to an annual market of \$750 million. (Guitar sales have tripled in the last five years alone, and have soared from \$5 million for 1950 to \$95 million in 1964; only accordians show a drop in sales). All indications are that

High Rogers



the traffic in musical instruments will be a billion-dollar business before 1970.

In the schools, only 3 million students were making music regularly in 1950. Last year the figure stood at 12 million, a four-fold rise. The number of symphony orchestras in the past 15 years has risen from 800 to 1,400 and most of the new ones are in cities of 50,000 or less. (The Ford Foundation has just given \$85 million to 50 of the best orchestras.) This year the orchestras will play to an estimated aggregate audience of 10 million concert-goers. There are 710 opera producing groups in this country, most of them amateur, whose plans include performances of all sorts from Monteverdi to Douglas Moore.

The annual sale of records is phenomenally high, in the hundreds of millions. Of particular note is that the sale of classical records alone has increased from about \$40 million in 1950 to roughly \$150 million in 1964. Music, or Muzak, is now played regularly in restaurants, factories, and even elevators. One of the new sensations of the decade is a musical group, the Beatles, who have changed the course of popular music; and their kind of music, begun prior to their success, has changed the entire pattern of community dancing in most parts of America, Europe, and elsewhere. All in all, more money is now spent on music in the United States than in all the other countries of the world put together.

"The image of the uncultured American has been shattered by a statistical bludgeon," claims Arnold Mitchell, economist at the Stanford Research Institute. "The trend towards culture will create a total arts market of about \$7 billion by 1970." Not everyone will agree that huge increases in dollar volume necessarily mean an increase in culture; some argue that the craze for art is merely a desire for ornamentation or the status of seeming cultured. But there is no doubt that the United States is now the world's biggest consumer and producer of art, exporting paintings to Paris and music to Germany and Italy.

DESPITE THE EXPLOSION of interest in the arts, however, music remains the worst taught subject in the American schools and colleges. At least 85 per cent of the American population, despite their growing interest in music, are musically illiterate; that is, they cannot read simple musical notation. Of those who can read music, only a tiny percentage can understand musical ideas. It is as if most Americans couldn't spell, and of those who could, many couldn't understand the Dec-

laration of Independence or *Huckleberry Finn*. Even most top American scholars are ignorant about music; music almost never figures in the cultural histories or social analyses they produce.

The facts about music education are as remarkable as the facts about the music boom. There is virtually no coordination in music instruction between the various levels of schooling in the United States, as Professor Shanet's article in this issue points out. What instruction there is, is mostly bad or superficial. Certainly it is nearly always an infinitesimal part of the curriculum. The musical editions that the schools use are often bawdier or saccharine versions. School music repertory, said a 1963 report of leading musicologists, "is corrupted by arrangements, touched-up editions, erroneous transcriptions, and tasteless parodies to such an extent that authentic work is rare. . . . A wholesale renewal of the repertory of school music, both for performance and listening, is badly needed."

There are numerous splits, too. One of the most obvious is that between so-called classical music and popular music. Frequently it is supposed that popular music is frivolous and "commercial" while classical music is serious and pure. Actually, the concert world has in some ways become a sterile, ritualized, highly commercial matter playing the same old pre-1900 "most popular" pieces over and over again and largely ignoring new music. "It's a racket," argues one composer at Columbia. "Imagine the world of theatre, painting or dance being devoted to performing *ad nauseum* the same old pre-World War I stuff!" Meanwhile, the world of popular music has become almost morbidly serious, and deeply concerned about being "authentic." Then there is the split between scholars of music, who tend to be antiquarian, and composers who tend to be avant-garde. Performers, who often are mere technicians, are too frequently uninterested in either scholarship about music or new music. Even among scholars of music a split is growing between the musicologists, whose orientation is almost exclusively European, and the swelling cadre of ethnomusicologists, who believe that it is important to collect, analyze, and describe the background and use of music of Africa, America, Asia, and indeed every culture and sub-culture in the world.

Scholarship in the field of music, whatever the orientation, is woefully inadequate, though it appears to be improving rapidly in some areas. There is only one decent book on medieval music in English, Gustave Reese's *Music in the Middle Ages*,

and it was written 26 years ago. There are relatively few good biographies of leading musicians, and almost no adequate studies of contemporary music. The sociology of music—the relation of music to its societal context—scarcely exists at all, anywhere in the world. And, there is not one decent history of American music, although Gilbert Chase's *America's Music* (1955) is a useful beginning. (Can we imagine the discipline of literature without a competent book on American literature, or art without adequate studies of American painting and architecture?) As for libraries, nearly all university collections are weak, and even the mighty Library of Congress admits to "serious gaps," especially in 19th century American materials.

IN FAIRNESS, it must be pointed out that musicology at American colleges and universities suffers from three major handicaps: the newness of musical scholarship as a field, the queer attitude of Americans toward music, and the peculiar nature of music as a discipline.

Serious music scholarship began only 80 years ago, in Germany. The Greeks studied music, as Plato's *Republic* suggests, and so apparently did a number of Christian academics, for liturgical reasons, in medieval times. But Renaissance humanism, with "no approach to music . . . to replace that of the Middle Ages," as Oxford University musicologist Frank Harrison says, and Reformation morality, with its belief that art was sensual and therefore slightly evil, combined to nearly halt music scholarship, although music composition and performance, aided by aristocratic affluence and desire for entertainment (not unlike contemporary American patronage in aim) received an extraordinary boost.

In 1885, however, a young man named Guido Adler, professor of musical science at Prague and, later, professor at Vienna, where he taught students like Arnold Schoenberg and Anton Webern, founded, with two associates, the influential publication *Vierteljahrsschrift für Musikwissenschaft*, with the object of seeing scholarship in the arts accepted into the humanities. Adler's idea was to study each musical piece as a work of art with certain aesthetic and theoretical principles peculiar to its historical period. His influence was profound, and musicology today, with its heavy emphasis on musical style analysis, is still working largely within the Adler framework.

Some recent American musicology, though, led particularly by men like Co-



Rehearsal for the College's Varsity Show in Ferris Booth Hall

V. Sladon

*85 per cent of the American population is musically illiterate*

lumbia's Paul Henry Lang and practiced by some younger scholars, is moving out of the Adlerian framework, beyond stylistic analysis of individual pieces of music. As they see it, the aim of musicology is the study of men in society—of all ages and cultures—insofar as they express themselves through music and act because of music (as in the case of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the new American "freedom songs"). They see the minstrel songs, sacred plain songs, battle chants, and bawdy ballads of the late Middle Ages as various expressions of people in that period, just as the symphony, jazz, Gospel hymns, opera, rock 'n' roll, and theatre musicals are all expressions of life in the contemporary United States.

Music as a scholarly field entered the American colleges only 35 years ago. New Jersey-born, German-trained Oscar George Sonneck had done some excellent work in

the early 20th century from his post as chief of the music division of the Library of Congress, but it wasn't until 1930 that Otto Kinkeldey received the first professorship in musicology, at Cornell. Shortly after, George Dickinson at Vassar, Gustave Reese at N.Y.U., Oliver Strunk at Princeton, and Paul Henry Lang at Columbia received similar appointments. This same tiny group formed the American Musicology Society in 1934. Of course, instruction in music had been growing rapidly in American colleges since 1835, but the courses were largely in appreciation and performance.

So, if American scholarship in music is not too advanced—and many think it is now the most advanced in the world (a sad commentary on the international state of the field)—it must be remembered how new it all is.

A second handicap to American musi-

cology is the strange attitude of Americans toward music. American music had been developing nicely until 1840 or 1850. "The country was ripe for a musical Mark Twain," says Columbia's Howard Shanet. But he never came. Instead, there came a new burst westward, mass immigration, and industrialization. The new rich wanted badly to seem "civilized" and to distinguish themselves clearly from the pioneers, immigrants, and Negroes. They turned to Europe for their paintings, architecture, and music; importing Jenny Lind, Paderewski, Strauss, Offenbach, and others and converting the American concert hall into a moribund facsimile of the European original. It became fashionable to hear "what they were playing in Europe" not to listen to *music*, old or new. While William Tabor was building his opera house in Central City, Colorado, American composer George Bristow of New York raged that



George Gardner

#### College men after class

*The bourgeois wanted gentility, not new music*

"the Philharmonic Society has been as anti-American as if it had been located in London during the Revolutionary War and composed of native-born Tories." And, riding on the coattails of the European masters were thousands of European musicians, piano teachers, and voice coaches, all of whom promised "refinement" to culture-hungry Americans who could pay.

Ironically, while Americans were worshipping Beethoven, Chopin, and Mendelssohn, some European composers were becoming fascinated with the turbulent life across the Atlantic. Jules Massenet wrote to a friend in the United States: "Were I in America I should be exalted by the glories of your scenery, your Niagara, your prairies; I should be inspired by Western and Southern life; I should be intoxicated by the beauty of your American women." Anton Dvorak, who actually came to America, did write a "From the New World" Symphony, with references to Negro spirituals and native folk songs.

Yet, while the bourgeoisie continued to hunger for European gentility, an authentic American music somehow survived—in Stephen Foster's lovely songs of feeling, in John Philip Sousa's marches ("music for the feet instead of the head"), in the Creole sounds of Louis-Moreau Gottschalk's music, in Negro spirituals and

blues, in cowboy laments of loneliness on the vast plains, in the musical plays of Broadway, in the evangelical hymns, in the sea chants, in the bold compositions of Charles Ives, in the jazz of Negro bands and night places, in the better love songs of Tin Pan Alley. Not only survived, but conquered. Now *Porgy and Bess* is in the repertory of the Vienna Opera; Leontyne Price sings at La Scala; Louis Armstrong, Miles Davis, and Thelonious Monk are roving musical ambassadors; pianist Van Cliburn wins Europe's top prizes; Frank Sinatra gives a concert in an ancient Greek theatre near the Parthenon; Leonard Bernstein is appointed the first American conductor of the New York Philharmonic; Judy Garland is worshipped at London's Palladium; and Aaron Copland's music is performed in every European concert hall.

Americans, and particularly American musicologists trained to admire European concert music, are understandably confused. Many of the best educated people in the United States have no interest in native music and new music, as they do in new and native art or theatre. The least educated have little interest in pre-1900 European masterworks. Avant-garde composers care for neither, but prefer new international forms of highly intellectual construction, removed both from classical expression and community feelings; and they are usually driven to write more and more for their own delectation. And, since the schools and colleges do pitifully little to explain or interpret music and place it in its social setting, the great majority of the people remain barricaded within their own outlooks. Little wonder that American musicology is retarded.

THERE IS A THIRD handicap from which American musicology suffers. The problems of teaching music are unique. For one thing, Americans are a backward people when it comes to audio communication. We do not train our ears as we do other parts of ourselves; we are undefined about sounds—their levels, rhythms, combinations. We deal principally in words and numbers, which we feel are more useful in that they help us manipulate nature and each other more profitably than other symbols. Cornell University President James Perkins recently put it this way:

[There is a] heavy reliance of the scholarly world on the written word and the verbal tradition. Indeed, most universities have equated knowledge with the written word, saying in effect that human experience is recorded in books. . . . The verbal tradition is powerful and pervasive and the artist who works in the nonverbal media of sound, color, shape, movement, or voice inflection,

will find that university receiving sets are not always tuned to his wave length.

For another thing, music alone requires three different kinds of teachers working in combination at any school to be taught entirely well—music scholars, composers, and performers. Music scores cannot be read or experienced directly as books or paintings can; they need to be performed. Only drama approaches music in this problem. Plays lose something if they are only read and not seen on stage, but music loses everything (except for those very few who are heavily experienced) if it is not heard. One can read Shakespeare, but who can "read" the score of a concerto and actually sense what it is like? Hence, universities need both scholars and performing groups, complemented by good libraries of recordings, on their campuses. And, to understand how and why music is written and to be close to the forefront of contemporary music, they need composers. (This raises insuperable problems for small colleges, who simply cannot afford to teach music well.)

Dr. Jacques Barzun '27, Dean of Faculties, says:

Musicology without performances can become removed and dry. Performances without scholarship behind them can become inaccurate and mechanical. Composition, divorced from scholarship and performances, can become clumsy and pointless. Columbia has tried to keep, therefore, a balanced music department of musical scholars and scholarly musicians.

HOW ABOUT Columbia's music department? It is one of the oldest. Even the most cynical admit that it is composed of a remarkably talented and versatile group of musician-scholars, not each of whom, students report, are orderly and gifted lecturers, but all of whom—without exception—display constant and deep concern for undergraduates interested in music. One College man said, "If I had to name one department at Columbia that really cared about students, it would be music." Other undergraduates say that the faculty is approachable, despite their talent and business, and giving of their time, information, and advice in a fashion that seems to have gone out of style. Academically, it ranks with Berkeley, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale among the top music faculties, and many think it has become, under the direction of Douglas Moore and now William Mitchell '30, the finest in the nation. As one member of another university's music department told us, "We watch to see what Columbia is doing."

From its classrooms have overflowed



dozens of leading musicologists, conductors like Milton Katims '30 and Thomas Scherman '37, performers like Malcolm Frager '57, and composers like Charles Wuorinen '61. Two of the major new musical activities in the world were developed largely within the Columbia department: electronic music (Yale, Bellington, Brandeis, Illinois, Iowa, Mills, and Michigan now have imitated Columbia's electronic music center), and resident performers to play new music. Columbia's four-year old Group for Contemporary Music, a 15-man ensemble that regularly performs on campus and elsewhere, financed largely by foundation grants, has become a prototype, and similar groups have just been started at the State University at Buffalo, Rutgers, Illinois, Mills, and Chicago. The Group, together with the Columbia University Orchestra, which is dedicated to performing rarely heard music of the European past, of America—it has been partially responsible for reviving Gottschalk and Sousa—and of young composers, enables Morningsiders to hear more modern music and rarely-heard masterpieces than is heard anywhere in America.

And, from 1941 to 1958 Columbia was the leading home in America of modern opera. Its Opera Workshop led by Professors Otto Luening and Willard Rhodes, was a vital part of New York's musical life. Men like Benjamin Britten and Gian-Carlo Menotti emerged as operatic composers from Brander Mathews Theatre on 117th Street. Almost single-handedly the Columbia faculty, supported by its Ditson Fund, labored to produce a distinctively American opera, commissioning and performing such works as *Paul Bunyon* by W. H. Auden and Benjamin Britten, *A Tree on the Plains* by Paul Horgan and Ernest Bacon, *Pieces of Eight* by Edward Eager and Bernard Wagenaar, *The Medium* by Gian-Carlo Menotti, *The Mother of Us All* by Gertrude Stein and Virgil Thomson, *Evangeline* by Otto Luening, *The Barrier* by Langston Hughes '25 and Jan Meyerowitz, *Giants in the Earth* by Arnold Sundgaard and Douglas Moore, and *Hello Out There* by William Saroyan and Jack Beeson.

Columbia's composers also have a tradition of writing music for College events. Edward MacDowell wrote an Alma Mater; Jack Beeson wrote a composition for the opening of Ferris Booth Hall in 1960; Otto Luening wrote a delightful piece for this year's Yule Log Ceremony. Only University reticence prevents them from writing new music for Commencement (instead of using a recording of Handel's

"Water Music" for the umpteenth time) and only money keeps them from composing new things for the College's sports program, its dramatic productions, its Glee Club. (There is almost no new music being written for men's choruses.)

In scholarship, the department has produced many articles and books and several of its members edit leading musical quarterlies. In fact, a new semiannual review called *Current Musicology* was started this year by graduate students, under the auspices of the department. Its editor, Austin Clarkson, now an instructor in the department, says of the new publication: "When it comes to music, America approaches the Egyptians in our idealization of stasis. Most people's ideas about music simply won't budge. We want to advance the thinking about music, music teaching, and music scholarship. Particularly, we hope to explore the usefulness of the social sciences to music study, and to stimulate studies of American musical culture of equal rigor to those presently made of European music."

Columbia's music faculty developed in the late 1930's, chiefly under the leadership of music theorist William Mitchell, the

famous Music Humanities course, now used at many other colleges. (A Harvard dean, in the *Saturday Review* this winter, argued that it was about time that his university adopt some such course.) The course grew out of a College Faculty belief that "if educated men are those who possess an inner life of sufficient richness to withstand the slings and arrows of fortune, they must have learned to feed their souls upon good books, pictures, and music." It has been a required course of all College sophomores since 1947.

With sections limited to 30 students—Columbia College has more small classes than any university-based college in the land—the Humanities Music course features a direct confrontation of masterpieces of music from the Gregorian chant to the latest serial compositions. Students do not merely take notes from the instructor's lectures but listen to, analyze, and evaluate some of the best examples of Western music by discussing the works—sometimes heatedly—with the instructor. Background readings help to place the composition in its social and humanistic context, to illuminate musical ideas and styles, and to explain musical vocabulary

**Professor Denis Stevens in class**  
*Music scholarship is a new thing*

Hugh Rogers



and orchestration. The course has had its grumblers who feel that one semester of music is inadequate to make up for their deficiencies or that music itself should not be part of liberal arts training, but the large majority of students, even many competent musicians, find the course, especially if it is well taught, "a fantastically eye opening and ear opening experience," as one student put it.

If it is hard to talk about the music department at Columbia without sounding like a chest-thumper, it has to be also noted that there are several inadequacies. Perhaps the most serious is the library. Once the best university collection in existence, Columbia's music library has been allowed to fall behind in the past 25 years. There are indications that it is slowly being brought back to eminence, but this is not being done aggressively enough. A major weakness too, until this year, has been the lack of sufficient practice rooms. This fall the department moved into renovated quarters in Dodge Hall, though, and the problem has been alleviated. But there is still no decent recital room or theatre on the entire University campus. Sometime in the next decade the University plans to erect, if funds can be obtained, a stunning,

fully equipped School of Fine Arts to remedy this. Also, some students and faculty, but not all, feel that the department needs an array of great coaches for instrumental instruction, and they note that some of the world's greatest performers reside in New York and a few have indicated interest in training more scholarly performers.

As the undergraduates of the College see it, the major flaw in the department's instruction is its weak treatment of contemporary music, particularly American music and more particularly new non-concert hall forms like jazz, a unique American contribution that has taken hold around the world, and musical drama, exemplified by such productions as *Finian's Rainbow*, *Oklahoma*, *West Side Story*, and *Three-Penny Opera*. "They talk a lot about music as a humanistic study of man as he expresses himself through music, but they are still restricting themselves mostly to older European music of the concert hall variety," said one College senior. Actually, the department had authority Gilbert Chase teach a course in American music several years ago, and had, until his death this year, the eminent modern composer Henry Cowell teaching

a course in contemporary music. But Chase moved to Tulane and Cowell was not a musicologist. As of September, 1965, Associate Professor Joel Newman, has begun a new course in American music, which in a few years could be an influential one. (There are almost no Ph.D.'s being done in American music at present!)

**B**EHIND THE DECISIONS of the music department, however, there is a bigger decision that modern universities have to take. That is the one that decides the place of the arts on campus. Originally, American artists trained under tutors and masters. Then in the 19th century and the early part of the 20th, conservatories sprang up. But since World War II there has been a radical shift among the potentially good young artists to the universities. And the chief economic base of many of today's best artists is college and university teaching. A spokesman for the Association of Graduate Schools recently wrote: "Academic institutions now increasingly perform functions that formerly fell chiefly to independent drama schools, art institutes, music conservatories, and other forums of personal instruction . . ." And the retired president of Indiana University, Herman

The College's Kingsmen at a Harlem Benefit Concert  
Somehow American music has survived





**MacDowell Professor of Music Emeritus Douglas Moore**

*Under his chairmanship, balance, eminence, pioneering music courses*

Wells, has said that the state universities, at least, have taken over the role in the arts of their regions that the German princes once played in their *stadts*.

This shift is one that many universities are not happy to accept because of the huge additional financial burdens it entails. It is also one that many scholars are not pleased about because the passionate, time-consuming training of the artist is not one that fits easily with objective liberal arts scholarship, which has ever-increasing time demands of its own. (The Columbia College faculty has been extremely conservative about giving academic credit for performance in the arts.) At least one outside authority, Ford Foundation vice president McNeil Lowry, has cautioned that: "If the university is going to allow the [art and music] student's distorted con-

centration on hard-nosed doing and re-doing, it can not also require of him all the courses in humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences that are even minimally thought to constitute a liberal education."

For college music, with its history of overemphasis on performance and its already too fragile and embryonic scholarship, a new emphasis on conservatory-like work could prove disastrous. Columbia's Music department has been able to preserve since its founding by Edward MacDowell in 1896 an admirable balance. It may have to work hard in the coming decades to maintain it.

Whatever decisions the major universities like Columbia make, the basic task remains the same: a wholesale, drastic reform of American music teaching at all

levels. The lower schools need a "new music" as much as they have been given a "new math." The colleges and universities need many more, and better, musicologists—and some competent in American music, now that the United States is a leading creator and exporter of music of all types.

It is fine for the Ford Foundation to give \$85 million to 50 orchestras, and for the Library of Congress to commission, as it has since 1950, 147 new works by American composers. But these are, in a way, silly benefices, for the music falls on, almost literally, deaf ears. Good music, like good government, can not flourish in the United States without an educated, perceptive, discriminating audience of tens of millions. At present American music is without such a base.





David Plowden

*College Walk with the Hudson River below*

# The Trouble with College Music

*Music is the one subject that is not an integral part of liberal education,  
says this famous musicologist, who explains why and  
argues for better scholarship about music*

by PAUL HENRY LANG

ON JULY 5, 1733, the Publick Act, or commencement, at Oxford, traditionally a solemn occasion smothered in high-flown oratory, was enlivened by a most unusual event—rousing musical performances. The innovation so enraged Dr. Thomas Hearne, the learned and irascible librarian of the Bodleian, that he took the university's Vice Chancellor indignantly to task for permitting "one Handel, a Forreigner, and his lowsy Crew of forreign Fiddlers" to perform in place of the customary Musick Speech, the ritual scholarly lecture at this occasion.

As little as Dr. Hearne appreciated the efforts of that "lowsy forreigner" George Frideric Handel, even less did he realize how much music instruction at Oxford had changed. For some time the incumbent of Oxford's Gresham chair of music had been a practicing musician who hired a scholar to give the regular music lectures while he himself composed or played in his chambers. The concert at the 1733 commencement was the open recognition of a *fait accompli*: the great English universities were no longer bothered with

musical scholarship. The Professor of Music at Oxford had become a church organist-composer whose principal task now was to train his students for the same vocation.

It was only a couple of generations ago that the musical scholar returned to the campuses at Oxford and Cambridge. The tradition of practical rather than scholarly education in music at the English universities has been a tenacious one.

The American colleges, most of them erected in the 18th and 19th centuries, inherited this 18th century English tradition of emphasis on music as a practical "skill." A number of us are old enough to remember the mustered-out organists and "choral composers" at the heads of our college music departments. And, strangely, the English tradition has stubbornly persisted to this day. Music as it is taught in American colleges and universities at present is the one subject that is not an integral part of what is considered liberal education.

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Unlike all the other major subjects, it does not aim primarily at training the intellect and bears little resemblance to the studies pursued in other humanistic disciplines. Its level of instruction is far below that of any other department in our universities.

During the great period of the development of the American university early in the 20th century, when graduate schools were established and the seminar system and modern methods of research were introduced, every department was reformed along new academic lines—except fine arts and music. These two remained their "practical" selves: subjects in which students dabbled and performed rather than studied and analyzed. While English departments were staffed largely with literary historians and critics, not practicing poets and novelists, art and music stuck with their sculptors and painters, composers and performers.

Then, about a generation ago, fine arts, too, became a *bona fide* member of the academic community. The scholars were gathered into the faculty itself, while the practicing artists moved into what became

known at Columbia as the School of Applied Arts (today, more cryptically, the Program in the Arts). Not all colleges have yet made the change, but most of the leading ones no longer confuse the scholarly study of art with practical accomplishment as an artist.

Only the music departments have remained largely unaffected by these changes. That music is an intellectual discipline, like economics, biology, or literature, appropriate for *all* thinking and feeling men is a conception that very few American colleges and universities have fully embraced. Although in the 1930's several universities, including Columbia, did begin to offer training in serious music scholarship, or musicology as it is called, many of them, so far as their present organization and educational policies are concerned, are still literally playing it by ear. Practical skills are emphasized and the notion that "music is for musicians" persists.

This curious situation is due, principally, to a basic misunderstanding. Music is still largely looked upon as a skill, isolated from the deeper cultural life of the university, something "not acceptable" as a full-fledged constituent of the academic community. Musicology itself is tacitly regarded as a genteel luxury. Even to otherwise knowledgeable men, music is too often synonymous with "entertainment." Even enlightened college administrators seldom know where extra-curricular activities (glee club, orchestra, chorus, etc.) end and academic instruction begins. Nor do they get much help from their own music departments, since its members themselves do not always know these boundaries.

Certainly no university would relax its standards in the other humanities. Yet in music we find that dispensations are often the rule rather than the exception: aside from the strictly professionally oriented students, the instruction pays too much attention to the passive experience, too little to the positive good of work. "Listening periods" take the place of solid reading and study assignments. A single textbook often carries the student through a whole semester, sometimes an entire year. Either those in charge of college curriculums are unfamiliar with the subject of music or the music departments are unfamiliar with the high standards demanded of the other humanities. More likely it is a combination of both.

The aim of the liberal arts college is to graduate educated men. It endeavors to develop sensitivity to the ideals of civilization in order to prepare its students to under-



Hugh Rogers

*"Music is still largely looked upon as a skill, isolated from the deeper cultural life of the university."*

stand the issues of their age. It is this we call a humanistic training: a familiarizing with our great intellectual heritage as opposed to vocational training in skills and crafts. Humanistic training for the student forms the basis of a lifelong intellectual interest. The arts, and with them music, must align themselves with the other disciplines so that men can examine and understand the growth of *all* man's ideas, attitudes, and institutions.

Our university music departments are not doing this. In their uncertainty about the role of music in humanistic education, they have failed to recognize music as an integral part of the history of ideas. Musical thought can teach us about men that which is different from what we learn about them from literature, the sciences, or religion. This is all too often being lost to us.

PERHAPS THE SINGLE MOST DAMAGING factor in university music education today is the musician-turned-lecturer. An analysis of the careers of graduates from one of the largest midwestern university-

affiliated schools of music, for example, showed that out of 1,000 graduates only 47 became artists, while several hundred of them, trained to be practicing musicians and music teachers, became college lecturers and administrators. Possessing only superficial knowledge of the literature, history, and esthetics of music, the musician-turned-lecturer imparts second-hand generalities, mere illusions of scholarship. The reward of his students is juvenilia: no more than a few summarizing lines (frequently inaccurate ones) about subjects of wide musical importance.

It seems to me the recent custom in some universities of appointing an "artist in residence" is preferable to our own double-duty system. A composer's contribution to the artistic life of the university is much more substantial when he remains an artist; a professor's, when instruction in the literature and history of music is a full-time vocation, and not a side job to round out a statutory teaching load.

In the fine arts, surely, a painter or sculptor, no matter how eminent an artist, is not called upon to give instruction in the



history of Renaissance painting or Baroque architecture. Such an instructor may deal successfully with the qualities of single works that he knows well from personal experience; but he is unlikely to present less familiar works of art in their proper relation to the history and esthetics of genres or their ramifications with the current of a civilization.

In music, our colleges are allowing this. A standard of education unthinkable in the other humanities is scarcely blinked at. We are catering to a small number of professional student musicians, mainly aspiring composers, while maintaining outsized staffs of musicians, not musical scholars, to serve the special needs of that same minority. Music as a liberal art—and the liberal arts student—is not being taught.

THE SITUATION IS NOT easily remedied. The only safe livelihood even a good composer or performer can hope for these days is a teaching position. For that he needs a degree—any degree. Consequently, there has been a steady assimilation of the professional conservatory into the university. It has been a regrettable move and detrimental to professional standards. The credentials for music teachers in our colleges and universities have been sadly down-graded; many teachers colleges and university schools of music are turning out music doctorates on an assembly line. A musician used to mention proudly the conservatory from which he graduated. His diploma certified him as an *artist*. Today he must be a Doctor of Something or Other to be taken seriously.

Even the few remaining excellent independent conservatories are affected by this idiotic requirement of doctorates for artists, and are compelled to hand out quasi-academic credentials so that their graduates can compete with the hordes of journeyman products tumbling forth from our teachers colleges. And some university music schools, those not under the direct control of their graduate schools proper, are having a grand time awarding substandard degrees (e.g. Doctor of Musical Arts) and emasculated Ph.D.'s in piano playing, band arrangement, or glee club management. Even Princeton, in what is surely a contradiction in terms, now awards the Doctor of *Philosophy* degree for an original music composition in place of a dissertation. Columbia steadfastly refuses to countenance anything of the sort, but the pressure to do so is great.

The "homogenization" plan, giving the students a little of everything—composition, musicology, performance—is catch-

ing on. Of course, the idea of acquainting the student of composition with musicology is, in itself, a progressive step toward a humanistic education. But part-time work in musical letters cannot be accepted as proper accomplishment for the doctorate in philosophy. The student who can satisfy the requirements of both musicology and composition is the exceptional one.

To most university administrators, one doctor looks like another when diplomas, degrees, and certificates are being waved in their faces. Yet our *bona fide* Ph.D.'s who have spent years of hard work to become authentic music scholars must compete in the job scramble with graduates holding spurious degrees. More significantly, the power to make new faculty appointments is often vested in essentially non-academic persons. In other departments, the professors who vote on the appointment of a major faculty member are scholars who can judge another scholar's capabilities even though they may be strangers to the man's particular field. In music,

such an appointment is decided by a majority vote heavily weighted with practical musicians who are unfamiliar with musical scholarship. The exceptions to this are few.

There is, as everyone knows, a welcome current trend to support the arts in our universities. Unfortunately, it has only contributed to the worst failings of our music departments.

The money is going to the "performing" arts. Little seeps through to the "thinking" arts. Our university administrations are acting like those wealthy businessmen who consider art galleries essential to their homes but do not think of them as an integral part of their businesses. Thus, the Columbia Music Department's celebrated Ditson Fund expressly stipulates that not one cent of it can be used for "academic purposes." Other grants are given exclusively for musical performances. Yet Columbia's music library budget is microscopic. Were it not for the superb resources of the New York Public Library, Columbia's music students would be unable to

*"The money is going to the 'performing' arts. Little seeps through to the 'thinking' arts."*



Hugh Rogers

carry out honest research. The performing arts are proffered an abundance of funds, while scholars of art and music must be satisfied with crumbs.

THIS SORRY STATE of musical education is not entirely of the universities' own making. Faced with the abominable quality of music teaching in our secondary schools, a college is forced to teach pre-college music to most of its students—an educational anomaly of the first order. Courses in "Elementary musicianship" and "Ear training"—bare rudiments—must precede true college level instruction. Even the student who comes to us with a good musical background soon runs into trouble. Unless he is that exceptionally talented individual with particular musical facility, a good dose of native intelligence and *savoir-faire*, it is impossible for him to satisfy the general academic requirements of an honest liberal arts college and at the same time do justice to a full course of musical studies.

Since performing and creative artists are not made by satisfying degree requirements, it is practically impossible to devise a stated curriculum for them. Formerly—and in Europe to this day—a student musician who wanted artistic training would go to a conservatory, just as a painter would go to an art school, to study under a renowned master. But to advance into the "higher spheres" of creative art upon receiving a university's passing grade of C is an open invitation to dilettantism. Those creative artists who survive our inane credit system and hamstringing curriculum must indeed be talented. Even so, they usually finish their studies outside the university.

The university cannot solve the first of these crippling problems; that is squarely up to the secondary schools themselves. But it can do something about the second. And it has tried.

Recognizing the need for a freer program of study for artists, the universities have tried to "fit" conservatory training into their academic curriculums. Such an attempt, however, is a contradiction in terms. Both humanistic education and professional training are damaged. Students who wish to be trained as artists should be told by liberal arts colleges to go to the professional and independent conservatory. The attempts to absorb the individual professional conservatory into the university itself have resulted in devalued standards and each one's loss of its proper nature and function.

A course such as "Conducting," as given in some of our colleges, for example, is

professionally almost useless, no matter how able the instructor. Conducting is not gymnastics with a stick before a scratch ensemble of a few instruments (more often nothing but a piano pounded by a teacher). It is a searching examination of a score and its knowledgeable interpretation via a medium: the orchestra or the opera ensemble. No respectable conductor has even been produced by a college course. They are spawned in the orchestra or the opera pit.

As for participation in actual music making on our campuses, it is not only desirable but should be made an integral part of a liberal education. Performing musical groups at Columbia are excellent and ably led. If anything, we should have more of them. But while no one wants to belittle the desirability of lively young musicians within the University, we must not forget that in a liberal arts college music making alone, no matter how admirable, is no proper standard of esthetic and historical appreciation. The sketchiness of a humanistic music education, the meager knowledge of the immense literature, both on and of music, the poor command of language, especially of English, all show up painfully when the music major enters upon his graduate studies. Thus, while the American university attempts to produce artists, which is not its proper function, it neglects to educate the critics, writers, and scholars who traditionally come from the university and not from the conservatory.

Granted, it is doubtful if any art in the abstract can be taught any more than love or goodness in the abstract can be taught, but there are many possible ways of approaching its manifestations. We honor the composer and the performer, art comes first and its exegesis follows; but everything depends on the proper milieu. In the university, knowledge is a trust and a responsibility.

IT IS ASTONISHING how much that would seem to belong exclusively to the realm of feeling can be explored and explained. Every layman has the power of feeling and experiencing music, though this ability is often latent and must be made conscious. But to find the valid facts among the many feelings calls for intellectual activity, a will to think. The case of the humanistic approach to music in the university may be accepted or rejected upon the evidence, but it can be successfully derided only by those who are ignorant of it—and then only when addressing the ignorant.

The liberal arts college is not—or should not be—a trade school in any of its departments. The importance of a true liberal

education is its encouragement of the responsive mind, the mark of a civilized man. In failing to promote this, it fails to live up to the great university tradition of restless intellectual curiosity. The result in our music departments has been a double standard: one for the few professional music students, another for the great bulk of liberal arts students.

But can America's colleges and universities remain faithful to two sweethearts—professional and humanistic musical education—in the hope that polygamy will eventually be legalized in a "homogenized" department? Or shall we continue to observe different standards within the body of the college or university itself?

Surely the time has since passed when the cause of music at our universities can be advanced by the indiscriminate mixture of conservatory and liberal arts techniques. We are, it seems to me, at the point where we must reappraise not only our function but our very *raison d'être*.

Having arrived at an impasse similar to the one in which music now finds itself, the fine arts established separate but equally well-staffed and cultivated camps, one for their scholars and another for the practicing artists. Such a separation in music on the graduate and even the undergraduate level is long overdue. It could and should be accomplished without delay. In the colleges the separation will be more complicated: the problem of elementary courses alone must first be resolved. A great deal of study, good will, and compromise will be necessary. Nevertheless, it should be begun at the first opportunity.

Time is drawing short for such a reappraisal. The place of music in our universities and its administration must be decided now. We at Columbia are especially pressed. In the Graduate School of Arts, soon to be built on the east campus, the divisions of the School in the Arts and the departments of Music and of Art History and Archaeology, the plans announce, will be housed in a single complex. But unless we carefully determine in advance its purpose within the framework of the University, our new multimillion dollar Arts building will be but a minor league replica of Lincoln Center, already the epitome of an artistic housing project.

Music at our universities, Dr. Hearne notwithstanding, has become a tradition. And, I daresay, it will continue. But our music students are marching to a deceiving tune. The problem, might I suggest, is no longer Mr. Handel and his "lowsy fiddlers," but our lack of a clear educational policy and our own insufficient liaison with the other humanities.

# A Disharmony in the Nation's Schools

*A leading conductor-teacher describes how music instruction at various levels of American schooling is strangely unconnected and what can be done about it*

by HOWARD SHANET '39



High Robert

IN AMERICAN MUSIC EDUCATION the left hand does not know what the right hand is doing.

If you learned all your music in elementary school, you are probably a musical illiterate, for most schools in this country simply do not teach the reading of notes as they do the reading of numbers and letters; but you may nevertheless have stored up by rote a treasury of traditional songs that will stay with you for the rest of your life.

If you studied music at high school, you probably played in a band or orchestra, or sang in a chorus, but you are likely to have only a superficial acquaintance with the history, theory, or literature of music.

If you learned your music at one of the old universities with established and eminent music faculties—Columbia, Harvard, Princeton—you will have had little or no instruction in the actual performance of music, but you may be as erudite in music history as many a European savant. Indeed, your training is likely to have been so centered in the European tradition that you may have learned to look down on your native musical heritage, if you have not ignored it completely.

In short, there is hardly any coordination between the lowest and the highest levels of musical education in the United States. The most respected university scholars emphasize the theory and history of music, the lower schools its active performance. The universities confine their attention largely to the "serious" European tradition, the lower schools more to the "popular" native heritage.

There have been some signs during the past few years that these opposing positions are beginning to be reconciled. But if the reconciliation is to proceed intelligently, it is important that more people understand the nature and background of the discontinuity, and some of the dangers inherent in the very attempt to bridge it.

In the discussion that follows I make no claim to speak as an expert on the national educational scene. What I have to say is based primarily on my experience with the New York City school system and with Columbia, but I know that it applies also to many other cities and many other universities.

NO MATTER WHERE you start to investigate elementary school music, you will eventually be led to its basic problem: the inadequate training of the teachers. For music, in most elementary schools, is taught by general classroom teachers, not by special music teachers, and the weakness of their own backgrounds in music is reflected in every aspect of their work. Sing-



ing, for example, is properly a central part of the music instruction in all primary schools: in the lower grades there are play songs, in the higher ones a gradually widening selection of folk songs, national and patriotic songs, and popular songs of one sort or another, and once in a while an adaptation of a "classic." But all this material must unfortunately be learned by rote, for very few of the teachers can even read music fluently, let alone explain or exploit musical values for their pupils.

Instrumental music fares no better. Children usually begin with the so-called "pre-orchestra" instruments—toy xylophones, toy percussion instruments, song-flutes—instead of real musical instruments. And even when, in special cases, they reach a real (though archaic) musical instrument, the recorder, it is more often treated as a fancy song-flute than as the bearer of a great literature of the Renaissance and Baroque eras. Real orchestral instruments are introduced in the 4th or 5th grade in a limited number of schools (200 out of 600 in New York City), but only a few of the instructors are professional music teachers; most of them have learned all they know about the subject in a one-semester "in-service" training course.

But, the reader may ask, aren't *all* elementary school subjects taught by general classroom teachers? Why should music be any different? The answer is that it shouldn't be different, but it is right now. No community would tolerate teachers of English who had learned all they knew of the language, including its reading, writing, and grammar, in a one-semester course taken when they were already teaching the subject. But most communities put up with that, or less, when it comes to music. Since most classroom teachers simply do not know as much about music as they do about English and arithmetic, some school systems have trained music supervisors for guiding the classroom teachers. This is helpful but hardly adequate. New York—which does a little worse than some cities in this regard, but better than many—has only eight music supervisors for more than 600 elementary schools. It can be imagined how much individual help the supervisors can give to the teachers in those schools.

The secondary schools, although they usually do have teachers who are specially trained to teach music, have their own inadequacies. In most junior and senior high schools, there is a course called General Music, which is required for almost all students. It ordinarily meets one period a week for four semesters. Students tend to remember it with a shudder or a giggle.

The stated aims of the course are gen-

erally quite different from what it actually does. One typical school system, in a published report on its music program, describes the General Music courses in flowery terms—"exploratory experiences . . . correlated with social studies, literature, foreign languages . . . reading new music from the score . . . hearing, analyzing, and discussing music of varying styles and different periods, [so that] students themselves discover the criteria upon which sound evaluation is made." But the author of the report, since he is an honest and conscientious educator, goes on to admit that in many schools the classes are so large that they are held in the auditorium, that there is little carry-over of learning from one period to another a week later, that the instructor cannot get to know his pupils, that there is difficulty in finding material that will keep so many different students interested, and that discipline and attention tend to relax. The truth of the matter is that when all the fancy terms are translated into practice, General Music consists mostly of singing folk and community songs by rote and listening to occasional recordings for "music appreciation." As for "reading new music from the score," a music administrator in the New York City school system recently characterized it to me as "a pious hope."

A few high schools around the nation do offer, for qualified students, "Major Music" courses in music theory and literature. Unfortunately, some high school students are reluctant to take such elective courses because many colleges do not count Major Music grades in computing academic averages and do not accept Major Music for advanced standing as they would analogous instruction in the sciences. In New York, for example, the city-owned colleges do not recognize the work of the city-owned high schools in these two respects.

When we turn to music *performance* activities in the secondary schools, a very different picture greets our eyes. What high school does not have a band and a chorus? Many of them, indeed, can boast an orchestra, too, and more and more of them in recent years have also developed so-called "stage bands" with a repertory of American dance-band music. There are even chamber music groups in a number of schools. Such activities ordinarily meet from one to six times per week in regular school periods. Some school choruses become sophisticated enough to develop

within them small madrigal groups and similar select ensembles. Band and orchestra students frequently achieve an impressive level of technical proficiency, and the student brass players, in particular, often astonish visiting European musicians by their prowess.

The sheer quantity of all the performance activities in the secondary schools is staggering. In just the junior high schools of New York City, 50,000 students are now participating regularly in music performance of one kind or another four or five times a week. Beginners have classes in strings, woodwinds, brass, percussion, and vocal music. In the 9th grade the best ones are taken into their school's "Senior" orchestra, band, or chorus. Instruments are quite widely available, free of charge, even to be taken home for practice. Then there are four borough-wide orchestras, bands, and choruses, and above them a city-wide orchestra, band, and chorus, so valued for their pleasure, instruction, and honor, that their 3,000 members voluntarily give up their Saturday mornings or afternoons throughout the year for rehearsals. Consider that all this describes only the *junior* high activities and that the senior high schools have similar programs in the field of performance. And consider further that there are other cities that are ahead of New York in proportion to their size. Now allow for the fact that there are more than 30,000 secondary schools in the country and you begin to get some sense of the gigantic activity in music performance over the whole nation. Small wonder that over 500,000 band instruments are purchased every year in the United States, most of them for school players.

As for *college* instruction in music, there are some colleges that offer more or less the same kind of music instruction that is given in secondary schools—lots of performance, "appreciation" courses, and a little music theory. There are others, including several of the better Midwestern universities, that manage to combine intensive work in performance with solid academic study. But many of the colleges that enjoy the greatest prestige in American higher education tend to treat music as a branch of scholarly inquiry, with standards of scholarship inspired by their imposing graduate faculties but with the performance of music relegated to little more than an extracurricular role.

In Columbia College, for example, every undergraduate, no matter what his major field may be, is required to take the one-semester Humanities Music course, dealing with representative works in the music of Western civilization from the Middle

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Howard Shanet conducting the Columbia University Orchestra  
*Schoolboys know Shakespeare but not Monteverdi, algebra but not the sonata form*

Hugh Rogers

Ages to the present—a course that has served as a model for colleges all over the country. For students majoring in music there are rigorous and comprehensive courses covering all branches of the history, theory, and analysis of music. And for all students who can meet the prerequisites, there are more than a dozen elective courses, which may range from Monteverdi to Electronic Music and from Ethnomusicology to Opera. This is one of the advantages of an undergraduate school that is part of a great university.

When we come to music performance, however, the offering is conspicuously thinner. The only group activity that can be taken as a course for credit in Columbia College at present is the University Orchestra. (There are other performing groups on the campus—the Band, the Glee Club, the Chapel Choir—but they are not run by the Music Department and do not offer academic credit.) There are no courses in the performance of chamber music. Individual instruction in orchestral instruments is not available in Columbia College. Columbia students can study piano

and organ via the School of General Studies, but those interested in any other instruments are usually advised to go off the campus to the Mannes College of Music, where such instruction is made available to them under a special arrangement for transfer of credits between the two institutions. (Some other students prefer to study with private teachers or at one of the other good conservatories in New York City.)

**W**E SHOULD NOW BE ABLE to perceive how far the schools and the colleges have diverged from each other in music instruction.

The typical student entering Columbia has hardly touched upon the academic or intellectual aspects of music in the 12 years of his elementary and secondary education. Yet once in college he must cope with a Humanities course that considers the role of music in Western civilization from the Middle Ages to the present. Even if he has played an instrument as part of "Major Music" in his high school band or orchestra, his training there has empha-

sized immediate performance and has added little to his understanding of music's humanistic background. But if his previous exposure in the field was confined to the "General Music" courses of primary and secondary schools, he is approximately in the position of an illiterate confronted with a literature course—an incredulous or resentful illiterate since he finds it hard to believe that the educators who made him aware of fairly advanced reaches of other fields could have so misled him about the scope of music. Every schoolboy, after all, has at least a superficial acquaintance with Shakespeare, Leonardo da Vinci, Columbus, and Galileo; but how many even know the names of their great contemporaries in music, Josquin, Lassus, Monteverdi? And algebra and geometry are well known to college freshmen who have no idea of sonata-allegro form or the *da capo* aria.

In the field of music performance, however, the tables are turned. It is not at all unusual at Columbia to find entering freshmen who are so proficient and so secure as instrumentalists that there is no

hesitation in giving them key positions in the University Orchestra, even before we have had any hand in their training. What these students still need from us is guidance in using their performance skills to increase their knowledge of the various branches of music, and particularly to acquire a more comprehensive acquaintance with the music literature. The student violinist whose private teacher has trained him only to play a few 19th-century warhorses over and over again, could learn Beethoven and Bartok string quartets by playing in them under enlightened professional supervision. The clarinetist whose idea of music-making has been formed in a marching band could come to understand a classic quintet or a contemporary orchestra work by studying it under the direction of a cultured artist-teacher.

This is where colleges like Columbia could make a stimulating educational contribution in the field of music performance—not by teaching instrumental technique as an end in itself, but by showing the students how to *apply* their techniques in the light of our rich experience in musicology, music theory, and composition. But we have not yet seized this opportunity.

There used to be some who questioned whether “applied” music had a place in the scholarly world of a university music department. This would be as ridiculous in 1966 as to question whether laboratories had a place in the scholarly worlds of chemistry and physics. The study of the performance of music must be encouraged along with the study of its history, theory, and literature. Otherwise, both branches will suffer. The performer will have only a superficial understanding of the music he performs and the scholar will tend to forget that the true subject matter of the study of music is music, not other scholars.

WHAT ARE the prospects of reconciliation between the precollege kind of music education and the university kind? The prospects are good, in my opinion. There is a tremendous expansion of music education going on in this country that will soon require not only a reconciliation but a bold new integration of the two approaches just to keep them from getting in each other's way. In fact, there are strong indications that the process is already under way, though most of the improvements so far seem to be concentrated on the precollege side.

A call to arms was sounded in the 31-man Seminar on Music Education that was convened at Yale University in 1963 under the sponsorship of the U. S. Office

of Education for the express purpose of seeking ways to improve music education in the elementary and secondary schools. The list of participants was a varied one, including school teachers, administrators, composers, musicologists, performers, critics, and college professors (among them Professors William J. Mitchell and Otto Luening of the Columbia Music Department); yet all agreed that major changes in the teaching of music in the schools were necessary and possible. Their report, *Music in Our Schools: A Search for Improvement*, is provocative reading for anyone concerned about American education.

Another encouraging sign: legislation to provide up to \$21 million a year in Federal subsidies to the arts and humanities has now been passed by Congress. Of this money \$500,000 is to be set aside for the establishment of training institutes to strengthen the teaching of the arts, including music, and the humanities. Although the amount involved is tiny by comparison with the expenditures for science education, this is the first time in American history that Congress has been willing to authorize money for music and music education.

In the elementary schools themselves, one of the most encouraging factors is the frequent self-criticism of administrators and supervisors, many of whom are aware of the defects of the present methods and are eager to correct them. For example, in 1960 when the Director of Music and the Superintendent of Schools of New York City published a report on music in the city's schools, they did not merely pat each other on the back, but honestly pointed out the weakness of the elementary level, “where the teaching of vocal music is entrusted to regular classroom teachers, many of whom have insufficient training, knowledge, or ability in this highly specialized area.”

There are other promising developments. In some secondary schools the superficiality of the old General Music class is being reduced by cutting the sizes of the classes, by scheduling the meetings closer together, and by improving the curricula. For high school work in Major Music, there is an unmistakable trend toward more music theory, sight singing, dictation, and music history, both as separate courses and woven around the instruction in vocal and instrumental music. For unusually talented students a few cities are establishing special high schools like New York's High School of Music and Art and High School of the Performing Arts. Of particular interest is the School of the Arts that the State of North Carolina has just

established in Winston-Salem, which accepts students from anywhere in the country. This may hold an answer to the economic problem of providing a thorough music education for gifted students who happen to live in communities too small to maintain such specialized schools.

Finally, there are other broadening educational influences, originating outside the schools but now often coordinated with them with commendable flexibility and farsightedness. The Young Audiences program brings thousands of chamber music concerts directly into the elementary schools of the nation every year, introducing fine professional performers and an irreproachable literature to youngsters who would never have known this experience in the past. In almost all cities, the local symphony orchestras give some concerts free or at reduced prices for students.

Some of the additional educational influences are harder to control, though schools often try to use them advantageously. Radio stations, both AM and FM, LP phonograph records and tape ma-

David Plowden



Rehearsal in McMillin  
Native, popular vs. foreign, classic

chines, television programs and movie sound tracks, flood the ears of the nation's young with music of all kinds. There are differing opinions as to the values of the various elements in this musical inundation, but it is incontestable that it renders a few of the students who come to us at the universities more knowledgeable and more sophisticated in music literature than



## *A danger lies in the very willingness of the schools to improve themselves*

they would otherwise be.

The lower echelons of music education, then, can already point with pride to substantial improvements in some of their weak areas. I am afraid that the group of proud old colleges, of which Columbia is one, has not done as much about *its* weak area of instruction—music performance. At Columbia we may possibly be a bit ahead of some of the others in the group because our Music Department, under the chairmanship of Professor William J. Mitchell, has been working for two years on an ambitious plan that would provide us with the staff of teacher-performers that we need. Of course it is still a paper plan; but when it is put into action, it will do much to raise our work in music performance to the high level already prevailing in our theoretical and musicological offering.

**I**F THE picture of reconciliation as I have painted it seems too rosy, I must agree it conceals some serious dangers. Even if the schools improve their academic preparation and colleges like Columbia their work in performance, there remains for the present another axis of disagreement between them. It revolves around a basic difference in educational philosophy between the two levels: most precollege educators believe in a more democratic, native-oriented music education than is found in the exclusive, foreign-oriented tradition of the world of higher education.

This is closely related to the unfortunate distinction that has long been made in the United States between the "serious" and the "popular" in music, a distinction fostered particularly by certain German musicians who emigrated to America during the 19th century. Theodore Thomas, who did much to shape the musical tastes of our country said: "Light music, 'popular' so-called, is the sensual side of the art and has more or less devil in it." This is not the place to go into the complicated social history of this dichotomy; suffice it to say that, in American musical life, "serious" came to be associated with "foreign" and "popular" with "native."

The primary and secondary schools, when left to their own devices, have tended to keep closer than the universities to the popular, national heritage of music. Their textbooks, their curricula, and the programs of school bands, orchestras, and choruses are filled with folk songs, patriotic songs, musical comedy tunes from Broadway, some jazz, religious and occasional

pieces, "old favorites," and new music stemming from this tradition, in rather large proportion to the established European repertory. University scholars habitually scold them for this and call for "higher standards."

In this disagreement, it seems to me, there is something to be said on each side.

On the one hand, the university world is often unjustifiably prejudiced against the native-popular tradition. Professor Claude Palisca of Yale University, in the introductory chapter of *Music in Our Schools* (the report of the Yale Seminar), complains that in American schools ballads by Leadbelly and "trite cowboy songs" are preferred to the popular songs of 16th-century France and Spain. He seems to have no idea that he may be unreasonable in expecting the teachers and students of today to prefer the popular music of 400 years ago to their own. Professor Joseph Kerman of the University of California, in an article entitled "A Profile for American Musicology" (*Journal of the American Musicological Society*, Spring, 1965), finds European music from Renaissance madrigal to Bulgar folksong satisfactory subject matter for musicology, but knows of nothing suitable in all American history. "Unfortunately," he writes, "American music has not been interesting enough, artistically, to merit from us that commitment." In this cavalier assertion he dismisses three centuries of a nation's music. And at any of the big-name universities, including Columbia, it is rare for a graduate student to work in the history of American music.

If my academic colleagues throughout the nation are often guilty of intolerance toward the native-popular tradition, it must be admitted, on the other hand, that they are given constant provocation by the ghastly music repertory that is used in most elementary and secondary schools. It is ghastly even in the original sense of that word, for most of it has been so much edited and arranged and adapted and transcribed that only a ghost of its authentic state survives. The Yale Seminar report, *Music in Our Schools*, points out that the current school repertory gives very little place even to "the classics of Western music—the great works of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven," that it is "corrupted by arrangements [and] touched-up editions," that much of it is not authentic music but "pseudomusic." Largely as a result of the Yale Seminar, the U. S. Office of Education has given the Juilliard School of Music a grant of \$308,000 for work on a re-

vision of curriculum and repertory for the country's schools, to be ready by the fall of 1967. (Among the eight consultants called in by Juilliard are Columbia professors Paul Henry Lang and Nicholas England.) The results of this project are awaited by the entire education world.

The repertory problem, then, although a difficult one, does not seem to be a permanent danger. It is capable of solution with time, money, and patient work, and, as we have seen, something is being done about it at this very moment.

The still uncounted danger seems to me to lurk, paradoxically and ironically, in the very willingness of the lower schools to improve themselves—in the possibility that they may strive unquestioningly to be what the college professors say they should be. I am not indulging in an idle sophistry. Since the Second World War there has been such a tremendous expansion in the study of music in American universities that contact of university scholars with students training for teaching careers has been inevitable, and the first signs of the scholarly influence are already beginning to manifest themselves in the schools. The high school curriculum guide of the state of Missouri, for example, offers the teacher of General Music—lowly General Music, mind you—a historical outline that could serve for Columbia's Humanities Music course. It goes back to primitive music and the music of ancient civilizations and then proceeds by steady steps through the principal stylistic periods of Western music history right up to the present day. Names like Philippe de Vitry, and phrases like *Ars nova* are handled with easy familiarity, and geographical as well as socio-political influences are taken into account. Philippe de Vitry and *Ars nova* in General Music? As well as I can remember, what we did when I took General Music was a few ritual warm-up exercises, followed by "Mammy's Little Baby Likes Short'nin' Bread."

The growing sophistication would seem to be all to the good, but it will be the most difficult and delicate matter to achieve it without sacrificing the healthy popular traditions of the lower schools. The primary and secondary schools must, it is true, strive for the higher intellectual standards of colleges like Columbia, but if in so doing they merely ape the style of our upper academic circles, if they do not teach us at the same time that they learn from us, the balance may be redressed in the wrong direction.

# The Senior Men in the Department



William Mitchell

In 1962 William Mitchell '30 succeeded the eminent Douglas Moore as chairman of Columbia's music department, a position requiring unusual personal skills as well as musical authority. But Professor Mitchell seems to have a special talent for leadership in the world of musical teaching and scholarship. He is currently president of the American Musicological Society, co-editor of the annual *Musical Forum*, a former chairman of the College Music Society, and a member of the policy committee of the Ford Foundation-sponsored Contemporary Music Project, which is seeking to bring young composers, live performers, and new music into communities and schools throughout the nation. One of his chief concerns is the reform of music education in America. "We're still teaching music in a fashion appropriate to 19th century one-room schools. Our music editions in the schools are bowdlerized, even the native songs are watered versions. The curriculum is rotten. And all that some schools want is new gadgetry." He was, with Professor Moore, the designer of the College's famous Music Humanities course in 1937, and was chairman of that course for 10 years after it became required of all undergraduates in 1947. A native of New York's Yorkville section, Professor Mitchell was both an outstanding athlete and a fine pianist in Stuyvesant High School; he played semi-professional baseball while studying at the Institute of Musical Arts (now Juilliard). At the College he played baseball and the piano in the orchestra but lost enthusiasm for both and turned to composition. He wrote tunes for the 1929 and 1930 Varsity Shows, and his more serious work won him the Bearns Prize in musical composition and the Barker Traveling Fellowship. While studying in Vienna, he became very interested in the theory of music, especially in its relation to historical context. He returned to Columbia, picked up an M.A. and joined the faculty, teaching courses in music theory and in harmony. He transferred his athletic skills to handball, becoming ex-football coach Lou Little's favorite partner. Professor Mitchell is the author of a widely-used test, *Elementary Harmony*, the translator of C. P. E. Bach's *Essay on the True Art of Playing Keyboard Instruments*, and a frequent contributor of articles on music. He is working on a book on chromatism in music. He lives with his second wife and three of his five children on Riverside Drive.

## Paul Henry Lang

Paul Henry Lang is one of the world's foremost musicologists. Born in Budapest, Hungary, he attended that country's Royal Academy of Music, where he studied piano and composition, before going to the University of Heidelberg for one year and the Sorbonne for four for scholarly training. He came to America in 1928 to teach at Vassar. After a period at Cornell, where he earned his Ph.D. under Otto Kinkeldey, the director of libraries who was the only musicologist in an American university at the time, he taught briefly at Wells College and Wellesley. In 1933 he came to Columbia, and has in his thirty-three years as a teacher at Morningside trained dozens of leading scholars of music who now teach at colleges around the nation. His monumental *Music in Western Civilization*, (1941) is a landmark in American musicology. An honorary member of several European learned societies, Dr. Lang is on the governing boards of large international projects that are publishing critical collected editions of the great composers. In this country, he is on the high-powered Juilliard Committee to revise the American schools music repertory. From 1954 to 1957 he was president of the International Musicological Society, the first American citizen to be so. A sharp writer and astute critic, Dr. Lang has also edited *The Musical Quarterly* since 1945, and has served as music critic for the New York *Herald Tribune* from 1954 to 1963 and contributing editor to the *Saturday Review*. His new book on Handel will be published in a few months. Professor Lang is noted too for his skills as a hunter, having pursued creatures from ducks to wild bears. The father of four (his son Christopher is Columbia '64) he lives in Chappaqua, N.Y.



Jack Beeson

Professor Beeson, who is spending the spring semester as composer-in-residence at the American Academy in Rome, is one of the nation's top composers, particularly in the field of opera. His fourth opera, *Lucy Borden*, was performed in 1965 by City Center Opera Company of New York, and his earlier operas, *Hello Out There*, *Sweet Bye and Bye*, and *Jonah* have also pioneered, like those of Beeson's former Columbia colleague Douglas Moore, in the creation of a distinctively American opera. Jack Beeson was born in 1921 in Muncie, Indiana, and began writing compositions at an early age. After receiving his Bachelor of Music and Master of Music degrees from the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, where he was a teaching fellow, he came to Columbia in 1944 to study composition with Béla Bartók, who was on the faculty at the time. The next year he joined the Columbia staff to teach and serve as associate conductor in the University's Opera Workshop, and he has taught at Morningside since. For his compositions he has received numerous awards: Columbia's Seidl Fellowship in 1946, the Rome Prize in 1948, a Fulbright Fellowship in 1948, election to the board of governors of the American Composers Alliance in 1954, and others. In addition to his nearly 100 compositions, Professor Beeson has written several articles and numerous reviews of musical literature and performances. Also, he is a skillful and dedicated teacher who has served as the Music Department's representative for College courses, especially Humanities Music, which he has helped revise and improve several times. He lives with his wife and two children on Riverside Drive and likes to garden and go clamming at his oceanside summer home.

## Vladimir Ussachevsky

It is not an accident that Vladimir Ussachevsky is probably the foremost proponent of electronic music in the world. Although he was born into a family of Russian musicians in Manchuria in 1911 (he still speaks Russian and Chinese), he came to the United States at the age of 17 to study engineering. He did both at California's Pomona College, but leaned toward music ("there wasn't much of a market for engineers in the depression"). As a senior in college an entire evening was devoted to a concert of his choral and chamber works. He won a scholarship to the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, studied with Howard Hanson and Bernard Rogers and took his M.A. and, in 1939, his Ph.D. there. A four-year stint in the Army, with the O.S.S., followed and in 1946 he joined the Columbia faculty. Five years later he found a way to join his early interest in engineering with his musical interests. With his colleague Otto Luening, he began experimenting in electronic music, as Edgar Varèse, Henry Cowell, and a few others had been doing. He brought to it new refinements and has since appeared with more than a dozen symphony orchestras for electronic concerts, has lectured in the Soviet Union in 1961 on the new sounds, and has written an electronic score for Jean-Paul Sartre's film *No Exit*. In 1954 the Rockefeller Foundation gave \$175,000 toward the establishment of a Columbia-Princeton Electronic Music Center on 125th Street, which is the largest in the world, with a staff of twenty-eight working composers and graduate students. (Prior to that, Professor Ussachevsky had used the quaint, old gatekeeper's cottage that used to stand where Ferris Booth Hall now does.) He and his wife live in an apartment on Morningside Drive that is so rigged with electronic apparatus that unknowing visitors have occasionally thought he was a dentist or a mechanical engineer. When he is not teaching electronic music or counterpoint, Dr. Ussachevsky and his wife like to relax on their Rhode Island farm.







**Willard Rhodes**

Professor Rhodes' office in Dodge Hall is crammed with bongo drums, tape recorders, and dozens of phonograph records of ethnic music he helped produce, all of which reflects his position as one of the leaders in the new, rapidly growing field of ethnomusicology, or the comparative study of folk music in the world's cultures. An authority on the music of the American Indian and the peoples of Africa, and versed in the music of Asia, he is a founder and first president of the Society for Ethnomusicology, president of the Society for Asian Music, and present chairman of the International Folk Council. "Many people believe that genuine folk music is a dying thing, but my view is that it is a living art, being created all the time," Professor Rhodes was not always a folk music collector. Born in Deshler, Ohio, he began receiving piano lessons from his mother at the age of five, and, after graduating from Heidelberg College (Ohio) and receiving an M.A. in music at Columbia in 1925, he studied piano in Paris for two years with Nadia Boulanger and Alfred Cortot. Then followed 10 years in a variety of roles: concert pianist, accompanist for singers Richard Crook and Rose Bampton, director of the Rhodes Chamber Opera Company, and teacher of music. In 1937, he returned to Columbia to teach in the School of General Studies. That summer a friend in Washington asked him to instruct Indians in music. He became so fascinated with American Indian music that he set out to collect all of it in existence; for fifteen years he remained an education specialist with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, during which time he collected 10 records of Indian music for the Library of Congress. A Fulbright grant in 1957-58 enabled him to collect African music also, and recently he returned on an Asian music-collecting trip. On his trips, where he has encountered everything from snowstorms to stampeding elephants, he is usually accompanied by his wife ("a regular gypsy"). An exuberant teacher, Professor Rhodes teaches courses in music history, opera, and, of course, ethnomusicology.

### Joel Newman

In 1956 at the age of thirty-seven, Joel Newman left a "high-paying but sterile" position with ASCAP (American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers), moved into a cold-water flat, and became a neophyte teacher-scholar. Ten years later he is considered a rising authority on Renaissance music, and last year, he began still another task—that of becoming one of the nation's very few scholars of American music, a largely uncharted field. His new course at the College in American music, one of the few given in the United States, analyzes all forms of native music—symphonies, hymns, operas, folk songs, musicals, jazz, band music, and popular tunes—in their cultural, economic, aesthetic, and social roles. Born in Brooklyn, Associate Professor Newman, following graduation from C.C.N.Y. in 1939, pursued two master's degree programs at two universities; in 1942 he received an M.A. in music history at N.Y.U. and an M.S. in Library Service from Columbia. ("A bad case of fright about teaching sent me into the library field.") Then followed one-year stints as music librarian at radio station WOR and editor at G. Schirmer, Inc., ten years at ASCAP, and completion of his doctoral studies at Columbia. Dr. Newman is a distinguished performer on the recorder, and has made records with a quintet; more recently he has led a group known as "The Morningside Consort," which has played at many colleges and universities in the East. He is Vice President of the American Recorder Society and a frequent writer about that instrument and its music. He is also editor of many musical texts. No longer a frightened teacher, he is an extremely witty lecturer and a popular Faculty Adviser to College men. A bachelor who lives on Morningside Heights, Professor Newman occasionally swims in the University Hall pool to relax. His scholarly projects at the moment include an anthology, *Early Renaissance Musical Masterpieces* (with the late Noah Greenberg), and preparation for a major work, *Renaissance Music*.



**Howard Shanet**

Few American conductors have directed so many kinds of music as Howard Shanet '39, associate professor of music and conductor of the Columbia University Orchestra. His experience includes work in symphonic programs, opera, Broadway shows, rare old music, pop programs, chamber music, dance bands, and avant-garde music, including electronic sounds. A native of New York City and son of a banker, he started playing the mandolin at the age of eight. He switched to the violoncello, "because of my large hands," and studied at Juilliard during his College years. At Columbia, he concentrated in math and physics but played constantly in musical groups, including the Columbia Chamber Trio which he formed with Thomas Scherman '37 and which appeared weekly on the radio. After election to Phi Beta Kappa, he stayed at Columbia for his M.A., then joined the faculty of Hunter College. From 1942 to 1946 he served in the Army, where he conducted various groups. "For me the Army was good, for I learned about military music, dance music, and jazz," he says. After his discharge he studied movie music in Hollywood briefly, then came back East to study conducting with Fritz Stiedry, while teaching again at Hunter College. In the summers he studied composition and conducting at Tanglewood, and was a member of the music faculty there from 1949 to 1952. Following a year as assistant conductor to Leonard Bernstein in New York and another year as assistant conductor to Serge Koussevitsky during his world tour in 1949-50, he was selected as conductor of the Huntington (West Virginia) Symphony Orchestra. In Huntington he remade the orchestra, gave Young People's Concerts, played little-heard American and modern music, staged operas, and taught thousands of people to read music at town meetings. His work caught the attention of Columbia's Douglas Moore, who invited him to join the Columbia faculty in 1953 to reshape the role of the University's Orchestra, which he has done superbly by emphasizing seldom heard old, American, and avant-garde music. He is the author of *Learn to Read Music*, and is completing a book on the history of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

## Edward Lippman

Associate Professor Edward Lippman is the most philosophic member of the music department. Although he studied to be a concert pianist as a boy, he majored in math and philosophy at C.C.N.Y., from which he graduated in 1942. During the war he worked in a defense plant, but he returned to the study of music at N.Y.U., earning his M.A. in 1945. He then began doctoral studies in music history at Columbia, supporting his family by teaching math and acoustical engineering at the R.C.A. Institute for five years. He received his Ph.D. in 1952 and was appointed to the Columbia faculty two years later. Dr. Lippman has become a renowned bibliographer in the literature about music and has a deep interest in the philosophy and aesthetics of music, a course he teaches at the University. He also has a fondness for 19th century European music because he says, "It is the high point in Western history as far as the influence, verbal self-consciousness, and social role of music is concerned." The author of a major work, *Musical Thought in Ancient Greece*, the only book in English on ancient music, he has just completed a philosophical book on *Music and Space*; and is working on a book about early Chinese music, the second of a series of books that he is planning on music of late antiquity. He has also written numerous articles about various aspects of, and treatises about, music. Dr. Lippman has two sons, Robert '64 and Richard '66. He lives in Teaneck, N. J. When he is not in classes, concerts, or libraries, he enjoys camping and hiking expeditions with his whole family, which he has done throughout the United States and Europe.



Otto Luening

The only time that anyone can remember Otto Luening being in the dark about music was back in 1920 when he was playing flute during a silent film in a Chicago theatre pit band. "The job only lasted a year, but it was a real challenge," he says. "In the love scenes I had to play at a very fast tempo indeed." Professor Luening, who teaches courses in opera and composition, has had a long, distinguished, and diversified career. Born in Milwaukee in 1900, he wrote his first composition when he was six, with the aid of his father, then head of the music department at the University of Wisconsin. After the seventh grade he left America to study music in Europe, where he also served as flutist and percussionist in the Zurich Symphony Orchestra and Opera House, acted with the English Players (directed by James Joyce), and had some of his compositions performed. At the age of 20, he returned to the U.S.A. and was appointed to the faculty of the Eastman School in Rochester in 1925. From 1929 to 1931 he conducted orchestras on Broadway and for radio station WOR; in 1931 he won a Guggenheim Fellowship; from 1932 to 1934 he taught at the University of Arizona; from 1934 to 1944 he taught at Bennington College, while conducting the New York Chamber Orchestra. He came to Columbia in 1944. The author of numerous articles on music, composer of over 260 musical pieces, and former director of the American Music Center, the American Composers Alliance, and the American Academy in Rome, he is currently at work on a music textbook for the primary schools with his wife, a teacher at the Spence School. After the tape recorder was perfected in 1930, he and Vladimir Ussachevsky began experimenting with "electronic music" in 1951 "for fun," only to find the experiments hailed as "the greatest breakthrough since counterpoint" by some observers. A wry, witty person, Professor Luening, who has watched electronic music become the rage in some places, now thinks that electronic music is "usefully supplemental." He lives in an apartment on Morningside Heights and enjoys swimming in his spare time.

## Denis Stevens

As a young student at the Royal Grammar School in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, England, Denis Stevens timidly asked his headmaster, "a stuffy scholar of classics," if he could practice the violin. To his astonishment, the headmaster said yes. "It was a turning point in my life," says 44-year-old Professor Stevens, who has gone on to become an extraordinarily productive musician-scholar. After graduation from Jesus College, Oxford, and four years as an R.A.F. intelligence officer in Burma and India, where he served as music critic for *The Statesman* of Calcutta in 1945, he had a brief career as a violinist and violist with the Philharmonic Orchestra of London from 1946 to 1949, while earning an M.A. in music at Oxford. Then he was appointed producer-programmer in the music department at the B.B.C., where for five years he was responsible for a large array of programs on Medieval, Renaissance, Baroque, and English music. In 1952 he organized the Ambrosian Singers, a small choral group, which, with Stevens as conductor, has become famous, increasing in number to 100 singers, cutting dozens of records, and performing throughout Europe. From 1954 to 1957, Denis Stevens, by then a noted lecturer and author too, was visiting professor at Cornell, Columbia, and McGill universities. He returned to England for four years to teach at the Royal Academy of Music, help edit *Grove's Dictionary of Music*, and serve as artistic director of the Accademia Monteverdiana. Then followed two one-year stints at Berkeley and Penn State, two years back in London as writer and editor, and performer with the Ambrosian Singers, before receiving in 1965 an appointment to the Columbia faculty. He is now settled with his wife and three children in a home in Riverdale. A member of English, Belgian, and American musicological societies, Professor Stevens is author of, among other works, *A History of Song*, *Tudor Church Music*, and, with Alex Robertson, *The Pelican History of Music*. He teaches courses in Monteverdi and Purcell, liturgical music, medieval music, and advanced musicology.





## Roar Lion Roar

### The Basketball Fever

NOT SINCE 1956-57, when All-American Chet Forte '57, pumped and drove the Lion team on to remarkable success, have the College's undergraduates been so engrossed in the Columbia basketball team's fortunes as they were this past season. At game after game capacity crowds of students roared and howled for Light Blue victories, and displayed a desire and bubbling braggadoccio more prevalent at state universities and military academies than at Morningside. Believe it or not, College men, cool intellectuals all, made huge banners with "This year the Ivy League, next year the WORLD!" scrawled on them, had light blue balloons printed with the white words "Lions All the Way," and had lapel buttons manufactured with "Go Lions" on them. It is no small thing to witness a thousand extraordinarily bright young men—burdened by an overdose of freedom and affluence, hampered by a crippling shortage of coherent value structures and heroes, and reportedly gripped

by *angst* and alienation—thundering a chant "Let's Go Lions" like Venetian galley oarsmen in a race against death from Moslem cannonballs.

The cause for this enthusiasm was Columbia's most skillful, successful basketball team in a decade. Coached by an expert young alumnus with a passionate desire to win, Jack Rohan '53, the Lions just missed winning the Ivy title and compiled an 18-6 record for the season. Only Pennsylvania, with the best backcourt man in the league and a trio of giants, was able to best them.

Particularly outstanding this season was 18-year-old, 7-foot sophomore Dave Newmark, who needs a little more strength and aggressiveness in rebounding but is already one of the most accurate shooting big men in the nation and a fellow whose defensive play toward the end of the season occasionally looked like that of the great Bill Russell of the Boston Celtics. Time and again the opposition had to collapse three men around Newmark to stifle his productivity. Newmark was selected for

the All-Ivy team this year and is a potential All-American if he continues to improve.

This winter's squad was notable for its defensive play. Both senior guards, Captain Ken Benoit and Stan Felsing performed extremely well in this capacity and junior substitute guard Art Sprengle was superb. The spectacular but erratic Felsing also was selected for All-Ivy honors and finished a distinguished career just four points short of Neil Farber '65's scoring total, making him third highest in Columbia basketball history.

Coach Rohan used five men at the forward position, which turned out to be his Achilles' heel. Noteworthy is that none of them were seniors, so all will be back next year. Junior Joel Hoffman, 6'2", elected captain for next year, was a steady performer, good shooter, and a deft passer, who broke the College record for assists, formerly held by the memorable John Azary '51. He lacked a crispness on defense, though, which he should overcome, and holds an unfortunate distaste for re-



bounding and in-fighting, which, if he could check, would make him a greater danger to opponents. His taller teammate, 6'5" Jack Dema, frequently played extraordinarily well, but also lacked a tenaciousness about rebounding. The third junior, 6'4" Augustus "Tuck" Ganzenmuller III is a really tough performer under the basket and a splendid competitor, but he needs to develop greater quickness of movement and a better outside shot.

There were two very promising sophomores, 6'7" John Harms and 6'6" Larry Borger. Harms has tremendous natural ability as a scorer and rebounder but has yet to acquire polish on his defensive play. He has had some academic trouble too, but has enormous potential. Borger was the most improved player on the team this year. Very fast for his size, and a hard worker, he could be a great asset if he improves his scoring virtuosity in the coming year.

The freshman team played hard but it was nothing to crow noisily about, although under the excellent coaching of Del Park it compiled a decent 8-7 record for the season. One player, however, Roger Walaszek, a rugged 6'3", 190 lb., guard from Northampton, Mass., the frosh squad's top scorer, is a man to watch. He has all the equipment to become a formidable performer in the coming years.

One of the banners that the enthusiastic College fans made to display at the home games read "On to the N.C.A.A." If

Coach Rohan's team can work up a greater zeal about rebounding and deliver some skillful shooting from distances further than 15 feet from the basket so that opponents cannot afford to have three men drop back around Dave Newmark, as Penn so cagily did, there is a possibility—a strong one is some undergraduates' opinion—that the banner phrase will be less a hope than a prophecy.

## The Greeks Knew About It

**P**RIDE GOES BEFORE the fall. The Greeks knew that; so did the early Christians. And fencing coach Dr. Irving De Koff now knows it.

He was lavish in his praise of this year's squad, calling it "the best ever," which is extremely high praise since Columbia has become the greatest fencing college in the nation. He confidently predicted a third straight undefeated season and probably another national championship. His attitude was infectious, and some of the team members began to dismiss opponents with alarming certainty. Coach De Koff even loosened his close direction of the rapiermen slightly and instead of demanding perfection and constant vigilance, he adopted, in part, a new let-them-blossom-on-their-own approach.

Things at first went well, as usual; the Lions won their first three matches handily. The fourth match was against N.Y.U.,

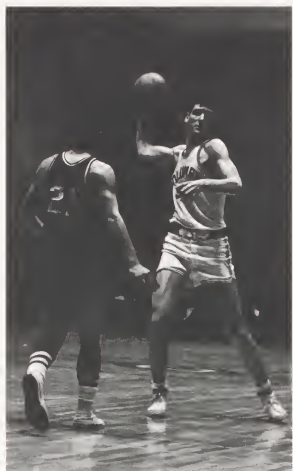


The College Fencers  
The first loss in 33 meets

Columbia's perennial rival for the national title. Over 300 onlookers saw the Light Blue fall behind 7-10 in the 27-bout contest as the epeemen had trouble winning a bout. Two brilliant victories in foil by Bruno Santonocito and conquests by Captain Mark Berger and sophomore Frank Lowy in sabre kept Columbia in contention, and a victory by senior Steve Weinstein in foil made the score 13-13. There was a resounding roar and then deathly silence as N.C.A.A. epee champion Richard Holzman took the mat against N.Y.U. for the deciding bout of the meet. Holzman fell behind 3-4 on touches and all looked black. But then he evened it up 4-4. Tension in the University gymnasium was almost unbearable. Holzman moved cautiously, then suddenly flushed the N.Y.U. fencer out and touched him. It was one of the most memorable dual meets in Columbia's history. But it was also an omen.

The Lions continued to win, even over Cornell and Pennsylvania, who were expected to provide the great trouble in the Ivies this year. The last match was against Princeton, who had lost only to Pennsylvania. As with N.Y.U., the Columbia men again fell behind. But this time they could not rescue the affair, as the usually splendid foil team lost seven of the nine bouts. It was Columbia's first defeat in 33 dual meets, the first such loss since February, 1963, and the first Ivy League loss since February, 1960.

In the Eastern championships, Columbia again lost, allowing N.Y.U. to take the I.F.A. title. (Princeton was fifth.) The Lions did have individual weapon cham-



Sophomore Newmark



Senior Felsing

All-Ivy honors, an 18-6 record, and a future

pions in foil with Steve Weinstein and in sabre with brilliant sophomore Frank Lowy, and just missed a sweep as Richie Holzman lost his fence-off in epee. Those three men possibly would have captured the N.C.A.A. crown again for the College, but the N.C.A.A.-Ivy jurisdiction struggle cancelled that.

Coach De Koff, and most of the team, appear chastened. Foilsman Santonocito and Weinstein, sabreman Mark Berger, and epeemen Richie Holzman and John Jost will graduate, but there is a treasure chest of young talent on the squad. With more meticulous preparation and a little less cockiness, the Lion fencers could be as invincible as ever again next year.

## Good, Better...

COACH JACK MAYERS continues his slow, relentless drive to improve the College's swimming team. With only one senior, the popular Indiana sprinter and captain, Tom Michael, he helped the squad to its most respectable record in years, 6-11. The Light Blue swimmers painfully lost five meets in the last event but whipped Pennsylvania 64-30 in the final meet.

Two young men who were particularly outstanding this year had sound-alike names, junior William Damm and sophomore Frank Dann. Damm, the captain-elect, now holds Columbia's 200 yd. and 500 yd. free style records, and, if he could overcome his excessive modesty about his talents, could become one of the East's top middle-distance swimmers next year.

**Swimming coach Jack Mayers**  
*The relentless drive goes on*



Joseph Baker



**Record-breaker Bill Damm and Captain Tom Michael**  
*Only one senior and several good freshmen*

Damm is a phenomenon. Merely a decent swimmer when he entered the College two years ago, he has blossomed into a swift butterfly swimmer who this year broke the 100 yd. and 200 yd. Columbia records in that category. Blessed with natural ability (6'2", 185 lbs.), with a readiness to work hard and to yield to good coaching, and with a keen competitive sense, Dann, according to Coach Mayers, is "a very great prospect" who could be contender for an Eastern title (he was 9th in the Easterns this year). An example of his amazing growth is that he broke the Columbia 200

yd. butterfly record with a time of 2:07:7 on March 5, then swam it in 2:04:4 only a week later in the Easterns.

Others who looked good this winter: junior breastroker Jack Harris, who was a bit slow in reaching his peak this season; sophomore diver Paul Van Eikeren of Illinois, who was 7th in the Easterns and who also could get to be an Eastern medalist if he worked hard; Oregon sophomore Evan Layton who broke both Light Blue backstroke records this year; sprinters Niles Schoening of Kentucky at 50 yds. and Pete Benitez of University City, Mo., at 100 yds.; and former Iowa state champ Jeff Mortensen, who was only a shade behind Bill Damm all year.

Coach Mayers' greatest need is for several fine free-stylers who can navigate 100 yards in less than 50 seconds. Unfortunately, this year's freshman team will not help him here, although it will add to his roster two good divers, Rocco Cassone and Jim Burns, a superb all-around swimmer, Bob Gastel, who broke the freshman individual medley record with a time lower than that of the *varsity* record, and a former All-American swimmer and a literary review editor at Lawrenceville, David Beaty of Florida.

## Over Their Heads

ACCORDING TO Coach Mason, "This was the scrappiest Columbia squad I have ever coached." Without a single high-jumper, pole vaulter, hurdler, or

shot-putter, and only one good middle-distance runner, the Lion track team beat four of the five opponents they faced this winter, losing only to Princeton in the Polar Bear meet. It was a remarkable achievement by a few individuals with great heart and desire.

Chief among these individuals perhaps is captain Ed Doernberger, a scholar-athlete who is one of the top 10 weight throwers in the nation (he was 2nd in the Easterns) and who has recently won a graduate fellowship in economics. Senior sprinter Pete Kristal of Rochester, N.Y. often competed in *four* events and frequently won three of them, especially the dashes. Distance runner Bob Conway often placed first in both the one-mile and two-mile runs. A splendid middle distance runner, junior Bernie Fowler of New Jersey, went undefeated at 600 yds. all season. And Gene Thompson, a fine discus and javelin thrower, nobly earned points in shot put, the 1000 yd. run, and even the pole vault!

The spring season should be less successful because the paucity of the track athletes at the College will be particularly punishing in the outdoor season. There are now 17 events in outdoor competitions, making it impossible for all but huge colleges like Harvard, Cornell, or Rutgers, or heavily athletic schools such as Army and Navy to field good, balanced squads.

With Doernberger, Kristal, and Thompson graduating, things look black for Coach Mason's squad in the coming years, especially since there are few talented freshmen. There are some signs, however, that alumni are becoming concerned about the decline of track at Columbia, and this could help start a needed renewal in the sport.

## Decline and Falls

ANOTHER SPORT that appears to need a renewal is wrestling. In 1960-61, Coach Stan Thornton's first year, the Lion grapplers were the Ivy League champions; this year they had a feeble 2-9 record, finishing next to the bottom in the league.

Only five men on the 10-man squad appeared well-versed in the intricacies of the sport. One of them was a highly promising sophomore named John Mayer. Another was talented captain-elect Dave Morash, who was 7-3 for the year and could be one of the best in the East if he can improve his take down technique and his leg work. The other three were seniors Larry Nelson at 152 lbs. (7-4), Pete Salzer at 177 lbs. (8-2-1), and Captain Charles Christensen at 145 lbs., who was 5-5-1 and dismayingly slow in getting in shape.



**Javelin thrower Gene Thompson**  
*Many events and a great heart*

With only a so-so freshman team, Coach Thornton will have to work much harder if he is to avoid a period of dispiriting darkness.

## Furor Over Athletics

SURPRISINGLY TO SOME PERSONS, there has been a mounting unhappiness among the College's undergraduates and alumni about the handling of athletics at Columbia. The specific targets of the criticism are principally three. One is President Kirk and the University administrators, who, it is charged, display virtually no interest in planning for, encouraging, or providing funds and facilities for physical exercise and recreation for students and faculty at Morningside. (During the recent N.C.A.A. dispute, not one University official issued

a statement of any kind about the matter.) The second is Director of Athletics Ralph Furey '28 and his top aides, who, it is alleged, have lacked initiative, skill, and thoroughness in keeping a first-rate athletic program at Columbia. The third is the alumni, who, it is felt, have been sluggish, compared to graduates of Columbia's rival schools, in helping to attract the nation's top scholar-athletes to their Alma Mater.

At one point *Spectator* even argued in an editorial that "Buff Must Go," asserting that the College's present football coach was possibly not the best man to inspire the kind of scholarly athletes that Columbia possesses to feats of superior skill. (In March, Coach Donelli's top assistant, John Toner, announced that he was leaving to become head coach at the University of Connecticut.)

The prevalent attitude among the undergraduates is "If it's worth doing, it's worth doing well." As one senior said, "A college that pretends to be one of the nation's finest must display excellence in all areas in which it competes. Obviously some officials at Columbia don't feel that way about athletics."

One official who does feel that way is the College's Dean David Truman. He has pledged whatever improvements in the situation that the College can provide. Athletics, though, is administratively a *University* matter; and only action at the presidential or trustee level can bring about changes that the critics seek. No one at that level has spoken on the subject yet.

## Those Lively Clubs

IF SOME OF the intercollegiate sports seem to be sliding in quality somewhat, the sports *clubs*, which do not have official team status, have been doing very well.

The Lion Rifery Team won its 2nd con-

**Peter Salzer tries to escape**  
*More leg work is required*







College sailors at King's Point  
*Good show at the Easterns*

Sandy Kirsch

secutive Ivy League championship. The Columbia Bridge Club took second place in the Eastern League Intercollegiate Bridge Championships this spring, and the talented pair of John Bromberg of Dallas, Texas and August Boehm of New York City took third in a field of 50 in the Open Pairs competition. And the Light Blue Sailing Team had another good year, finishing 7th in the Easterns at Navy, with the freshmen, led by Pete Rugg and Drew Hyatt, coming in fourth behind Princeton and two deep water schools, King's Point and Navy.

### Under Tom's Thumb

FOUR YEARS AGO Columbia University agreed with the city of New York, its Parks Department, and the New York state legislature and the Governor to build a combination university-community gym-

nasium. Columbia would build a gymnasium for its own purposes on a large unused rocky ledge and in return finance, design, and build a \$2 million community gymnasium for neighborhood youngsters. According to James Young, the extremely capable director of the already existing Columbia-Community Athletic Field, at which thousands of Harlem youngsters—Negro, Puerto Rican, and others—have played, often with College undergraduates assisting them, since 1957, “the gym would be a perfect indoor facility to complement our outdoor fields.” Columbia would be taking another step, it was widely felt, toward breaking down its relative isolation from the surrounding community.

This winter a Republican, John Lindsay, won election as mayor and picked a fellow Republican as the new \$25,000-a-year Parks Commissioner. He is Thomas Pearsall Field Hoving, the 34-year-old son

of jewelry magnate Walter Hoving, chairman of the board of Tiffany's. Young Hoving, a graduate of Phillips Exeter and Princeton, a Ph.D. in medieval art, and a bit of a playboy—he was curator of medieval art at the Cloisters and is fond of ocean yacht racing and motorcycles—promptly denounced a half dozen park projects in process, including the Columbia gymnasium.

Commissioner Hoving, who also shows signs of rivaling Robert Moses in name-calling (he's already called some projects “rinky-dink” and “utterly preposterous”), has said: (1) that the Columbia-Community Gym shouldn't be built in a city park, (2) that it should be built, but that the community gym should be larger. Columbia is trying to understand exactly what is his objection, which was apparently made before he had done any homework on the Morningside area or the project.

Mr. Hoving could be one of the more brilliantly innovative Parks Commissioners in the City's history and is a man full of fresh ideas. Sadly, he is also a person who tends to throw out these ideas with a kind of gay recklessness and a highly vulnerable lack of consistency. Examples: He quickly tossed out the Hartford sidewalk cafe in Central Park that his father resented, but then proposed his own brassy “go-go cafes” in the same park, complete with late-night rock n'roll dancing; and he has said, “If you have a lot of people in the park you're not going to get purse-snatching and similar incidents,” but has killed an inventive project for Riverside Park and 103rd Street and has denounced the plans of Columbia and several Morningside groups, which “discovered” the value of people in parks at least a decade ago, to do just that—to use the park lands and add to their liveliness and beauty rather than letting them remain unsafe, untended no-man's lands.

Columbia has announced that it has gone ahead and authorized final drawings for the new gymnasium, for which \$5.4 million of the needed \$9 million has been collected and for which fully democratic and legal procedures had been taken four years earlier. President Kirk has publicly lamented the sudden, bewildering anti-university positions that the new Lindsay administration has taken against many of New York's numerous colleges and universities.

One College alumnus we know said, “Perhaps Columbia ought to revive its World War I designs for an athletic complex on the Hudson River edge, the way Northwestern filled in land on Lake Michigan for its new library.”

# *Behind the N.C.A.A.-Ivy League Feud*

*The N.C.A.A. has barred the Ivies from their national championships. The Ivy colleges argue that N.C.A.A. officials are meddling with academic policy, the sole province of individual faculties. What caused this bizarre battle?*

**D**URING ITS 51-year campaign to build a consensus for the proper place of athletics in America's colleges, the N.C.A.A., or National Collegiate Athletic Association to use its full name, has run into more problems than a life-time Republican in Georgia. Eager coaches, zealous alumni, and nervous deans and administrators have fought the N.C.A.A.'s efforts to correct abuses in intercollegiate sports with dismaying success.

The N.C.A.A.'s chief support throughout the years—and the most powerful impetus for reform—has been the bloc of old, academically high-powered colleges and

universities in the Northeast, where intercollegiate athletics began in the 19th century.

Suddenly, the positions seem to be reversed. This winter, when the N.C.A.A. tried to tackle the still-serious problem of barely literate college athletes by imposing national minimum standards of academic ability for participation in college sports, it ran into its sternest challenge in years from an unexpected source—the intellectual strongholds of the Northeast, and particularly the so-called Ivy League. At issue was something that sounds like a mathematical proposition, the One-Point-Six Rule. But for the student-athletes themselves the argument is hardly academic.

Columbia, winner of the 1965 triple crown in intercollegiate fencing, and the favorite again this year, was not permitted to defend its title in the N.C.A.A. championship; NYU, a team the Lions beat in the regular season, did compete and won. Yale's strong swimming squad, with Olympic medalist Don Schollander, was excluded from the Association's post-season tourney. Penn's basketball team, which captured the Ivy championship in a close race with Columbia, could not enter the N.C.A.A. playoffs. And Cornell's hockey team, one of the East's best, had no place to go at season's end but home.

What was behind the dispute?

FOR AT LEAST a decade, many of the leading academic institutions have decried the fact that numerous colleges and state universities have stocked their teams with openly-purchased young athletes who normally would not meet the school's academic qualifications. Columbia's football coach, Aldo "Buff" Donelli, said recently, "At some colleges, students with low 300's in their College Board scores and C minus high school averages get huge scholarships and very soft academic programs. At Columbia, we're lucky if the Admissions Office admits students with scores twice that high and an A minus average." But local pride, intense desire to win, the quest for publicity, and other factors drove, and still drive, some schools to the brink of athletic professionalism.

Then, several years ago, the N.C.A.A. decided to look into the charges. "We found that there were boys coming to national tournaments who had difficulty reading and writing," said N.C.A.A. executive secretary Walter Byers in a phone interview from Kansas City with *Columbia College Today*. "It wasn't widespread, but we saw enough of it to alarm us. Their grades were below the most minimal level. We felt it was time to do something, to take a progressive step." Dr. John Fuzak, dean of students at Michigan State and a leading participant in N.C.A.A. affairs, concluded much the same. "It became ap-

parent as we looked at institutions across the nation that there were a sizable number where there were no real standards of eligibility. As long as a boy could play ball he stayed in school, and never lost his scholarship. So we had to set a floor of D plus or so as an athlete's academic average. That was much lower than the Ivy League standard. It was below the Big Ten (1.7). We thought it was the *least* we could do."

In 1963 the N.C.A.A., convinced that a majority of its members at last supported restraints on raw recruitment, appointed a seven-man committee to design some kind of national legislation, with a specific academic standard for college athletes. Four of the seven were college administrators, two were athletic directors (one of them Yale's Delaney Kiphuth), and one was the commissioner of the Atlantic Coast Conference, Jim Weaver. For almost two years the committee struggled to find a minimum national academic average below which no student could participate in intercollegiate athletics. The committee studied, with the aid of computers, the scholastic achievements of 500 undergraduates at each of 75 colleges across the country. Out of this stew of statistics emerged the One-Point-Six Rule.

Basically, the rule provides that a "student-athlete" must maintain a 1.6 average on the 1.0 to 4.0 grading system to qualify

for N.C.A.A. play. (At the Ivy colleges, the 1.6 level translates roughly to a C minus average.) Moreover, the regulation requires that an incoming freshman, applying for scholarship aid, must present strong evidence that he has the potential to maintain a 1.6 average throughout his college career. If a student's I.Q. level, College Board scores, and high school record show little indication of this potential, he is ineligible for an athletic scholarship. Though the latter part of the legislation is almost impossible to enforce because predicting future performance is always a contentious matter, Dr. Lawrence Woodruff, dean of students at the University of Kansas says, "This is the boldest, most significant attempt in nearly 20 years to insure that true amateur status is maintained in college sports." Many others agreed, for the One-Point-Six Rule was put into effect, almost without debate by a vote by the 571 member schools at the N.C.A.A. annual meeting in January, 1965. The opponents were a few sports-centered directors and 54 of the nation's top colleges, including such prominent Eastern schools as Bowdoin, Fordham, Lafayette, M.I.T., Rutgers, and the eight Ivies.

IT WAS NOT the minimum academic level that troubled the Ivy group. As athletic director Ralph Furey '28 wrote in the January issue of the publication of the student-alumni Varsity "C" Club, *Lines on Lions*, "With such an academic record, a student would probably not be admitted [to an Ivy college], or, if he fell behind, would be requested to leave." Then he added what has become the most important consideration for Ivy league colleges:

The Ivies appreciate the fact the N.C.A.A. has made a sincere effort to eliminate many of the evils connected with intercollegiate athletics in regard to financial aid and recruitment. However, we have been increasingly aware that the N.C.A.A. has been attempting to enact national legislation, which would encroach on educational areas where it is not qualified to act.

As the Ivies saw it, according to Princeton's President Robert Goheen, "This rule, while perhaps laudatory in general objective... is badly constructed. It would appear to be the product of people more knowledgeable about athletics than the life of the mind." At the Ivy schools academic policy, Dr. Goheen said, is vested in the faculty and its committees and deans, and the eight colleges do not want to surrender any part of that academic control to an athletic organization.

Since the adoption of the Ivy League Code in 1952, the eight participants have been relatively clean. There are no athletic scholarships, no "phys ed" majors, no ad-



Columbian attacking against Princeton  
*Deprived of a national title*



missions approvals by coaches, no separate housing or special treatment of athletes. Excellence in a special area such as athletics, music, or literature is counted as an important sign of an applicant's ability to discipline himself and carry out tasks with skill and thoroughness. To quote Mr. Furey again, "The Ivy League makes no distinction between them [student-athletes and students] and such a separation runs counter to our basic educational philosophies." Thus, a second reason for Ivy opposition to the N.C.A.A.'s One-Point-Six Rule is that it requires that students on athletic teams be segregated in a sense for statistical and other purposes. The Ivies do not want to recognize a distinct category of undergraduates—athletes.

Thirdly, and more quietly, the Ivies were disappointed that the N.C.A.A. adopted a rule that applied alike to colleges that attracted the nation's most intellectually advanced students and those that were barely accredited. As Princeton's Dr. Goheen asked, "Is it realistic to believe that any single standard can encompass fairly and properly the great and generally healthy diversity of programs in higher education?"

THE ONE-POINT-SIX RULE was enacted in January, 1965 and took effect on January 1, 1966. Surprisingly, the Ivy administrators were fairly silent in this intervening year. Then in December they began to whisper about possible secession. N.C.A.A. president, Dr. Everett Barnes, president of Colgate University, tried to reach some agreement with the holdouts in the Northeast. From mid-January to March 4, Dr. Goheen, head of the Ivy League's policy committee, and Dr. Barnes held "exhaustive conversations." Twice compromise appeared close, but three times fresh differences arose. The break came on March 4, when the N.C.A.A., through Executive Director Byers, barred Penn's basketball team and Yale's swimming-squad from post-season N.C.A.A. competition because they had failed to "comply" with the 1.6 rule. The reaction of the other six Ivy colleges was swift and dramatic; the next day they announced that all eight of them were withdrawing from N.C.A.A. tournaments.

Some modification of the rule to make it more acceptable to the Ivy League was expected at the N.C.A.A. executive council meeting in late April in San Francisco. But an association spokesman said afterward no significant proposals came out of the session. A top association official told us, however, that the rule probably would be amended ultimately to accommodate



Director of Athletics Ralph Furey and College Dean David Truman (right) discuss the N.C.A.A. ruling

*Some athletes had difficulty reading and writing*

the Ivies and the other top colleges, although he and other supporters of the 1.6 rule still regard it as the important culmination of a long, and often futile, struggle to discourage no-holds-barred athletic factories, where fat scholarships pay for tall basketball players and long runs rank as high on the prestige scale as top grades. And, an Ivy college dean said privately, "How many of us deep down don't believe that a runner who does the 100 in

nine-five and is also a straight A high-school student doesn't have a slight edge over the kid who is merely a straight A applicant. Who's simon-pure?"

Whatever compromise is reached will be of little solace to this year's Ivy champions. "I suspect that all of our young men secretly hoped that the dispute would be resolved in favor of the students," says Columbia fencing coach Irving De Koff. "But this time they were wrong."



# SPORT IN THE SHADOWS

by DONALD PAUL GREET '53

THE AFTERNOON of April 13, 1887 was cold and windy, and the stands at the old Polo Grounds at Fifth Avenue and 110th Street contained only a few hundred spectators. The Columbia College baseball team arrived one player short, a deficit that their hosts, the professional New York Giants, graciously made up by lending the Light Blue one of their reserves. The Giants could afford to be charitable; six days earlier they had easily whipped the collegians 8 to 2. Today, however, the Columbians were in better form. They hit well and Lion pitcher Winthrop Gates '89 shut out the Giants in the last three innings to win 8 to 6. Student rooters, the New York Times reported the next day, "nearly pounded holes in the grandstand floor."

The College's baseball team played, and occasionally beat, other professional teams between 1886 and 1903. But the gap in skill between the amateur and professional game, apparent as early as 1870, continued to widen with the years. By the turn of the century professional baseball had become America's "national pastime," the country's most popular sport, and college baseball had become a neglected small brother. While college rowers, track men, swimmers, basketball players, and football players are recognized as among the best American athletes in their sports each year, it would be unusual to have a college baseball player cited for a similar honor.

*Seventy years ago*

*college teams played,*

*and frequently beat,*

*baseball's professionals.*

*Now they only play each other,*

*largely unnoticed by spectators*

*and the press.*

*But at Columbia—*

*the only college to have*

*two alumni in the*

*Baseball Hall of Fame—*

*the game*

*is no less exciting.*

Newspapers devote little space to inter-collegiate baseball and few college contests draw more than several hundred spectators.

Frequently, big league scouts do uncover talent on the college campus. Columbia, for example, has contributed two of the finest players in the history of the game, and is the only college to have two alumni in Baseball's Hall of Fame—Edward Trowbridge Collins '07, and Henry Louis Gehrig '25. Eddie Collins played second base for Columbia all four years—then permitted—and went on to a record 25 consecutive years in the American League. As the star of Connie Mack's Athletics, Collins led the Philadelphia team to its greatest heights in 1910–14. His lifetime batting average was a high .333 and his total of 744 stolen bases is third to Ty Cobb's 892. At his death in 1951 he was vice president of the Boston Red Sox. He is also remembered as the recruiter of Ted Williams.

Lou Gehrig had an equally distinguished career both at Columbia and with the New York Yankees. At the College he pitched (setting a strikeout record of 17), played the outfield and first base, and, above all, hit. His batting prowess at Columbia is almost legendary, some baseball buffs swearing that he frequently walloped balls from the South Field home plate in front of John Jay Hall onto the steps of Low Library. But Bill Corum '24J says that





**Columbia vs. the New York Giants in 1887 at the old Polo Grounds at Fifth Avenue and 110th Street**  
*The College students nearly pounded holes in the grandstand*

*Courtesy of Sy Seidman*

Gehrig never landed a ball in the lap of Alma Mater, although "he gave her many a nervous moment." Gehrig never graduated. Yankee scouts and heavy financial burdens at home combined to take him to Yankee Stadium after his sophomore year. His lifetime batting average of .340 bettered even that of Collins, and his appearance in 2,130 consecutive games set a record that earned him the title "The Iron Horse."

What many consider the College's best baseball team—that of 1916 (it was 17-1)—sent two lesser known players into professional baseball, too: George Allen Smith and Robert Wilson Watt. Smith was known as "Columbia George" when he joined the Giant pitching staff, just as Collins before him and Gehrig after had carried similar nicknames, testimony to the scarcity of college-educated players in organized baseball. Watt, his minor league playing career interrupted by World War I, did not return to the pro ranks but became a successful insurance executive and

financier and later a trustee of Columbia University.

A few other College men over the years have tried professional ball for a while (the latest was catcher Michael Esposito '61 who led the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League with a .462 batting average in his senior year). For the most part, however, the bridge between Columbia College—and other college—baseball and the professional game is rarely traversed. At 22 the college graduate is too old, too impatient, and perhaps too sophisticated to put up with the several summers of minor league experience at low pay it usually takes to get a chance at the top.

**B**ASEBALL EVOLVED FROM the old English game of rounders in which a thrown ball was hit with a bat, and the batter tried to go around a diamond of four stones before being hit with the retrieved ball. Children played rounders on the commons of New England villages in the early 19th century; a children's book of games pub-

lished in Boston in 1834 referred to the game as "base-ball," Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr. once recalled having played "base-ball" as a youth in the 1820's.

Baseball as we recognize it today, however, began in New York. It originated with a group of socially prominent New Yorkers who organized a recreation club, and on June 19, 1846 crossed the Hudson River to the Elysian Fields in Hoboken, New Jersey, laid out a diamond with 90 feet between bases, put nine men on a side, and played the first formal game. Called the Knickerbockers, the club's affluent members were more concerned that the right wine be served at the dinner following the game than they were with the quality of play. As much as the plutocratic founders deplored the fact, word about the "New York game" spread and caught the interest of the masses, most of whom had access to open, flat fields in their towns and cities.

By 1857 the Knickerbockers reluctantly agreed to play host to the first meeting of

the National Association of Amateur Baseball Players, to which more than a dozen clubs sent representatives. Two years later the number had burgeoned to 50, and by 1870 the New York *Times* guessed the number of baseball clubs over the country at no fewer than 1,000. When some of the clubs, zealous to win because of civic pride, began paying money to top players in the 1860's, professional baseball began. In 1871, the National Association of Professional Baseball Players was formed in New York, and five years later the still-active National League was established. By 1886 the New York *Tribune* complained that it had been "compelled" to give 500 columns of print to baseball news that summer, and four years later *Harper's Magazine* estimated that 8 million Americans spent \$2,750,000 annually to watch professional teams. Impressed by baseball's popularity, Mark Twain said the game was "the very symbol, the outward and visible expression of the drive and push and rush and struggle of the raging, tearing, booming nineteenth century." How patriotic were you? One measure had become the degree of your interest in baseball.

College baseball had no similar rocket growth. Even its origins are clouded. We know that Columbia undergraduates, caught up in the excitement of the new game, asked the Trustees for baseball equipment as early as 1859. There is a record of Williams and Amherst having played a game that year, and it is probable

### *God's Game and Mine*

Accuracy and speed, the practiced eye and hefty arm, the mind to take in and readjust to the unexpected, the possession of more than one talent, and the willingness to work in harness without special orders—these are the American virtues that shine in baseball.

There has never been a good player who was dumb. Beef and bulk and mere endurance count for little, judgment and daring for much. Baseball is among group games played with a ball what fencing is to games of combat. But being spread out, baseball

has something sociable and friendly about it that I especially love. It is graphic and choreographic. The ball is not shuttling in a confined space, as in tennis. Nor does baseball go to the other extreme of solitary whanging and counting stopped on the brink of pointlessness, like golf. Baseball is a kind of collective chess with arms and legs in full play under sunlight.

JACQUES BARZUN '27  
*God's Country and Mine*

that several other Eastern schools had teams in 1865.

Columbia first fielded a nine in 1867 when the Trustees gave in and granted the undergraduates \$200 for the purchase of bats and balls. Charles King '65 recalled in 1915 that the College games were played on a lot adjacent to the College grounds between 48th and 49th Streets and Fourth and Fifth Avenues. Play was made perilous by the frequent presence of hooligan spectators from the neighborhood and downtown. King remembered that when a ball was hit through the outfield "scores of alert, ragged, unprincipled sons of Tammany" would often make off with it.

The baseball team of 1867, the first team to represent Columbia in intercollegiate competition of any kind, played two games in the Spring and two in the Fall. They beat N. Y. U. twice, C. C. N. Y. once, and ended by losing to Yale. Imitating the Knickerbockers, the Columbia men joined the Yale players at the Contine Hotel in New Haven for a nine-course dinner which included ham with champagne sauce. In 1868 the College men played only one game, with Princeton. After that no team represented Columbia again until 1884, a hiatus that was filled, in part at least, by the active intercollegiate schedule of the Columbia College Cricket Association.



Sophomore Lou Gehrig '25 in 1923 on what is now South Field  
*Alma Mater had many a nervous moment*



*Acta Columbia*, a rival student newspaper of *Spectator*, predicted in 1880, that cricket, the British import, would soon supplant the native American game of baseball as a sport of college gentlemen.

The student journalists were wrong. With the exception of four seasons in the 1890's, baseball has remained a fixture in Columbia's spring sports program since 1884. Southern colleges also took up the game and Western schools joined in by the 1880's. Cricket never took a permanent hold. At the same time, however, college baseball remained a sport in the shadows, one that never achieved the publicity and popularity of other major college sports. Until the 1920's the leading colleges in the East did not even have a formal league, and it wasn't until 1947 that the first N.C.A.A. national championship was played.

The reasons for the peculiar position of college baseball, at least in the north, are several. But the chief problem seems to be that baseball is a summer game, and college men abandon their institutions in early June, and begin to take their examinations even earlier. Thus Eastern College players are forced to play a short season of only 20 games or so, more than half of which are scheduled in the usually cool and rainy month of April. The short season works against building a following for the sport.

**D**URING THE 19th century most college teams were coached by their student captains. But after 1900 former professional players began coaching college nines. Columbia men had instruction from several ex-pros, too, until a former major league pitcher, Andrew James Coakley, came to stay in 1914. A Holy Cross graduate who had coached at Williams three years before coming to Columbia, Andy Coakley taught baseball at Morningside for 38 years. For him it was always a part-time job; he was an insurance salesman by trade and a bridge player by hobby. Coakley had little of the color one associates with big league managers; he was gentlemanly and reserved, a coach who saved his criticism of players for the corners of the locker room.

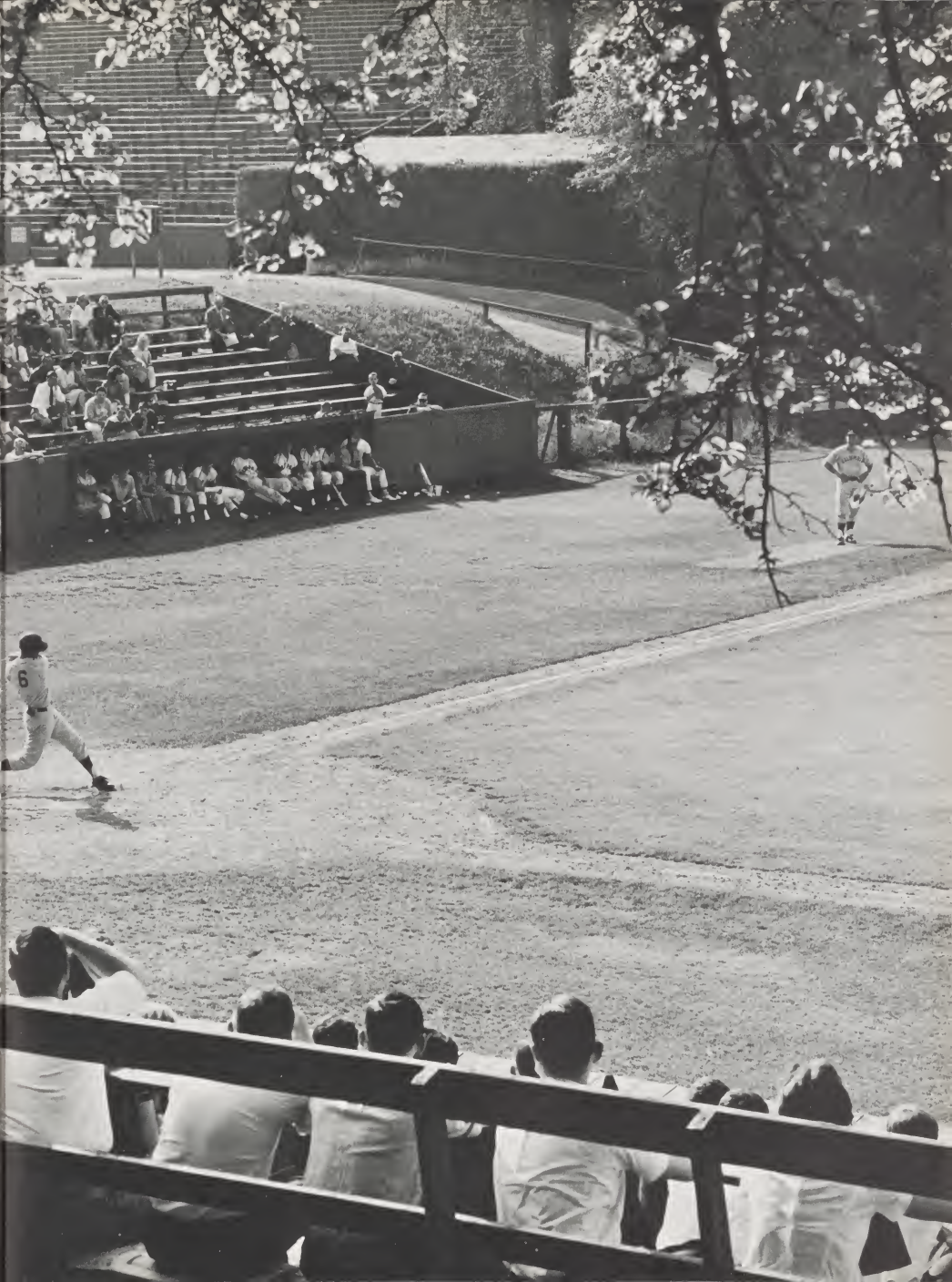
Coakley teams were only occasionally spectacular but they were seldom bad. They compiled a .514 percentage of games won over the years. During Coakley's tenure several important changes in Columbia baseball took place. Baker Field was opened in 1925, giving the team the first field of its own. In the same year Columbia agreed with Cornell, Dartmouth, and Pennsylvania to found a Quadrangular League. When Yale and Princeton joined in 1930, the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

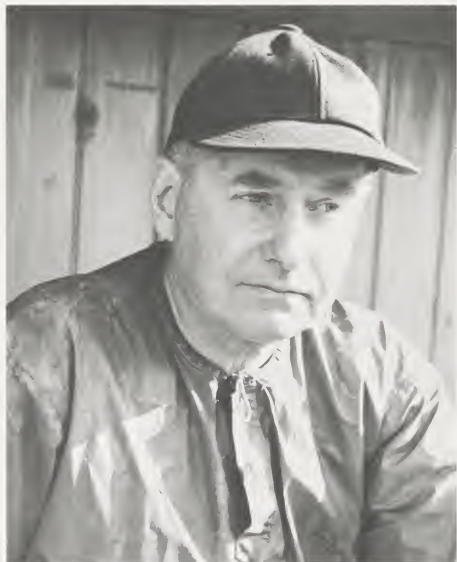
David Proven



April afternoon at Baker Field







**Andrew Coakley**  
*Coach, 1914-1952*



**John Balquist '33**  
*Coach, 1952-*

was born. Harvard was admitted in 1933, and Army, Navy, and Brown in 1948 to bring the E. I. L. to its present 10-team strength. The Lions under Coakley's tutelage had particularly strong teams from 1931 to 1934 when they won the E. I. L. title twice (1933 and 1934) and just missed it the other two years. Pitchers Ray White '33, who yielded only one earned run in 33 innings of league play, and Bill Meisel '34, who twice won both ends of a double-header, are particularly remembered by some College alumni. Another exceptionally good squad was the championship nine of 1944 led by pitcher Dick Ames '44 and E. I. L. batting champion Vincent Lolordo '44.

In 1952 Coakley was succeeded by John William Balquist '33, a compact and peppery all-East second baseman in his undergraduate days. His first season as head coach saw the Light Blue just miss the E. I. L. championship, the beginning of a hard-luck pattern that has persisted with Balquist over his 14 years of varsity coaching. The Lions finished second in the League four times and third two times before sharing the title with Navy and Dartmouth in 1963. In 1964 and 1965 they tied for third.

The teams of both Coakley and Balquist

have profited from a curious phenomenon: outstanding Columbia football players have frequently been excellent baseball players as well. A partial list includes Ralph Furey '28, Ed Brominski '31, Ralph Hewitt '32, Sid Luckman '39, Paul Governali '43, Bill Swiacki '49, Kermit Tracy '52, Mitchell Price '53, Claude Benham '57, and Archie Roberts '65.

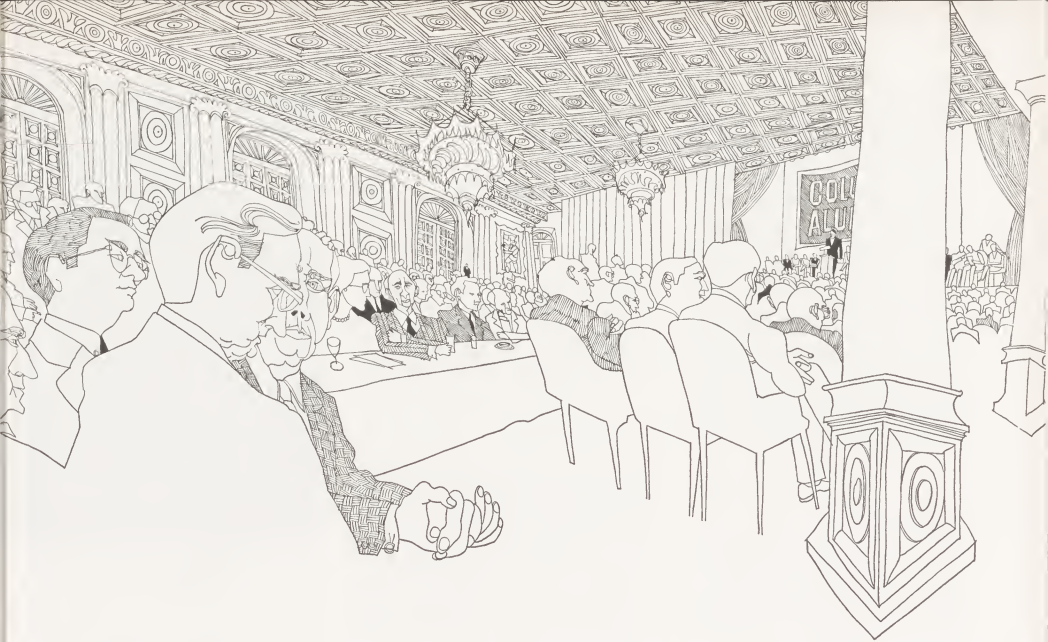
These and many other fine players have supplied the few fans who have followed the Lions' fortunes with some thrilling games. An additional reward for Columbia's baseball spectators is the superb view. Across an immaculate green and behind the outfield fence curves the cool Harlem River into which the College players and their opponents wallop 45 dozen balls a season. Beyond is the steep rocky slopes of Riverdale, through which the New York Central Railroad has carved a deep cleft to allow its long aluminum passenger trains to snake along the blue water's edge.

But for all the sunny merits of the college game, baseball, in the minds of most people, including Columbia partisans, continues to mean what happens at Yankee Stadium or Shea Stadium. Do the College's players feel slighted? Not really. As one varsity member put it recently, "Baseball is a great game to play as well as watch."



DONALD PAUL GREET served as associate editor of CCT in 1964 and 1965, when he resigned to take a position with I.B.M.'s Department of Public Affairs. A native of Canton, Ohio, he is a person with a varied set of experiences and interests—prep school English teacher, Great Lakes boatman, farm editor, police reporter, feature writer, art lover, raconteur, photographer, and horse racing enthusiast. He, and his wife Margaret, now live in Westchester County, New York.





## Talk of the Alumni

### Busier Than Ever

**I**N NO YEAR that we can remember have the College's alumni been so active and their activities been of such high quality as this one. And in no year did Columbia provide them with so much assistance and so many services.

The College Association's Dean's Day on February 5 brought out 1,300 alumni and friends to hear the informative lectures by the College faculty on hot subjects. The two monthly Alumni Luncheons, one in downtown Manhattan at the Seaman's Church Institute and the other in midtown at the Columbia University Club, have never before had such a distinguished array of speakers from Columbia and New York. Among the topics: "The Year 2000," "Chinese Imperialism: Past and Present," and "The Need for Congressional Reform."

The Society of Older Graduates, despite terrible weather and a taxi strike, had 160 alumni turn out to give its annual Great Teacher Awards to religion professor Horace Friess '18 and mechanical engineer Ferdinand Freudenstein. (Twenty-two

members of the Class of '35—those most helpful and loyal to the College—were inducted into the Society.) And, during the academic year, 24 alumni provided sumptuous dinners for 145 College men far from home in the Alumni Hospitality Program. Under the direction of Reed Moskowitz, chairman of the student Board of Managers' Alumni Committee, arrangements for this little-known and mutually instructive program have seldom been smoother.

The College and University, reciprocally, have been providing more and more services for alumni—a thing they have been bafflingly slow about. (Alumni affairs is still one of the most inadequately handled of all matters at Columbia. For almost half a year now *no one* at Morningside has been in charge, and not one person at the University level has paid any deep attention to this vital, and frequently criticized relationship.)

The service that has won Columbia national acclaim—and the compliment of imitation—is the National Alumni Program. Directed with consummate skill by

Hal Emerson '50, the program has pioneered in a dramatically new concept—bringing the learning of the campus out to the alumni and important individuals around the country. It is a fairly expensive project, but it kills at least two birds with one stone: that of bringing the intellectual stimulation of Dean's Day to the alumni far from New York and that of taking the learning of academe out of the brick-and-limestone towers and into the halls of Dallas, Boise, Detroit, and Atlanta. This year the 38 lectures-cum-intimate-receptions—usually sponsored jointly by the local Columbia alumni and an intellectual, artistic, or public service organization in the city—have been given by Columbia professors and officials even in Hawaii, Caracas, Venezuela, and Paris.

Two other services are the Alumni Flights to Europe and the Columbia College biographical directory. Under the careful supervision of Alexander Stoia and the Columbia Student Agencies, the four flights this summer are all on major airlines with fares \$140 lower than normal



economy fares. For anyone going to Europe, it is a remarkable saving. For those with children, it is a special opportunity, because children under 12 travel at half-fare and those under two go at only 10 per cent of the full fare. The College Directory, to be officially called the *Columbia College Alumni Register*, is being assembled now. Like the National Alumni Program it is a bold, original venture, compiled and published by the company that produces *Who's Who*. It will be the first time that the *Who's Who* people have ever done this for any college. Sponsored jointly by the College Alumni Association and the College, the directory is expected to be the most thorough ever printed by an American college and should be of great value to College men in all parts of America and the world and in all walks of life.

### MGM and You

**D**ID YOU KNOW that the MGM lion that has been yawning at movie audiences for years was taken from the Columbia lion? We didn't, until Bob Curtiss '27 sent us a clipping from *Changing Times*, the Kiplinger magazine.

It seems that nearly 50 years ago, young Howard Dietz '17, fresh out of college, went to Hollywood and got a job as an ad man with a new film company headed by Samuel Goldfish and Archibald and Edgar Selwyn, the Goldwyn Picture Corp. He was given the assignment of dreaming up a trademark. Dietz was baffled until he recalled that his College's humor magazine

*Jester*, which he edited, used to poke fun at Columbia's ancient royal insignia of the lion rampant, and its newer form as the athletic mascot.

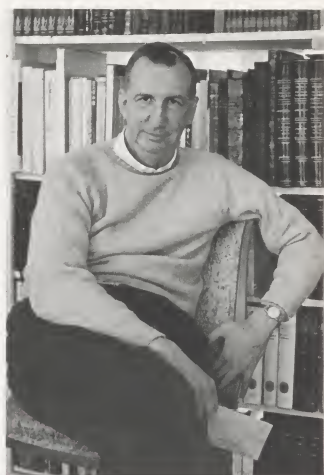
Dietz found an artist to draw a king-of-the-jungle lion with a theatre mask underneath, and added something he thought would give the infant company some cultural status: *Ars Gratia Artis* ("Art for Art's Sake"). Sam Goldfish later changed his last name to Goldwyn, the company merged to become Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, and Dietz went on to become a leading producer. But Leo the MGM lion has remained intact, still roaring amiably at movie and TV audiences.

### A Writer's Life

**W**E READ RECENTLY that, along with men like playwright Edward Albee, novelist William Styron, composer David Diamond, and economist John Galbraith, Francis Steegmuller '27, biographer and novelist, had been elected to the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Being fascinated by that tiny breed of men who make a living by writing about things, we called Mr. Steegmuller and received a cordial come-on-over.

He lives in a large apartment in one of Manhattan's better new East Side ziggurats. There is a considerable library, paintings by Villon, Braque, Pissarro, and others on the white walls, handsome furniture and decorations. Steegmuller, a tall man, was dressed in a grey plaid suit, a white shirt, a solid black tie, and suede loafers.

Marvin Lazarus



Writer Francis Steegmuller '27  
A remarkable "Englisher"

He offered us sherry from a lovely decanter. He spoke deliberately and without emotion, his words coming out in soft clusters with moments of reflection between. A witty, neat, urbane, precise man, we thought.

"I was born in New Haven, but raised in Greenwich, Connecticut," he said. "As a boy I read a lot, wrote some, and learned to read and speak French. I went off to college at Dartmouth, but left after a year. It was too outdoors, too sports-oriented. I transferred to Columbia College, but decided to commute to save money. I read a great deal on the train, but I got to know relatively few undergraduates well. Professor Emery Neff was my faculty adviser, and he was excellent. All I wanted was literature, but he forced me to broaden my interests. I enrolled in a course called 'General Honors,' taught by poet Mark Van Doren and historian J. Bartlett Brebner. Jacques Barzun, my classmate, was also in the course and was often the star in discussions. Next year I was accepted in the 'Special Honors' course. It had only six undergraduates and was truly great. We met in Professor Harvey Dick's room in Furnald Hall. He was a shy, highly cultured man who collected paintings by Manet, Utrillo, and others and opened my eyes to modern art. We became close friends and he left me one of his paintings when he died in 1950.

"In another fine course, Professor John Erskine remarked that there was

### Columbia's National Alumni Program in Chicago

*Record crowds and now imitation*



no decent biography of Ben Jonson. So I audaciously wrote one, with Professor Dick's help, and it was accepted by publisher Alfred Knopf '12 in my senior year. It was all very thrilling. I also wrote a novel called *Java*, *Java* in my senior year, which was published by Knopf. I used the pen name of Byron Steele for both, because, I suppose, my own name didn't sound literary enough. In 1964 a real Byron Steele, a writer, died in Belgium and the N.Y. *Times* called to ask if it was me.

"I worked as secretary to Irwin Edman and earned an M.A. at Columbia, then I taught for a year at Wisconsin; but I discovered that I cared only about my own work, and not that of my students, so I resigned. In 1930 my second novel and a biography of Sir Francis Bacon were printed. I worked for the *Encyclopedia of Social Sciences* as their 'Englisher,' or guy who kept their prose decent, then joined the *New Yorker* and wrote 'Talk of the Town' pieces. After my marriage, to an artist, I traveled a lot, living in California's Ojai Valley for a year, in Portland, Oregon, in New Mexico, and France. In France I wrote a book about Flaubert's trouble in writing *Madame Bovary* and I continued to send pieces to the *New Yorker*. When the war started I returned to New York and started writing about art. I took private lessons in Italian from Professor Teresa Carbonara at Barnard and translated a book by the art critic Venturi, with whom I had become friendly. After the war I did a novel, an edition of my short stories, a biography of Maupassant, an edition of Flaubert's letters, a translation of *Madame Bovary*, mysteries under the pseudonym of David Keith, even a translation in French of *The Owl and the Pussy-cat*. Then my first wife died and in 1963 I married an Australian, Shirley Hazzard, who also writes for the *New Yorker* now. In that year my biography of Apollinaire appeared.

"As for Columbia, I haven't been a very loyal alumnus. I am a member of the Friends of the Columbia Libraries, but I've seldom contributed to the College Fund."

His wife came in the room and with apologetic politeness interrupted to remind him that they had a dinner appointment.

We asked, before leaving, why he did so much with Flaubert. "He's the greatest novelist who ever wrote, in my opinion. His superb handling of the language has never been equalled." We thanked him, descended to the elegant glass and marble lobby, and took a taxi back to Morning-side.

## A Thrilling Year

LIONEL TRILLING '25, Woodberry Professor of Literature and Criticism, and one of the College's all-time great teachers, has been doubly honored this year.

On February 23, the College's undergraduates presented him with the Mark Van Doren Award at their fifth annual dinner honoring the teacher who has shown "zealous scholastic leadership, devotion to intellectual development, and humanity." Hundreds of students, former students, faculty colleagues, and University officials attended the affair.

On May 3 Professor Trilling's classmates selected him as their "classmate of the year." At a swank dinner at the Hotel Carlton, presided over by Trustee Lawrence Wien '25, a hundred members of the Class of 1925 stood to applaud the achievements of this man, who has become one of the world's outstanding cultural historians and interpreters. In his acceptance speech, Dr. Trilling noted that it was in his undergraduate days that the College hammered out its present form—in curriculum, admissions, quality of faculty and libraries, and devotion to a meritocracy of intellect. He spoke with a wit, graciousness, and affection that stamped him unmistakably as one of the most highly civilized and sensible men of our century.

## Jet Age Teaching

ANOTHER FINE ALUMNUS-PROFESSOR, Dr. A. Richard McKeon '20, professor of Greek and philosophy at Chicago, will commute 2,000 miles a week next year to teach graduate seminars. Beginning in September he will conduct two seminars on two consecutive days at New York's New School, flying in weekly to do so. His plane fare will cost the New School \$3,000. The school is being aided by a \$300,000 Ford Foundation grant to beef up its part-time graduate program.

With Paris, Rome, and Moscow only hours away by jet plane, only money now stands in the way of the College possessing a truly exotic array of visiting professors.

## A Skinny Reunion

COLUMBIA ALUMNI sometimes gather in strange ways. When the American Academy of Dermatology met in Chicago last December, five College grads had a small, spontaneous reunion. They were: Dr. Hilliard Shair '28 of Quincy, Illinois (whose son is a freshman at the College); Dr. Adolph Rostenberg, Jr. '26 of Chicago; Dr. C. Douglas Walsh '28 of Salisbury, North Carolina; Dr. Adrian Brodey '32 of Lawrence, L. I.; and Dr. Raymond Susskind '33 of Portland, Oregon.

Lionel Trilling '25 and Mark Van Doren in Ferris Booth Hall

For a lifetime of intellect and sensibility, two awards



Dr. Shair, who informed us of the gathering, said that Dr. Roy Montgomery '28 "was *not* there, but should have been."

### Computerized Job Hunting

BEGINNING WITH the fall of 1966, College alumni will be able to find new jobs through Columbia's Placement Agency with the aid of a computer.

It will work this way. The alumnus in quest of a different job position will pay \$10 and have his abilities, experience, and occupational desires put into an electronic file. Offers will then come from employers throughout the nation who have also listed their openings in the file, and who are seeking men with his qualifications. After a narrowing process, résumés will be relayed electronically to the employers, and alumni will receive bids for interviews.

The computer job-hunt grew out of the College Placement Council. Ten years ago, Columbia and nearly 1,000 other colleges united with over 2,000 employers to form

the Council. It was the first large-scale attempt to help alumni find new jobs through their Alma Maters rather than employment agencies. The Council's *College Placement Annual*, a yellow-pages of job opportunities, is now familiar to many American college seniors. Last year Everett Teal, director of placement at Lehigh University, where the Council has headquarters, got together with Donald Cook of R.C.A. and conceived of the addition of computers to speed the placement process.

The new method is called the GRAD system ("Graduate Résumé Accumulation and Distribution"). As yet there are no plans for undergraduate use.

Douglas Sweet '61, in charge of alumni placement, reports that at the present time "the chief problem for alumni is not finding a job, but finding the right one." He feels that computerization will help do this more effectively. He also told us that if an alumnus receives no bids after 6 months, his number is dropped from the electronic files; if, on the other hand, he accepts a job

offer, he cannot return to the GRAD system for one year.

Richard "Buzz" Gummere, assistant director of Columbia's Career Planning and Placement Agency, says, "The computer is swift, cheap, and confidential. It should help alumni make better connections faster."

### Bold Builder

A YOUNG ARCHITECT has come up with a breathtaking design for the Hudson River waterfront in Weehawken, N.J. that would stir the minds of Columbia's community planners, if it had any.

He is Delnoce Whitney Goubert '51, '55 Arch., who has designed an architectural complex complete with schools, industry, and cultural and recreational facilities, and divided into six "neighborhoods." It is located on the 84-acre site of railroad tracks and crumbling piers that is owned by the N.Y. Central and Erie-Lackawanna railroads.

The project will be built over existing



Building complex to be built on the Hudson by Delnoce Goubert '51  
Across from Columbia, six new "neighborhoods" with athletic facilities



warehouses, service roads, and railroad spurs. Light industry, commercial services, and parking will fill a second level. On top will be a mall with entrances to shops and buildings. From the marina, which will jut into the river alongside a swimming pool and tennis courts, it will be an eight-minute hop by hydrofoil or helicopter to Manhattan.

The project is a joint effort. Mr. James M. Rice, an industrial developer, Mr. Joseph Muscarelle, a contractor, and Mr. Goubert learned recently of the Erie Lackawanna Railroad's wish to sell its property south of the Lincoln tunnel entrance for \$1 million. Mr. Rice determined whether the venture was financially feasible. Mr. Muscarelle decided that the property was suitable for construction, and Mr. Goubert drew up the plans. They claim that 100 percent of the financial backing is now "spoken," and that there are some requests from people wanting to rent or lease places already coming in. Construction will begin within three years and the new "city" is expected to open by 1974.

Mr. Goubert surprised his architect-father by choosing to become an architect also in his senior year. At the College he had been a pre-engineer, interested in automotive design. After graduating from the Columbia School of Architecture in 1955, he toured Europe with classmate Thomas Joseph. Nine months later he began making architectural renderings for Furno, Kempa and Schwartz, the firm for which he had worked while a graduate student. Then, after seven months with Ketchum, Gina & Sharpe, he opened his own office in midtown Manhattan in 1957. "Our practice is small," he says, "but we try to do only good work."

Mr. Goubert says that although he is "not a follower of style," he admires the work of Philip Johnson and the late Eero Saarinen. Although not a "traditional architect," he is appalled at "what's been happening in New York City" (shoddy "luxury" apartments, drab slum clearance, and Harrison & Abramowitz sterility). He believes America's "the seat of architecture throughout the world," the testing ground for the "new style of architecture presently appearing in Italy, Mexico, and Brazil."

When he is not working, the bachelor architect visits his mother at a family farm in Sunapee, New Hampshire. He also skis, sails, and flies a plane.

## That's the Law

ONE CONNECTION we learned of recently was a strange one. Alumnus Parnell

J.T. Callahan '32, '35 Law, a Catholic, Republican, stockholder, member of the American Legion, and lieutenant-colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve, agreed to represent the U.S. Communist Party in a recent case before Washington's Court of Appeals.

The Communist Party, required to register under the Subversive Activities Control Act, did not do so and was convicted. Party officials appealed the decision on the grounds that they could find no attorney to defend them. This is where Parnell Callahan came in. He had listed his name with the Legal Referral Service of the American Bar Association, agreeing to represent people without lawyers of their own. He explained his selection for this case, "I guess they wanted someone who could not possibly be accused of being a Communist himself."

We called on Mr. Callahan in his New York office, and he told us that he thinks the Columbia faculty is great; that his son Joseph is a College senior who plays the bagpipes and speaks Gaelic; that he and his brother Justin '39 were both intercollegiate swimming champions, the only two brothers to be so; that he still swims a mile on most days—usually at the Downtown or New York Athletic Club; and that he is an author (*How To Make a Will, Law and Real Estate, and The Legal Status of Adults*). We noticed that he grows morning glories in the south window of his Wall Street office, which overlooks the New York harbor.

## New Trustee

ONE OF COLUMBIA'S most devoted alumni has been elected a Life Trustee of the University. He is Harold Frederick McGuire '27, '29 Law, senior partner in the law firm of Wickes, Riddell, Bloomer, Jacobi & McGuire.

Few graduates have rendered such long, continuous, and intelligent service to Columbia. Among the many posts in alumni affairs he has held are: president of the University's Alumni Federation; vice-chairman of the College Council; director of the Law School Alumni Association, and chairman of the President's Committee on the new Columbia Gymnasium.

Before his election as one of the 18 Life Trustees, Mr. McGuire served as one of the 6 Alumni Trustees on the 24-man Board. His 6-year term was distinguished by his frankness, his zeal to keep Columbia great in all areas, and his readiness to work long hours on important projects. His election comes as a mild surprise to



New Trustee McGuire '27  
Hard work and candor

some because he is known as a discreet but forceful critic of some Administration shortcomings.

As an undergraduate, Mr. McGuire was chairman of the Blue Key Society, a Phi Beta Kappa student, manager of the baseball team, and a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He was also elected to the Society of Nacoms. At the Law School he was chosen as a Kent Scholar, a distinction reserved for the top five students scholastically. He taught at the Law School for one year before entering private practice.

Columbia has honored him with the University's Alumni Medal, the Dean's Award of Columbia College, and the Lion Award of the College's Alumni Association.

## The Really Old-Timers

FOR YEARS we have known about the very old, but proud Columbia alumni who carry a banner marked "The Society of 49ers" at Homecoming and Commencement. We knew that these were the survivors of the good old days when Columbia was located on 49th Street, before its move to Morningside in 1897. But we had never talked at length with any of the 49ers.

This spring we visited the Society's president—and youngest member—Hugh Auchincloss Brown '00 at his home in Douglaston, Long Island. He told us about the

old Hamilton Hall on Madison Avenue, stucco and ivied, and the brick School of Mines on Fourth Avenue (now Park), and the sycamore grove between them ("big enough to throw a baseball around in, but not to play a game"). He said the campus hangout was a restaurant on the south side of 49th Street which offered a sandwich, pie, and milk for 15 cents.

Mr. Brown spent only his freshman year at the old campus, but he remembers that the classrooms were lit by gas and that in his electrical engineering class Professor Michael Pupin '83 was forced to shout occasionally when the New York Central trains rattled by on the open Fourth Avenue tracks. In 1896 the College, which had been for a while dubbed the School of Arts, got its name back, thanks largely to Dean Van Amringe, and the School of "Engineering, Chemistry, and Applied Science" became distinct from the School of Mines. But, according to Mr. Brown, all undergraduates read *Spectator* and the *Columbia* and shared fraternities and "college spirit," which included both a certain

rowdiness and hazing of freshmen and a dignity and proper dress, including bowler hats (part of being a "College man" in those days). When Columbia moved to Morningside in 1897, Mr. Brown recalls attending sophomore classes in the new, richly ornamented Renaissance buildings surrounded by chestnut trees, cornfields, and rail fences to keep in the goats that some local residents raised.

He said that the Society of 49ers was organized in 1913 and had been meeting for an annual dinner since then. "The late Frank Hackett '99 was the sparkplug who put things together." Deficits for the Annual 49er Dinners at the Columbia Club were met personally by Henry Krumb '98, who later willed \$16 million to the University.

In the 15 years in which Mr. Brown has headed this "Grand Army of Columbia," he has published three "roll call booklets" which include addresses of all 77 members, plus a plea that "surviving veterans" remember Alma Mater in their wills.

### Coffee's New Cup of Tea

A MAN WHO is sometimes called "Mr. Alumni Affairs" at Columbia has left Morningside, Joseph Denis Coffee, Jr. '41, who has worked at Columbia for 20 years and has done more to raise the quality of Columbia alumni activities than any other person, has accepted a post as Vice President for Development at Eisenhower College, a newly-created college in Seneca, N.Y. For Columbia the loss is a serious one, especially since the University is planning to kick off a capital fund campaign of \$125 to \$200 million in the next year or two.

Mr. Coffee returned to Columbia in 1946, following his discharge as a Lieutenant Commander with the U.S. Navy. For four years he worked with Paul Davis in trying to improve the fund-raising of the University, which was in serious financial condition at the time. In 1950 he became director of development for Columbia College, and he and Dean Lawrence Chamberlain initiated the Annual College Fund. At the time the College had very little scholarship money and seriously lacked numerous facilities. Between 1951 and 1960 the College's Annual Fund grew from \$136,000 to \$590,000, allowing the College to triple its scholarship help for students. Mr. Coffee was also instrumental in raising money to build Ferris Booth Hall for the students. From 1960 to 1966 he served as assistant to President Kirk for Alumni Affairs. During his

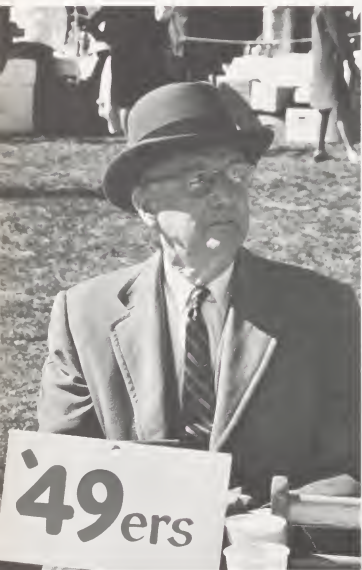
20 years at Columbia, the affable, imaginative "Joe" Coffee became friendly with over 1,000 alumni.

According to Mr. Coffee, "The new position was too exciting to turn down. A brand new college is a marvelous opportunity." However, it is believed that he left in part because the University has consistently been slow to act on crucial matters of development, planning, and alumni affairs. Columbia has been criticized frequently for not having a long-range academic and community planner and a vice president for development. Now, with Mr. Coffee gone and a capital campaign looming, it also lacks a dedicated, knowledgeable leader in alumni affairs.

### Triple Goof

IN THE LAST ISSUE of *CCT* we said there were 92 sons of alumni in the Freshman Class of 1969, but listed only 89. The three we omitted were:

Robert Emmett Schaefer, son of Robert J. '40  
Jonathan Roy Schiffer, son of Carl E. '33  
William Lee Warner, son of William '50



Hugh Brown '00  
Sandwich, milk and pie for 15¢



Ex-alumni chief Joe Coffee '41  
Disagreement and opportunity



**Ten Years  
After:**  
*An Intimate Profile  
of the Bicentennial  
Class of 1954*

by

BERND BRECHER '54



*What are "Destiny's Darlings" like a decade after? Here's a revealing and sometimes startling portrait of them—their politics, possessions, pay scale, and picture of Columbia.*

WE HALF-POMPOUSLY called ourselves "The Class of Destiny." The Class of 1954 was the Bicentennial Class, and V.I.P.'s came in our senior year from all over the world to rub shoulders with us—and to toast the endurance of the 200-year-old College that we were attending.

What are we like 10 years later? Judging from the answers to a lengthy two-part questionnaire that 225 of the 608 members of the class returned (a good number never received the mailing because of rapid changes of address), we appear to be a highly educated, fairly prosperous, and notably independent and critical group. We also seem to be a mixture of big and non-readers, not yet very active participants in community and civic affairs, and rather poor supporters of our Alma Mater financially. Surprisingly for a class 10 years out, some of us are still only at the beginning of our careers after years of graduate study, military service, and apprenticeships. (A very high proportion of the class is in the professions.) Obviously, our pro-

file is a somewhat unreliable one, based on evidence of a possibly unrepresentative section of the class. Still it may give an indication, however rough, of what we are like.

To begin, let's go back to the early 1950's, our years in college, for a moment. Three names were especially big then: Eisenhower, McCarthy, and Korea. Eisenhower was president of Columbia when we entered the College; he was elected President of the United States in the fall of our junior year. During much of our college years, the campus swarmed with newsmen, politicians, and security police. Senator McCarthy began his crusade as a Comic-hunter in Wheeling, West Virginia, several months before we arrived at Morningside in 1950, kept us glued to the dormitory TV sets during our senior year for the Army-McCarthy hearings, and went into decline as we graduated. The whole of the McCarthy era took place during our stay at Columbia. The Korean war lasted from June, 1950, to July, 1953; so we spanned that conflict too.

There were other items. Viet Nam was France's problem in those days; Johnny Ray of "Cry" fame wept at one of our proms; Marlon Brando and Grace Kelly were the Hollywood idols, with Jimmy Dean as a young actor to watch. During our college years "Hell Week" at the fraternities changed to "Help Week." In our senior year, the Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation in the public schools was unconstitutional and that the Communist Party was outlawed in the United States. We in the '50s were more interested in vigorous student government and an occasional panty raid than in protest demonstrations, the dominant form of student expression these days. Doubtless, many of these events helped shape the tone of the lives of some of us as much as our classroom experiences.

Today, 10 years after, the Class of 1954 is being scattered increasingly around the country. Although over half live in New York and its suburbia and exurbia, we reside in many states, from Maine to Hawaii, and a handful of us live in foreign coun-



tries. Over 60 per cent of the class apparently have served in the armed forces, with over 10 per cent still in some state of reserve obligation.

How do we earn our livelihoods? In a stunning variety of ways, as our responses indicate, but chiefly in the professions: medicine, 20 per cent; law, 14 per cent; teaching (chiefly on the university level), 10 per cent; engineering, eight per cent; dentistry, architecture, and journalism, two per cent each; clergy and military officership, one per cent each. Other classmates are economists and chemists, statisticians and psychologists. A relatively high proportion of the class, maybe eight per cent, are in scientific "research, development, and operations," some in an administrative capacity. One curious fact is that there are at least six geologists among us, an unusually high number for a College class; but then the University does have what is probably the best geology department in the nation. Nearly three out of ten are in various forms of business from steel production to real estate, from banking to computer technology, from television to insurance. One member of the class is a fashion designer.

The median annual income of the class, judging from those responding, appears to be above the national median for college graduates in our year: \$14,000. That is, half of the class earns that much or more annually. Nearly 10 per cent of the class receive more than \$25,000 annually and several young men say they are getting more than \$50,000. At the other end of the scale, over nine per cent have incomes of less than \$8,000.

One-third of those who answered the questionnaire invest at least 10 per cent of their income in stocks. Nearly one-half of

these are, interestingly, in the \$10,000 to \$12,000 income bracket. About eight per cent choose to invest at least 10 per cent of their income in real estate, while four per cent each prefer investment in U.S. Government bonds or in savings and insurance. A few have 10 per cent investments in business ventures and various speculations.

In addition to their own incomes, numerous members of the class also benefit from income from their working wives. Approximately one in five wives of the Columbia men in this class work, some of them only part-time.

**WHAT KIND OF LIVES** do the 1954 graduates live? Most of us, nearly 90 per cent, are married. There seems to be unusual marital stability in the class, since only four of the members who responded have been divorced. (The national divorce rate is now three out of ten marriages.) Having two children seems to be the norm—so far—since nearly half the married classmates who answered have that many. However, about one in five have three children, several classmates have four, and a few have five. Of interest is that one married couple in seven in our class is childless, judging from our sample.

The Class of 1954 seems to like city life. Over 90 per cent of the respondents live in major cities or their suburbs; only nine per cent live in small towns. No one is reported to be living on a farm. According to our data, nearly one-half of the members already own their own homes; another half

rent apartments; while a few own apartments or rent homes.

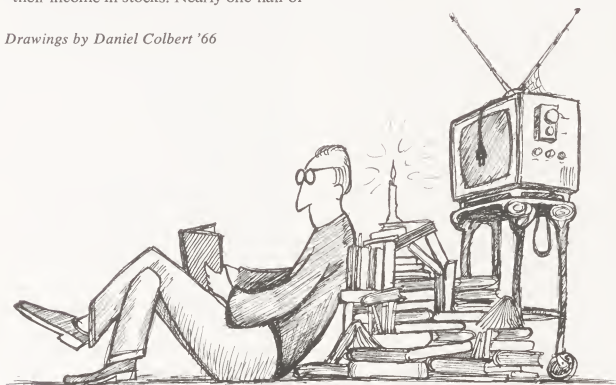
The indications are that 95 per cent of the class own an automobile, and about 30 per cent have two cars. Several classmates report that they have three cars, and two confessed to owning four, although one of the four-car members lists as one of his cars "a genuine antique." The cars are of an incredible variety—foreign, prestige, station wagons, sports, and all kinds of sedans—42 different models in all. The most popular cars are the Volkswagen and the Chevrolet, each of which has captured the down payments of over 15 per cent of the class. Over a dozen members of the class own boats, and a few have an airplane. One classmate boasts of a "well-stocked wine cellar."

The Class of 1954 finds it hard to stay put. Nearly all of us seem to love to travel. About 60 per cent of those responding say they take at least one "long" trip annually, and even more take one or more "short" trips each year. Some take both. Of note is that this propensity to travel bears almost no relation to family size, location, or even income level.

**NOW, LET'S LOOK** at the intellectual side of the Class of 1954. Like most Columbia classes, the members of this class are highly degreed. About 85 per cent have one or more graduate degrees, including 15 per cent with two advanced degrees, and a handful with three. Has all this education produced continued intellectual activity? The results are slightly ambiguous.

First, reading habits. Unlike their counterparts from some other colleges, many of whom read two books or less a year after graduation, according to their surveys, this Columbia class seems to read a lot. Under 25 per cent say they read less than five books a year, not counting books read in connection with their work. But, nearly three-quarters read at least five books a year; about one-half read 10 or more books; and over one-fifth read a minimum of 20 books annually. At the top of the ladder, nearly 15 per cent claim to read over 30 books a year. (A large portion of these omnivorous readers may be in teaching.) The most popular books are so-called general books, on everything from political life in China to how-to-make-a-million on the stock market, which 60 per cent of the men of '54 read. Next are novels, which 45 per cent read. Technical books, biography, history, classics, and poetry follow in that order. Two noteworthy aspects of the class' reading are our love of books on history, a subject not listed on the questionnaire but specially

*Drawings by Daniel Colbert '66*



*Books and magazines more than newspapers and television*



85 per cent have one or more graduate degrees

added by numerous respondents, and our apparent lack of interest in detective stories, mentioned by only one respondent.

Several observers of the contemporary scene have noted the increased interest in the literary form, the article, resulting in the popularity of fairly serious and serious magazines. Columbia men too find magazines attractive to read. Almost 80 per cent of the respondents in the Class of 1954 regularly read two to five different magazines a month, and 10 per cent actually read six or more.

Possibly the greatest surprise of the class poll was the response to the query about newspaper reading habits. Nearly 10 per cent apparently read no newspaper at all on a daily basis, and about 45 per cent read only one paper. Explained one respondent, "I'm interested in trends, values, points of view, and ideas, not the minutiae of daily journalism." About 30 per cent read two newspapers each day, while

approximately 10 per cent read more than two.

Television is apparently not very appealing to most of this group of College men, although a small minority are addicted. Of those who own sets, and almost all do, two-thirds watch the tube less than six hours a week; one-fourth watch it less than two hours a week. Five per cent view their TV screens for more than 15 hours a week. However, one classmate who checked the "less than two hours" category said that he did not include "news-casts and important public events," so the hours spent watching by some may possibly be higher than they indicated.

Disappointing to some will be the report that very few men in the Class of 1954 seem to be, as yet, active in community or civic affairs. Perhaps they are still very busy career-building or home-building or are still fairly mobile, but less than one in ten indicated that they are "very active" in

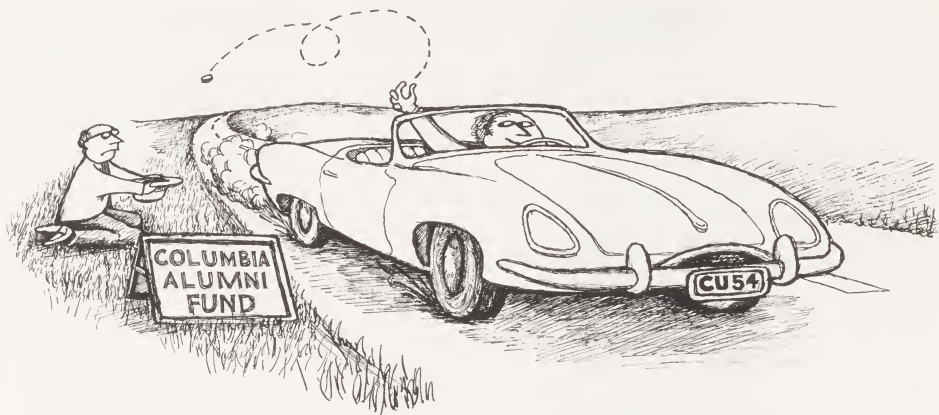
community or civic affairs, and only three in ten said they were either "fairly active" or "slightly active." Almost six out of ten admitted to no participation whatever in activities outside the home or work.

As for the politics of the Class of 1954, the picture is distorted slightly because of the 1964 Presidential candidacy of Senator Goldwater. The members seem to take voting seriously because more than 90 per cent of them did so in 1964, a figure far above the national average. They voted five to one for President Johnson against Senator Goldwater, but more than half voted for Republican candidates at the state level and 45 per cent at the local level. (Bear in mind that a good number of the respondents live in New York state, where the Kennedy-Keating battle tended to upset traditional loyalties.) Nonetheless, the class appears to be more heavily Republican than it was in the College, where Columbia men traditionally run at least 70 per cent Democratic. Actually, over 20 per cent of the class reported a switch in political loyalties in the past four years. It thus appears possible that the class may still be heavily Democratic on national issues but much more Republican on state and local matters. It should also be recorded that a tiny handful support neither major party, but are sympathetic to minor party aims, both conservative and liberal.

AND WHAT ABOUT Columbia? How does the Class of 1954 feel about Alma Mater a decade later? Here the answers are extraordinarily mixed and often contradictory. Many of us in the Class of 1954 seem to be undergoing a clinical reappraisal of ourselves, our college friends



About the College, begrudging praise



*\$14,000 a year but surprisingly little for education*

and teachers, Columbia, and the aims of higher education as we get further away from our college years and slide comfortably into middle class life. A widespread appreciation of our Columbia education exists among the class, but a strange kind of love-hate attitude is also evident in a substantial minority of the replies.

For example, three out of ten think that Columbia is stronger educationally than it was 10 years ago, while less than two out of ten indicated that the College means more to them now than it did then. Then, in a similar question—whether the College gets a positive, negative, or neutral reaction from them—eight out of ten men responded positively. But, in response to a query about whether they would apply to Columbia today if they were secondary school seniors, seven in ten said yes, one in ten said no, and two in ten said they were not sure.

The source of greatest pride about Columbia for the classmates who answered, almost unanimously, is its quality of education. (While most of the questionnaire was multiple choice, the questions about Columbia's strong and weak points and its curriculum called for short essay answers.) Many wrote remarks praising the College's curriculum (especially CC, Humanities, and the seminars), the superb faculty, and the encouragement they received to be independent, original, and broadly inquisitive. Numerous respondents singled out one or two teachers who were very influential in shaping their lives. Others praised the cosmopolitan, non-conformist student

body, the location next to New York's cultural riches, and the minimum of "silly rah-rah" at Morningside. An amazing thing is that nearly 10 per cent cited the alumni publications, *Columbia College Today* and the *Columbia University Forum* as their main source of pride about Columbia at present!

On the negative side, the respondents listed as their "main gripes," as the questionnaire put it, a much more varied set of things. Chief among the drawbacks they felt Columbia had to tackle were the University's physical plant—in some places excellent but in other places sadly inadequate; the dinginess of parts of the Morningside area; the University's traditional neglect of the College in favor of the professional schools; the slovenliness and excessive competitiveness of some of the students; the weak athletic program and outdated athletic facilities; multiple fund appeals; the decline of teaching that has resulted from the withdrawal of some senior professors into intensely specialized inquiry at the graduate level only; the faculty advisory system; the lack of "college spirit"; the weak public reputation of the College and University resulting in large part from an inadequate public relations program and the University's lack of concern for, and messy organization among, its alumni, especially those living out of town.

Of special note is that a considerable number objected to the continued admission of "so many" students from New York City, especially commuters. (New

York City students still comprise about 20 per cent of the recent classes, but actually the number of commuters has dropped to nine per cent.) What is remarkable about the complaint is that it comes overwhelmingly from classmates whose original home city was New York! Said one New Yorker, "I had the greatest difficulty in socializing with many other New York boys." Said another, "Some New Yorkers were probably among the nation's most intellectual and sophisticated students, but too many were pre-something types who used Columbia as a degree mill, contributing very little outside the classroom to their fellow students or to the College." Crude amateur psychology might term this a case of New Yorkers wanting to have their cake and eat it too. The students from elsewhere, on the other hand, were not only much more tolerant of New Yorkers but many considered their companionship with them one of the leading benefits of attending Columbia.

As for alumni involvement, the Class of 1954 might be said to be reasonably active but somewhat ungrateful or miserly. Approximately 40 per cent of the respondents are dues-paying members of the College's Alumni Association (the all-College average is 30 per cent). Nearly 20 per cent have been active in alumni work, whether alumni association activities, student recruitment, College fund-raising, local alumni club work, or athletic activities. Even more positive an indication of loyalty and gratitude is the statistic that over 70 per cent of the respondents say that



they have contributed to the College's Annual Fund sometime in the past five years. However, records show that only one-quarter of the entire class appear to be regular contributors to the College. And over 25 per cent of the class have never helped with a penny since graduation. (Bear in mind that ours was the first class to solicit funds for the Annual Fund while we were still seniors.)

A shocking fact is that the size of '54's gifts is very low, considering the income level of the class. High-quality private university education does not appear to many to be one of their major, or even minor, charity commitments. Four-fifths of those who have chosen to help the College have never contributed more than \$25, and one-third have never given more than \$10. Several classmates who earn over \$20,000 give less than \$25, a few less than \$10, annually to the College's Annual Fund because, as more than one said, they "can't afford it." But, there were many other kinds of respondents, such as one earning less than \$12,000 who gives \$50 annually who wrote, "The mathematics teaching was poor, but that in CC and Humanities was great. The faculty was dedicated and enough of the education rubbed off on me so that I can really think. I have relatives and friends who seldom do. I am proud of the academic quality of the College."

It appears that Columbia has much educating to do about the financial facts of College life. Too few graduates seem to be aware that they received their education at half price, owing to the beneficence of previous alumni and friends of the College, or that their scholarships derived largely from alumni help. Sad to say, several in the class thought that Columbia "does not need" contributions and, worse, a handful held the opinion that it "does not deserve" alumni help.

The general feeling that one is left with after analyzing the questionnaire is a jumbled one. Many in the class seem to still be in the process of forming clear and consistent world-views, as is evidenced by the shifts, contradictions, appreciations without support, and criticism without alternatives or corrective action that appear in a number of our responses. There is a hint of complacency, cynicism, and lack of commitment in the midst of bourgeois success about us, but this seeming middle-class Epicureanism may be due to acute pressures of budding careers and young families.

Perhaps the next ten years will reveal more clearly what sort of stuff "Destiny's Darlings" are made of.

*There is a hint of complacency, cynicism, and lack of commitment in the midst of bourgeois success about us . . . a seeming middle class Epicureanism.*



BERND BRECHER is a staff executive with John Price Jones Company, institutional management consultants. A product of New York's Bronx High School of Science, he led an active life at the College: an editor of *Spectator*, business manager of the *Literary Review*, contributor to *Jester*, co-founder of, and director for, the Gilbert and Sullivan Society, and fraternity member at Beta Sigma Rho. After graduation in 1954 he earned an M.S. degree from Columbia's Graduate School of Journalism, worked as the University's Director of Medical Development, served two years in the Army, and then joined his present organization. He lives with his wife Helen and two daughters

in Hartsdale, N. Y., where he is a board member of the Westchester Community Opportunity Program and president of the Woodlands H. S. Scholarship Fund. He has also been active in College Alumni Association and Class of 1954 activities since graduation and is currently serving as class historian. He writes, "My wife and I tabulated the questionnaire by hand. What we thought would take a few pleasant hours took instead more than 100 man-hours over five months. And this was with the assistance of my fraternity brother, English professor Joel Jay Belson, who also helped in the writing of this summary, and his wife Abby (Barnard '56). I hope we learned something."

# THE SULTAN OF AMERICAN PUBLISHING

*For over half a century this College alumnus has published some of the world's best literature—with flair, certitude, and passionate devotion to quality*

POSSIBLY NO FIELD of American business has been dominated by the graduates of a single American college in the way that book publishing in the 20th century has been dominated by Columbia College men. To mention only some of the men, there are the late Richard Simon '20 and M. Lincoln Schuster '17; Bennett Cerf '20 of Random House; the deceased pair of Alfred Harcourt '04 and Donald Brace '04; Douglas Black '16, former president and chairman of the board of Doubleday and Co.; J. Kendrick Noble '17 of Barnes and Noble; George Delacorte '13 of Dell Publishing Co.; Ian Ballantine '38 ("the father of paperbacks in America") of Ballantine Books; Robert Giroux '36 of Farrar, Straus and Giroux; and Charles Proffitt '17, head of the Columbia University Press.

But perhaps the most colorful, irascible, quotable, quality conscious, and famous of this group is a man who has frequently been called one of the century's greatest publishers, Alfred A. Knopf '12. (The middle initial is for Abraham and the last name is pronounced "Kinnopf," never "Nopp-f" or "Nope-f.") For over 50 years Alfred Knopf has published the works of some of the greatest writers of the world: Willa Cather, H. L. Mencken, John Hersey, E. M. Forster, Katherine Mansfield, Sigrid Undset, Albert Camus, André Gide, Jean-Paul Sartre, Franz Kafka, Thomas Mann, Jorge Amado, Junichiro Tanizaki. And he has published these books, and

many others, with a personal style that is unique in American publishing—a style boldly reflective of his own tastes, interests, and eccentricities.

Knopf himself is literally a colorful person. He has a large collection of green, black, yellow, and shocking pink shirts (sometimes made from pajama cloth) and a collection of neckties to match. His suits are often of boldly patterned materials and his shoes are frequently of fanciful finish. When we visited him in his office recently he was wearing a lavender shirt, a lime green knitted tie, a double-breasted grey-plaid suit cut in 1940's style, and brown suede shoes.

Physically, the 73-year-old publisher looks like a stocky Turkish pasha, "A prince from a Persian miniature," Carl Van Vechten once described him, an impression that is bolstered by his prominent nose, brush mustache, and eyes that twinkle with mischievousness or bulge with rage. He possesses amazing energy—still. Even "Walking down the street with him is an ordeal," said a close friend. This energy can become a tempestuous tantrum or ferocious battle equipment, and sometimes has. "Alfred loves a fight—and loves to win it," said a rival publisher.

If Knopf is dynamic, quick-minded and impatient, though, he is also meticulous and punctual. At his company's office, no one is allowed to attach a paper clip to any papers in the file ("something important might get caught on it"), editors must an-

swer their letters promptly after receipt, and bills must be paid immediately (a procedure that once greatly impressed H. L. Mencken). The same punctilious habits are demanded by Knopf in his other preoccupations—from wine to horticulture, from manners to sentence structure.

Knopf loves and appreciates craftsmanship, which he believes is rapidly evaporating from the modern world. He told us: "We now live in the Age of the Slob. Love of top quality, good taste, high principles, good manners, and beautiful craftsmanship are all disappearing." A few weeks later he reiterated this on television, which led author John Hersey, a careful writer, tasteful gentleman, and one of Knopf's closest friends, to sign a letter to Knopf, his publisher, "your devoted slob."

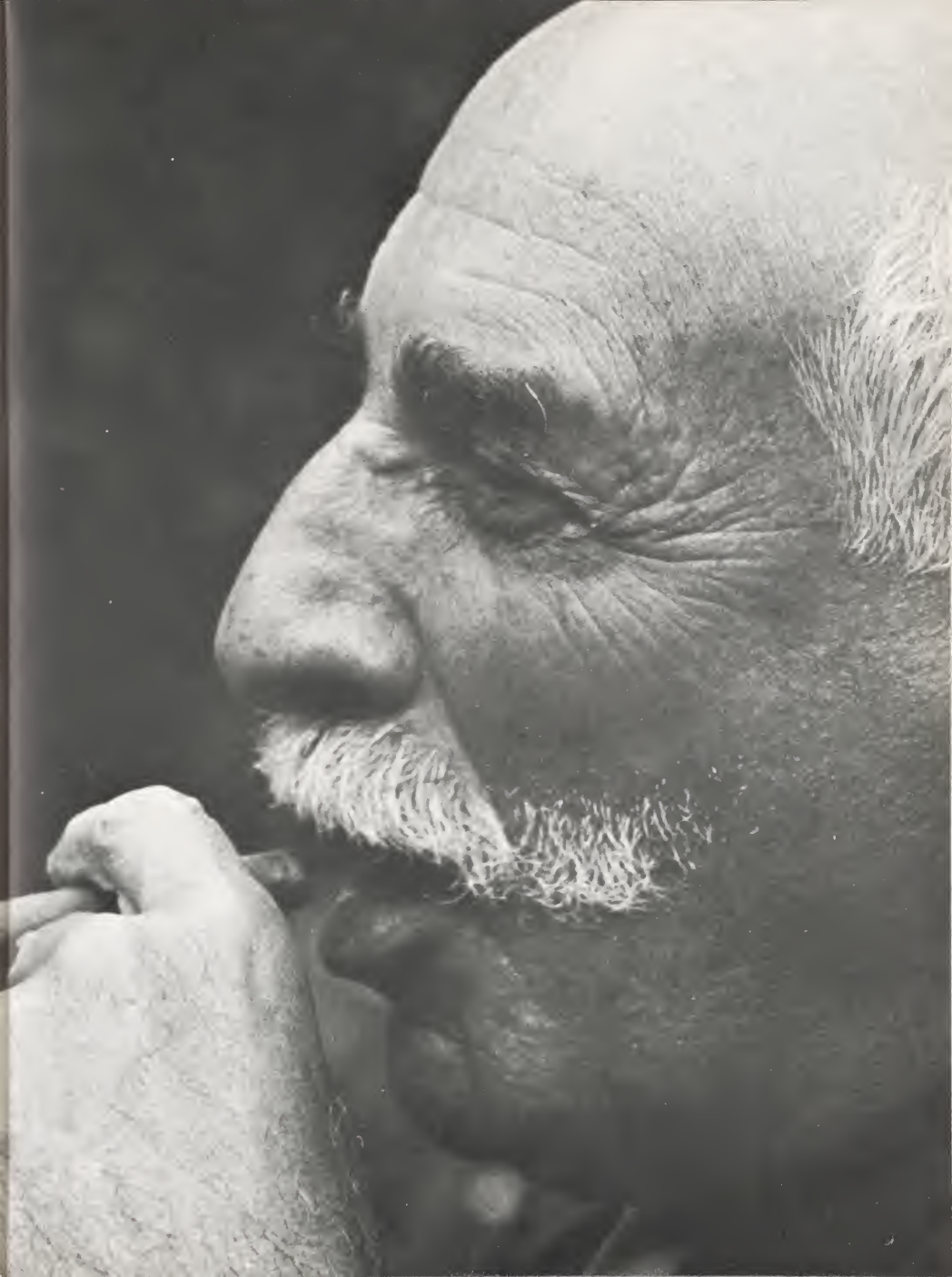
When Knopf makes charges like this, he usually wears a half-smile. "Knopf enjoys complaining," wrote Geoffrey Hellman in a *New Yorker* profile of the man in November, 1948. Among the topics for some of his recent salty remarks are:

## Modern Writers

Our American author, whatever his age, experience in life, and technical knowledge, simply can't write. I don't mean that he is not the master of a prose style of elegance or distinction; I mean that he can't write simple straightforward and correct English.

## Modern Universities

Our best universities are just research factories now. Both lecturing and teaching have declined as arts, and few professors care





about the lives and futures of their students any more. The first duty of professors should be to teach well; that is, they should move young people to read, to learn, to think, and to act greatly, and not just dispense facts. Scholars should write less, going into print only when they have something urgent or vital to say, and then they should write carefully and clearly.

## Columbia

Columbia was very neglectful of the beauty of the campus and the shaping of student taste and character for years. President Butler seemed to care only for his faculty. Alumni organization was abominably bad. During the 1954 Bicentennial when leading alumni were invited back, I was assigned to the section on *banking*! Alumni affairs are still neglected but Dr. Kirk has made a difference in other areas. But he may have gone too far for he seems to have lost touch with the faculty and students. We still need a superb little hotel on Morningside and a large parking space under some building.

## Modern Life

Everything is getting too big, too plentiful, too high pressured. Take New York City. Sure, it's a great city; probably the greatest. But there are too many people, too many good restaurants, too many theatres.

When Knopf writes or speaks of "the old days," as he frequently does, he usually means the first 40 years of his life. Occasionally though, he can get philosophical and point to decline that began way back, as when he said during his Bowker Memorial lecture at the N. Y. Public Library in 1964, "Times change and men deteriorate, and they deteriorate, I fear, even when the times change for the better."

One result of Knopf's good-humored but rather wholehog condemnations is a certain amount of resentment from others in the publishing and writing communities. This is especially so since Knopf has for a long time combined his broadsides with considerable pride and boasting about his own operation. As early as 1921 he wrote in a characteristically stately advertisement about his own Borzoi books, "It isn't quite time to claim that Borzoi books are the best in America." But, as one of his associates told us, "Don't get him wrong. There is very little *personal* vanity in Alfred. There is, however, vast professional egotism. He thinks he's one of the best publishers, and, to be honest, he is." One of his employees said, "There is nothing devious about him. Everyone always knows exactly what is on his mind." And, someone who has known him a long time said, "Sure, he's eccentric, opinionated, and professionally vain. But he is also absolutely exhilarating. He's one of the great individuals of our century. Above all, he

*"Our American author, whatever his age, experience in life, and technical knowledge, simply can't write."*

*cares—cares passionately and broadly, and mainly about important things."*

THE LIST OF THINGS about which Alfred A. Knopf cares is a long one. He has, since his sophomore year at Columbia, been a bibliophile, and especially an admirer of well-designed and well-printed books. "I love books physically," he wrote in 1917. The first volume he published, in 1915—four plays, translated, by Emile Augier—was bound in bright orange and blue and printed in an unusual type face. In his 1920 catalogue, bound in purple boards with a black and yellow design, he described "the handsomest of all my books," Carl Van Vechten's *The Tiger in the House*. It was, he wrote, "A large octavo bound in half canvas with purple Japanese Toyogami sides stamped in gold. The text is set in Caslon Old Style type, and printed on India Tint Art Craft laid paper." In those days commercial books were usually printed in bad type faces on cheap paper with dull and flimsy bindings. In 1923 Knopf hired Elmer Adler, the bookish, typographic wizard, to assist him, and his books became tastefully beautiful as well as colorfully attractive. Adler introduced him to great graphic artists like William Dwiggins, Tom Cleland, and Rudolph Ruzicka, and Knopf's books since have set a high standard for the rest of the publishing industry, and have played a considerable part in forcing his competitors to improve the quality of their printing.

Since 1928, when a Long Island banker excited him with his country place, skillfully planted with all kinds of trees, shrubs, and flowers, Knopf has been an ardent and knowledgeable horticulturist. In that year he bought a seven-acre place in Purchase, N. Y. and became a commuter. He is still a member in the American Delphinium Society. Recently he published Philip Truex's widely-praised *The City Gardener*.

Since his college days, he has been a golfer and tennis player. When he was able to find time, he has participated avidly in both sports and he later added skiing to his energetic leisure pursuits. Also since

college, he has been an admirer of good music. A former part-time student of piano at Mannes Music School and an undergraduate student of harmony under Columbia's Daniel Gregory Mason, he now has a collection of several thousand records, goes to concerts regularly, and has been personally close to men like the late Serge Koussevitsky and Arthur Rubinstein. He has published several notable books on music and biographies of composers.

Knopf has, since the 1930s, become one of New York's leading gourmets and wine experts. In the 1920's, when the Knopfs occupied a brownstone house on West 95th street, they used to serve sandwiches and punch at their parties. The Knopfs are still great party-givers, but the fare is now far more elegant. Columbia professors who have published books through Knopf's firm report that the food and drink he urges on authors today is abundant, superbly cooked, and invariably accompanied by a well-chosen wine. For more than 15 years Knopf has been a director of the Wine and Food Society and he has published nearly a dozen books on wines including Alexis Lichine's authoritative *Wines of France* and Philip Wagner's *American Wines and Wine-making*, the best review of native viticulture.

In 1960 Knopf received the Cornelius Amory Pugsley Gold Medal for conservation and preservation. He says, "I've always liked the outdoors. I cast my first vote for Teddy Roosevelt. Then, in 1947 Benny De Voto got me interested in our national parks and forests. The land was so beautiful and the park crews were so knowledgeable, devoted, and underpaid that I decided to help out." In 1949 he became a member—and later chairman—of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments of the National Park Service. As it frequently happens with Knopf, his role as an active conservationist led to his publishing some books on the subject, most notably Freeman Tilden's guide, *The National Parks*.

Since his early years as a publisher, Al-

fred Knopf has grown increasingly attached to Americana. His all-time favorite author is Nebraska-born Willa Cather, who along with Thomas Mann is the only writer whose picture hangs in his office. And he has enthusiastically published the works of other authors who write about American subjects and people, such as Conrad Richter, Carl Carmer, Shirley Ann Grau, John Updike, and William Humphrey. One of Knopf's numerous laments is that there seems to him to be a declining number of American authors who have a sense of their land, their nation, and its people. "They are too busy writing about their personal gripes and their sexual exploits to care about the special tone of life of the people around them in America—or any other country. They lack a sense of *place*, and all that place does to and for a man." To back up his criticism with constructive action, Knopf has helped with the restoration of Williamsburg, and he belongs to such groups as the New York

Historical Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, and the American Scenic and Preservation Society. In 1963, he established a biennial prize for the best book in Western American history.

Among Knopf's greatest passions is history; he admires historians, has printed some of the best historical works of the past few decades, and acknowledges good scholars of history as his peers in a way that heseldom does literary men. Said someone who has known Knopf for years, "Alfred is not much on poetry, science, or avant-garde literature, but he really gets excited about well-written books of biography and history." The interest began with a summer-session course at Columbia in 1909 under the late Carlton J. H. Hayes '04 and grew under the tutelage of history professors William Milligan Sloan '68, James Shotwell, William Sheperd '93, and James Harvey Robinson. Not too long after graduation he joined the American Historical Association.

During his early years as a publisher, Knopf had to concentrate on novels to make ends meet, but slowly he began to publish the books of historians: Charles Beard, Graham Wallas, G. D. H. Cole, G. G. Coulton, and three decent sellers, Oswald Spengler's *The Decline of the West*, W. J. Cash's *The Mind of the South*, and William L. Shirer's *Berlin Diary*. After World War II he moved more heavily into history, and authors like Samuel Flagg Bemis, David Donald, and Columbia's Richard Hofstadter earned eight Pulitzer Prizes in history and biography for the Knopf label, while R. R. Palmer's *History of the Western World* became one of the best-selling and widely used texts Knopf ever printed. (Dean David Truman's classic political text, *The Governmental Process*, is also a Knopf book.) In 1965 the American Historical Association in an unprecedented dinner meeting honored Alfred Knopf on the occasion of his 50th year as a publisher, because as the presi-



Knopf in his large wine cellar

*History, delphiniums, music, conservation, typography, and tennis too*

dent wrote, "You have done more for the cause of history than any other publisher."

ALFRED A. KNOPF was born on Central Park West on September 12, 1892. His mother died when Alfred was four, but his father, Samuel Knopf, a stubbornly teutonic man with Hindenburg mustaches who dressed almost like a dandy, soon remarried and the family moved to semi-rural Washington Heights. Samuel Knopf did very well as a one-man advertising firm and a financial consultant and efficiency expert for various business firms, and the family went boating on the Hudson, played golf, and summered at Far Rockaway in sporting haute bourgeois fashion. Alfred attended De Witt Clinton High School and the Mackenzie School in Dobbs Ferry, and then in 1908, at the age of 16, entered Columbia College.

"It was not one of the College's greatest classes," recalls Knopf, although it did contain men like Nobel Prize-winning biophysicist John Northrup, noted political scientist Arthur McMahon, and mining engineer Harvey Seely Mudd, who recently gave Columbia money for a new engineering school building. Knopf ran a little track (the 220yd. hurdles), played with the Golf Club, was selected for the Peithologian Society, joined the Boar's Head Society run by English Professor John Erskine '00, and wrote some drama criticism for the *Columbia Monthly*. (On the staff of the *Monthly* were Dixon Ryan Fox '11, later president of Union College, where Knopf's only son, Alfred Jr., or "Pat," went to College, and the precocious Randolph Bourne '13.) Knopf recalls, "I had a good deal, I fear, of plain brass in my make-up then," which did not endear him to all his classmates but did enable him to get close to several professors.

"They had great teachers at Columbia

in those days," Knopf remembers, "gentlemen-scholars who spoke well, wrote well, and cared deeply. Professor Joel Spingarn, who taught me comparative literature, was a wild lecturer who made me love learning and books. Professor Sheperd delivered such a brilliant lecture on Philip of Spain that I have liked history since. And Brander Mathews got me so excited about drama that I used to go to the theatre twice a week as an undergraduate. John Dewey, Charles Beard, and anthropologist Franz Boas were there too, but I didn't take courses with them."

Knopf had intended to become a lawyer, but a curious set of circumstances changed his life. Because he had a generous allowance from his father, he used to visit these second-hand bookstores on 125th Street, which had a row of them in those days. One store run by a man named Carol Cox and his son was Knopf's favorite, and the younger Cox sold him a bargain price copy of a Galsworthy novel. In Knopf's junior year, Professor Spingarn offered a prize, out of his own pockets, for the best undergraduate essay on modern literature. One of the topics suggested was "The Novels of Galsworthy." Young Knopf read his bargain Galsworthy novel, and with characteristic directness, wrote a letter immediately after that to Galsworthy asking him for specific information about his personal life and his art. The English writer replied cordially, and a lively correspondence followed in which Galsworthy invited young Knopf to look him up if he ever came to England.

Knopf did not win the prize, but he was so impressed by the openness of the literary figure that he finished his College studies early, graduating in February, 1912 and left for England two months later. He stayed at Galsworthy's home in Devonshire and read Joseph Conrad and W. H.



**Knopf in 1924, the publisher of H. L. Mencken's new American Mercury**

*The dream was to be a publisher on the "great 18th century model"*

Hudson at the author's urging. He then went to London and hung around Dan Rider's bookstore, a gathering place for British writers. When he came home at the end of the summer he visited his teacher John Erskine and told him that he had scrapped the idea of being a lawyer. "I want to be a publisher on the great 18th century model—one who reads his books and has a personal acquaintance with the authors," said Knopf, according to Erskine.

He wrote to every New York publisher for a job and finally landed one in the accounting department for Doubleday, Page & Co. for \$8 a week. He quickly transferred to the manufacturing department, then advertising and then sales, where he helped publish Conrad's *Chance*. In 1914 Knopf went to work for Mitchell Kennerly, another publisher, but soon was dreaming of his own firm. In the spring of 1915 he borrowed \$3,000 from his father, combined it with his \$2,000 savings, officially started Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. in June, 1915, and published his first book in October, one month after his 23rd birthday. He engaged as an editorial aide his fiancée, Blanche Wolf.

At first, Knopf concentrated on translations of easily obtainable European, particularly Russian, novels. Of the first year's eleven books, ten were translations. The eleventh was a re-issue of W. H. Hudson's *Green Mansions*, with an introduction by Knopf's acquaintance, John Gals-

*"The first duty of professors should be to teach well; that is, they should move young people to learn, to think, and to act greatly, and not just dispense facts."*



worthy. *Green Mansions* sold well, enabling Knopf to marry Blanche Wolf in 1916 and expand his publishing list. By the late 1920's he had several of the leading writers of England and America in his stable, including H. L. Mencken, who became a close friend and powerful influence on Knopf's life and outlook. Knopf even published Mencken's and George Jean Nathan's *American Mercury* magazine from 1924 to 1935.

Curiously, Knopf has seldom published any runaway best-sellers. "He's the least commercial man I ever had business with," Mencken once said of him. The all-time Knopf best-seller, close to two million copies is Khalil Gibran's *The Prophet*, a thin

volume of mushy lyrics about love, struggle, and whatnot that semieducated undergraduates still buy for one another in droves. Knopf, who met the Lebanese mystic in Greenwich Village in 1916, still is baffled about why the book has sold steadily since he published it in 1922. "It must be cult," he says. Despite his increasing devotion to English language books and his occasional dips into the occult, though, Knopf has continued to this day to carry on his list an impressive number of foreign literary works.

One of the reasons for his remarkable list of foreign authors is the zeal and cosmopolitanism of his wife Blanche, who soon became virtually a full partner in

Knopf's business. They first went abroad in 1921 to capture Scandinavian authors and have gone abroad almost annually since. Fluent in French, she signed up André Gide in the early 1920's, and later Jules Romains, Simone de Beauvoir, Sartre, and Camus. She is also responsible for a host of other writers from Russia, Brazil, and Italy, as well as for the group of suspense writers that Knopf publishes: Dashiell Hammett, Eric Ambler, James M. Cain, and Raymond Chandler.

TO A REMARKABLE EXTENT, Alfred A. Knopf has been able to realize his goal of becoming "a publisher on the great 18th century model." Knopf, or his wife, is personally acquainted with many of their authors and, although the firm now does several million dollars in annual business, the two still read over half of all the manuscripts slated for publication. But Knopf has complained that it is nearly impossible to be *his* kind of publisher any more. For one thing, he claims, "Far too many books are being published nowadays." For another, what Knopf calls "the emergence of the editor" has meant that editors now have taken over much of the author-publisher relations that publishers used to do. Also, publishing is now big business. While only 18 per cent of America's youth, largely from the socio-economic elite, were in high school in 1915, the year Knopf started, 92 per cent of them are today. The book market has obviously changed, and so has book publishing. In 1960 Alfred Knopf sold his firm for several million dollars to Random House, and in February, 1966, both firms were acquired by R.C.A.

Lastly, one of the problems of personal publishing on the 18th century model is that publishers die. Succession is a real problem at Knopf's house of books. On one of our visits to Knopf's Madison Avenue offices, we sat in his private office. The large, thickly carpeted room is lined with books. Honorary degrees from six universities hang on the wall (painted light blue) behind his desk; the one from Columbia hangs in the middle framed with an accompanying letter from President Kirk. Harding Lemay, known as "Pete," a Knopf vice president, was saying: "Alfred has boundless energy and a great curiosity. He loves elegance and good taste but hates pomposity and chit-chat. He gets to the bones of things quickly, and some people don't like that. He lives with a personal style that is rare these days. He's a big man. I don't know what the firm—or American publishing—will be like when he's gone."



Receiving an honorary doctorate at Columbia in 1954

*A personal style that is rare*



M. Cane '00

H. Latham '09

P. Gallico '19

J. H. Randall, Jr. '19 F. Tannenbaum '21

C. Ford '23

C. Dowdley '25

SO THAT IT FLOWER by *Melville Cane* '00, one of the nation's oldest good poets, is an important gathering of poems, some of which are passionate or thoughtful lyrics, some witty verse, some new poems. These are the poems which the poet-lawyer wishes to preserve. (Harcourt, Brace & World, \$4.75)

MY LIFE IN PUBLISHING by *Harold S. Latham* '09 describes such writers as James Michener, Vachel Lindsay, Herbert Hoover, Albert Schweitzer and Sterling North met in the 42-year-career of Macmillan's famed editor-in-chief, retired since 1952. Actual procedures and incidents (such as the discovery of *Gone With the Wind*) are also described. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$5.00)

THE GOLDEN PEOPLE by *Paul Gallico* '19 is a look backwards at such top athletes as Big Bill Tilden and Bobby Jones by an ex-sports writer of the '20s and '30s. (Doubleday, \$4.95)

THE CAREER OF PHILOSOPHY, vol. II, by Columbia Professor *John Herman Randall, Jr.* '19, summons a lifetime's study, teaching and research to give an expository and analytic history of modern philosophic thought from the German Enlightenment to the Age of Darwin. (Columbia, \$12.95)

A COMMUNITY OF SCHOLARS, edited by *Frank Tannenbaum* '21, describes the growth of Columbia's pioneering University Seminars from five to 39 between 1945 and 1965; faculty contributors to the book include Daniel Bell and John Herman Randall, Jr. '19. (Praeger, \$5.00)

A PECULIAR SERVICE by *Corey Ford* '23 is a narrative history of the origins of the American intelligence service. It is told by recounting exactly how various men and women aided Washington behind enemy lines during the Revolutionary War. (Little, Brown, \$6.75)

LEE by *Clifford Dowdley* '25 is a new biography of Lee and a fresh evaluation of his generalship by a Southern historian who knows the battlefields of the army of Northern Virginia intimately. (Little, Brown, \$12.50)

WALLY THE WORDWORM by *Clifton Fadiman* '25 is about a word-hungry worm who discovers a dictionary—a tale to amuse word-lovers of all ages. (Macmillan, \$3.50)

BEYOND CULTURE by *Lionel Trilling* '25 contains eight essays on literature including "On the Teaching of Modern Literature," "Hawthorne in Our Time" and "Freud: Within and Beyond Culture." The great Columbia literary critic touches on the roles of education, literature itself, and creative thinkers as adversaries of accepted culture. (Viking, \$5.00)

GOD WITH US is "a theology of transpersonal life" by *Joseph Haroutunian* '26. It discusses the manner in which Christians are a people first and an institution second, pointing out that the church exists as a style of life. (Westminster, \$6.00)

APOLLINAIRE: THE POET AMONG THE PAINTERS by *Francis Steegmüller* '27 is the paper-back reissue of a concise and readable biography. It includes many of Apollinaire's poems in French with English translations. (Farrar, Straus, \$2.95)

LIFE STYLES OF EDUCATED WOMEN by *Eli Ginzberg* '31 (and associates) reports the family background, marital stature, work history, occupational achievements, values, expectations, and satisfactions of 311 intellectually gifted women. (Columbia, \$5.95)

FUNNY MEN DON'T LAUGH by *Arnold M. Auerbach* '32 is the author's reminiscence of grinding out weekly comedy for radio—when radio was big time—and of his fellow grinders: Lou Jacobs, Fred Allen and Herman Wouk. (Doubleday, \$3.95)

LET US HAVE PEACE: THE STORY OF ULYSSES S. GRANT by *Howard Meyer* '34 emphasizes Grant's dislike of war, and deals more with his character and personality than his generalship. It tells how he sought equal rights and suffrage for the Negro. (Macmillan, \$2.95)

THE AMATEUR MAGICIAN'S HANDBOOK by *Henry Hay* '30 is an enlarged and updated edition of a classic of step-by-step directions to tricks, illustrated by over 200 pictures. There is a chapter on how to have magic make money and a complete dictionary of magic. (Thomas Y. Crowell, \$6.95)

PHOTOJOURNALISM: PICTURES FOR MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS by *Arthur Rothstein* '35, noted photographer and Look editor, describes the history, practices, editing, equipment, the laboratory and ethics of photography as well as its esthetics and viewpoint. It is illustrated by 200 photographs which sometimes make points of their own. (Amphoto, \$6.95)

IDEAS IN MODERN BIOLOGY, edited by *Barnard Professor John A. Moore* '36, brings together 19 eminent biologists in a detailed examination of the major ideas in modern biology, tying together the main areas of zoological research from genetics to animal behavior. (Natural History, \$8.00)

THE MAKING OF A MODERN SAINT by *Barry Ulanov* '39 is a biographical study of the 19th century French Carmelite nun, St. Therese of Lisieux. It includes an analysis of the saint's psychology and philosophy in relation to modern problems. (Doubleday, \$4.95)

## Alumni

C. Fadiman '25

L. Trilling '25

J. Haroutunian '26

F. Steegmüller '27

E. Ginzberg '31

A. Auerbach '32

H. Meyer '34

A. Rothstein '35





J. Moore '36



B. Ulanov '39



G. Green '42



R. Lekachman '42



G. Hawes '49



J. Hart '52



D. Kettler '52

# Authors

**THE TWO WORLDS OF AMERICAN ART** by *Barry Ulanov '39* probes modern music, painting, sculpture, poetry, writing forms, dancing, theatre, movies, radio, television, criticism, and censorship. (Macmillan, \$7.50)

**THE LEGION OF NOBLE CHRISTIANS** by *Gerald Green '42* describes how and why a small band of Catholics and Protestants helped thousands of Jews escape the bloodiest holocaust in history. (Trident, \$4.95)

**KEYNES' GENERAL THEORY: REPORTS OF THREE DECADES**, edited by *Robert Lekachman '42*, is an evaluation by nine distinguished economists of widely ranging views of the theory and practicability of Keynesian economics since 1935. (St. Martin's Press, \$5.00)

**THE NEW AMERICAN GUIDE TO COLLEGES** by *Gene Hawes '49* is a third, revised edition of this standard. All the basic data is there: authoritative statements on the admissions policies and academic standards of all U.S. colleges in order of increasing accessibility by admissions standards and tuition costs. (Columbia, \$8.95)

**CAREERS IN COLLEGE TEACHING** by *Robert Friedberg '51* and *Gene Hawes '49* tells what is expected of someone hoping to enter this field and also, what he can expect, from pressures on each step of the academic ladder to the increasing importance of the college teacher in American society. (Columbia, \$3.75)

**THE AMERICAN DISSENT: A DECADE OF MODERN CONSERVATISM** by *Jeffrey Hart '52* points with neat logic and considerable wit to some of the inconsistencies and prevalent notions of liberalism, and describes what the author believes is the emergence of new varieties of American conservatism. (Doubleday, \$4.95)

**THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHT OF ADAM FERGUSON** by *David Kettler '52* examines the life and writings of the 18th-century Scottish professor of moral philosophy who was one of the early analysts of the conditions and problems of industrial society. (Ohio State, \$6.50)

**POP ART** by John Rublowsky with 200 photographs by *Ken Heyman '53*, presents the origins and the practicing high-priests of America's new enigmatic art form. (Basic Books, \$12.50)

**INDUSTRIAL FINANCE IN IRAN** by *Richard Benedick '55* studies Iran's economic background, current industrial finance, and gives major recommendations about how the expansion of private industry in Iran may be aided. (Harvard Business School, \$5.00)

**CHINATOWN U.S.A.** by *Calvin Lee '55* traces the history of Chinese immigration to the U.S.A. (called *Gum-San*, The Land of Golden Mountains), and describes the social structure, business, religious beliefs, traditions, and festivals of the Chinese in America, as well as advising how to shop and eat in America's Chinatowns. (Doubleday, \$4.50)

**BETWEEN THE LINES** by *Dan Wakefield '55* is a remarkable collection of articles on current political, social and literary phenomena, connected by narrative which the talented young reporter-commentator calls "hopefully, an illuminating mixture of autobiography, confession and criticism." (New American Library, \$5.95)

**FORGOTTEN BY TIME** by *Robert Silverberg '56* discusses the living creatures that have remained virtually unchanged for millions of years, such as "living fossils" as the cockroach, platypus, and ginkgo tree. (Thomas Crowell, \$3.95)

**POLITICS AND POWER** by *David Rotlman '58* analyzes the history of the U.S. Senate from 1869 to 1901 to cast new light on the process and exercise of power during this important era when the Senate assumed its modern form. (Harvard, \$6.95)

**THE VISION OF HISTORY IN EARLY BRITAIN** by *Robert Hanning '58* analyzes the medieval British historical imagination as it is revealed in four works written between the 6th and 12th centuries about the 5th and 6th century settlement of Germanic tribes in Britain. (Columbia, \$7.50)

**POLICIES TOWARD CHINA: VIEWS FROM SIX CONTINENTS**, edited by *A. M. Halpern '59*, is an examination by experts of policies of other non-Communist countries toward China. The editor assesses the implications of these policies for the U.S. (McGraw-Hill, \$9.95)

**GREAT RULERS OF THE AFRICAN PAST** by *Lavinia Dobler* and *William A. Brown '64* describes the reigns of *Marca Musa* (1312-1317), *Sumi Ali Ber* (1464-1492), *Aska Mahammed* (1492-1529) and *Alfonso I* (1506-1595). (Doubleday, \$1.45)

**TRIVIA** by *Edwin Goodgold '65* and *Dan Carlinsky '65* is an introduction to this new national game of nostalgia, wit, and nonsense which the authors started last year at Columbia. It includes many questions and answers. (Dell, \$5.50)

K. Heyman '53

R. Benedick '55

C. Lee '55

D. Wakefield '55

R. Hanning '58

W. Brown '64

D. Carlinsky '65

E. Goodgold '65





DINO BIGONIGIARI '02, the Columbia scholar-teacher of medieval, Italian, and Roman Catholic history and culture, died September 5.

Although the modest Columbia professor published only a few monographs during his life, was content with only a B.A. (Columbia awarded him an honorary Doctor of Letters in 1955) and even refused to supply biographical facts for *Who's Who in America*, his vast erudition and scholarship were revered far beyond Morningside Heights by scholars far more famous than he.

Except for his three years' voluntary service as a mounted artillery officer for Italy in World War I, Professor Bigonigari taught at Columbia from 1904 until his retirement to his Italian birthplace in 1950. At Columbia he helped to found the Casa Italiana.

JOSEPH E. RIDDER '06, chairman of the board of Ridder Publications, died on April 20.

Mr. Ridder was prominent publisher and businessman. The son of the owner of the German-language daily *Staats-Zeitung*, he helped design and manufacture the Intertype composing machine before World War I, bought the *Long Island Press* and the *New York Journal of Commerce*, and, with his brothers, acquired control of fifteen other newspapers, several broadcasting companies, and even a piece of the Minnesota Vikings football team.

Also an ardent sportsman, Joseph Ridder formerly owned a racing stable, was an enthusiastic golfer, tournament bridge player, and skipper of a 21-foot sloop.



JOSEPH E. RIDDER '06 HAROLD CALLAHAN '12

HAROLD AUGUSTIN CALLAHAN '12, famed yacht skipper and author of many books about sailing, died November 25.

His book, *Learning to Sail*, has often been mentioned as the best short guide to the sport. During his life, he had been promotion manager of the N.Y. *Daily Mirror*, a naval officer, and owner of a yachting supplies firm.

MILTON WINN '17, a lawyer and co-president of the American-Turkish Society, died on March 1.

After many years in private law practice, Mr. Winn was general counsel to the U.S. Office of Civilian Defense and then regional attorney of the Office of Price Administration during World War II. In 1946 he became a special representative of the United Nations Technical Administration to the Turkish government, and eventually came to devote full time to the American-Turkish Society.

In 1942 Mr. Winn received the Columbia University Medal for Distinguished Service.

## DEATHS



MILTON WINN '17 TOWNSEND CANNON '15

TOWNSEND L. CANNON '15, lawyer and former president of the Columbia University Club, died February 1.

The last member of a firm founded by his grandfather, he specialized in trusts, estates and real estate law, and was president of the Columbia University Club from 1962 to 1964.

ALFONSO L. BOLOGNESI '22, president of the Hudson Valley Wine Company, Inc., died on June 4. The winery and vineyards, overlooking the Hudson at Highland, N.Y., were established by his family in 1907 and Mr. Bolognesi had helped operate them with some distinction since 1927.



ALFONSO BOLOGNESI '22 DANA KELLEY '24

DANA KELLEY '24, a vice president of the Bankers Trust Company and a student of ancient civilizations, died February 9.

The New York banker, a native of Hill, New Hampshire, was a connoisseur of fishing and other-than-banking stories. Mr. Kelley also collected ancient sculptures, figurines, pottery, official seals and other artifacts of pre-Christian civilizations, some of which he had gathered at the leading archeological sites in Greece, Egypt, Italy, and Turkey with his geologist wife.

W. ALFRED MANNHEIM '26, outstanding College athlete, died September 22.

At Columbia Mr. Mannheim captained the '26 basketball team which went on to win the Ivy League Championship, and played varsity baseball with Lou Gehrig. He was a member of the Varsity C Club and Nacoms, the senior honor society. In later years he was in the insurance business and for a hobby grew a greenhouse full of flowers in Central Valley, N.Y.

FRANK S. NUGENT '29, film critic and screen writer, died December 29.

Mr. Nugent achieved fame as the witty and incisive film critic of the *New York Times* from 1936 to 1940. Then he went to Hollywood as a screenplay doctor at 20th Century Fox, and four years later became a freelance writer, while continuing to do articles and book reviews for the *Times*.

In 1947, although he "had been on a horse but once . . . and had never seen an Indian," he wrote the script for the hit film *Fort Apache* for John Ford. Other scripts he did for Mr. Ford were *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon*, *Mister Roberts* (in collaboration with Joshua Logan) and *The Last Hurrah*. In both 1952 and 1955 he received the award for the year's best script from the Screen Writers' Guild.

At the College he served on the editorial boards of both *Spectator* and *Jester*, the humor magazine.



FRANK S. NUGENT '29 ROBERT GERDY '39

ROBERT S. GERDY '39, editor of non-fiction pieces for the *New Yorker*, died suddenly on December 23.

Before joining the *New Yorker*, he had been with Columbia Broadcasting System, the *New York Times*, managing editor of *The Reporter* (of which he was a founder), and *Harper's Bazaar*.

During his thirteen years at the *New Yorker*, he helped to bring that magazine's non-fiction pieces a world-wide reputation. At his death the magazine wrote: "Bob Gerdy was a consummately good editor . . . He was generous, he was sensitive, he was tactful, he was modest, he was patient, he was imaginative, he was unfailingly tuned in . . . He found his own form of joy in helping other people bring their writings to a state of something like perfection."

At Columbia Mr. Gerdy edited *Jester* and was associate editor of *Spectator*.

- 1898 ROBERT K. MORSE  
February 28, 1966
- 1900 FRANKLIN ZEIGER  
ROBERT C. HULL  
August 18, 1965
- ALBERT J. MEHLER
- 1903 VINCENT BAVETTA  
November, 1965

- LEONHARD FULD  
August 31, 1965
- 1904 WILLIS H. PUTNAM  
December 1, 1965
- 1905 JOHN W. ARNOLD  
February 9, 1966  
RONALD RIBLET  
December 17, 1965  
LOUIS B. VRELAND  
February 25, 1966
- 1906 RALPH A. ADAMS  
November 26, 1965  
ALEXANDER LEE WALLAU  
October 8, 1965  
CHARLES L. WILLIAMS  
January 24, 1966
- 1907 CORNELIUS VON E. MITCHELL  
February 21, 1966  
FRANK ROSENBLATT
- 1908 WALTER G. BRANDLEY  
September 13, 1965  
HARRY J. RIEGEL  
July 29, 1965
- 1909 ARTHUR GOODMAN  
GEORGE C. HANSON  
RICHARD H. SNYTHE  
August 25, 1965
- 1912 HAROLD A. CALAHAN  
November 25, 1965  
THEODORE M. SANDERS  
August 11, 1965  
SOLOMON M. SELIG  
February 18, 1965
- 1913 ALFRED P. LANE  
October 2, 1965  
CLARENCE E. MEISSNER  
ISAAC NANKIN  
KARL PROPPER  
October 30, 1965  
JAMES A. THOMAS  
April 3, 1966
- 1914 FRANK W. DEMUTH  
November 22, 1965  
HENRY L. FISHER  
March 5, 1966  
SAMUEL L. PIDOT  
August 12, 1965  
HOWARD A. STRAFFIN  
February 23, 1966
- 1915 LAWRENCE R. BEATTY  
August 9, 1965  
CHARLES L. BRIANT  
January 31, 1966  
LOUIS J. ELLINGER  
October 4, 1965  
CHARLES W. MARGOLD  
September 28, 1965  
JOHN G. SWEENEY  
May 29, 1965
- 1916 AMATUS E. FEENEY  
HAROLD FREEDMAN  
February 16, 1966  
W. GUERNSEY FREY, JR.  
September 19, 1965  
ROY C. HANAWAY  
September 27, 1965  
GEORGE R. LAMADE  
August 25, 1965  
TIMOTHY J. NORTON  
March 7, 1964  
BRADLEY RANDALL  
July 10, 1965
- 1917 GROVER BLOOMFIELD  
September, 1965  
IVAN K. V. POTTER  
CHARLES AUSTIN REAGAN  
WILLIAM A. STAATS  
October 13, 1965  
ARTHUR B. WILBER
- 1918 JOSEPH BUCHMAN  
September 19, 1965  
CLINTON F. CRISWELL  
EDWARD S. HALLOCK  
November 28, 1965
- WALTER A. LOWEN  
August 11, 1965  
BERNARD WELT  
December, 1965
- 1919 NATHAN B. COHEN  
December 19, 1965  
JOSEPH FREEMAN  
August 9, 1965  
FRANKLIN HOLLANDER  
March 24, 1966  
MACLEAR JACOBY  
DAVID M. LONDONER, SR.  
RICHARD STEINGHNEIDER  
March 25, 1966
- 1920 EVERETT M. BESSIE  
May, 1965  
HERBERT W. FORSTER  
HAROLD KATZMAN  
September 17, 1965  
JORDAN B. LAGUARDIA  
HAROLD M. STEWART  
April 4, 1966
- 1921 FRANK BOND  
December 26, 1965  
WHITEFIELD C. COATES  
AARON J. CUFFEY  
July 14, 1965  
GEORGE J. DUBOFF  
SAMUEL FIRESTONE  
JAMES G. FLANAGAN  
September 8, 1965  
MORTIMER OFFNER  
September 15, 1965  
DIXON S. SHAMEL  
October 11, 1965
- 1922 PALMER M. DICK  
November 30, 1965  
MAX EHRE  
February 7, 1965  
ALBERT J. HAMBRET, JR.  
DANIEL J. KENNEALLY  
WILLIAM J. SETTLE  
GEORGE S. TOBIN  
LAWRENCE CORLEY THAW  
HERMAN P. WAECHTER  
April 4, 1966  
MATTHEW L. WILSON  
January 22, 1966  
TUNG-LI YUAN  
February, 1965
- 1923 MAX ADLERBERG  
HERBERT I. BLOOM  
January 18, 1966  
PAUL KONG  
PETER G. DE TEIXEIRA  
July 25, 1965
- 1924 ARTHUR D. ANDREWS  
February 17, 1966  
NINO DA PARMA  
ARTHUR B. HART  
May 26, 1965  
J. FUHRMAN HEINRICH  
HERBERT E. HENIN  
January 31, 1966
- 1925 HENRY R. BALZE  
November 5, 1965  
J. SEWARD BODINE  
January 6, 1966  
THEODORE CHARNAS  
December 16, 1965  
ANDREW J. FOSTER  
December 26, 1965  
ROLAND KAPP  
July 29, 1965  
JULIUS METZ  
THEODORE MURIN  
November 22, 1965  
HENRY G. F. STAHL  
October 23, 1965
- 1926 HAROLD A. ABEL  
August 31, 1965  
BERTRAM H. BIRKHAHN  
August 22, 1965  
GEORGE A. BUCHANAN  
June 7, 1965  
HERBERT T. NORRIS
- FRED L. SOMERS  
February 27, 1966  
JOHN E. WIRTH  
March 21, 1965
- 1927 DONALD E. JOHNSTON  
October 5, 1965  
ALEXANDER E. NAUGHTON  
September 27, 1965  
EDMUND W. POOR  
January 16, 1966
- 1928 EDMUND B. MCGARVEY  
October 11, 1965  
COSTAR NICOLAIDES  
October 23, 1965  
E. LOUIS REDER  
December 4, 1965  
HARRY E. SMALL  
July, 1965
- 1929 FRANK P. DENTON  
July 30, 1965  
ALBERT SCHLEER  
March 28, 1966
- 1930 JOHN C. CARSON  
JOHN S. HENRY  
March 6, 1966  
STANLEY A. LEIPC  
DONALD K. MAGURK  
October 4, 1965  
EDWIN R. MASLEN  
October 21, 1964
- 1931 JOHN S. ARWINE  
November 6, 1965  
DOUGLAS N. MCCORMICK  
July 31, 1965  
HENRY H. SCOTT  
JAMES F. SHERIDAN  
October 14, 1965
- 1932 LOUIS L. BUHLER  
August 3, 1965  
HENRY C. WELLS  
January 30, 1966
- 1933 HAROLD LOHNAAS  
January 2, 1966  
JAMES H. LOGAN  
November 4, 1965  
GARRARD C. M. POST  
January 16, 1966
- 1934 MARTIN SHOOKHOFF  
February 28, 1966
- 1935 JOHN C. ODINK  
July 24, 1965  
FRED N. WISE  
January 18, 1966
- 1936 ALVERY G. HAMMOND  
December 23, 1962  
BLAKE G. KENALLY
- 1937 FRANK J. SZLADEK  
July 31, 1965
- 1938 J. RUSSELL MILLER, JR.  
January 6, 1966
- 1939 JOSEPH R. LOWHE  
November, 1965
- 1941 MORRIS GUNNER  
January 4, 1966
- 1942 JOHN P. COAN  
March 28, 1966  
JOHN P. MURRAY  
MICHAEL F. BRESCIA  
JOHN HOENIGHAUSEN  
STEVEN S. SARKISIAN
- 1947 WILLIAM E. AALTO  
October 15, 1965
- 1948 JOHN H. WILLIAMS, JR.  
October 4, 1965
- 1949 DONALD NELSON  
December 14, 1965
- 1956 JANIS KLAVSONS  
December 26, 1965
- 1958 JOHN A. NADEAU  
August 25, 1965
- 1961 HULVEY H. GALLANT, JR.  
August 16, 1965
- 1965 RONALD B. ROTNER  
October 26, 1965
- 1967 SCOTT WOODWARD  
April 3, 1966



## Class Notes

00

George R. Beach  
167 South Mountain Avenue  
Montclair, New Jersey

Melville Cane tells us: "On the 65th anniversary of graduation three members, H. A. Brown, E. J. Walter and M. H. Cane, attended the alumni luncheon at Commencement. Others, who sent their regrets, were E. M. Hawks, H. W. Acton, R. C. Hull, W. M. Morgan, P. Coan, E. W. Bartberger, E. F. Weston, H. G. Alsberg, R. H. Sales, and M. P. Parks."

06

Roderick Stephens  
79 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10016

Nine class members attended the March 24th "Round Table" luncheon at the Columbia University Club at which details for our 60th celebration of our graduation year were discussed. We concluded that both the June 1 Commencement Day Luncheon to be held before the Academic Procession (which we will lead in cap and gown) and the Reunion Dinner (a family affair on May 30 which President Kirk expects to attend) will be on campus. Many of our 82 present classmates have already said they will come. Later in June we plan to hold our Annual Gathering at Arden House.

Frank Fackenthal is mending slowly from his December accident.

09

Harry B. Brainerd  
601 West 113th Street  
New York, New York 10025

The first monthly luncheon of the season was directed by Herbert Lippmann, its new chairman. Our president, William Fondtler, presided. He told of visiting Israel during the past summer to attend the opening of a new National Art Museum in Jerusalem where the "Dead Sea Scrolls" are exhibited in a manner that, in any emergency, they may be lowered by push-button to a deep underground vault. Bill and his wife also visited Bergen, Norway and London.

At the luncheon nine classmates were present. We heard of others who are busy: Rhys Carpenter was at Cambridge, England for the past Spring term; he conducted a graduate seminar in archeology, lectured at the University of London and returned to the United States in mid-June. William Kimbel recently returned from a tour of all Scandinavian countries. Ward Melville and Mrs. Melville are currently on a tour in Guatemala conducted by the New York Botanical Society. Ward is now a trustee of the American Bible Society. Thomas and Mrs. Morgan spent two months in Europe last Summer. (Although they visited Istanbul, Tom did not swim the Hellespont.) Winston Paul is now chairman of the Advisory Council of the Y.M.C.A. of Greater New York board of trustees.

Burnet Tuthill writes he is working profitably for a mutual fund and playing bass clarinet with the Memphis Symphony of which he is also librarian and personnel manager. Since last Spring three of his compositions have been published and two more are under contract; one of the former is a trio for three clarinets written when

02

Henry F. Haviland  
The Hermitage  
500 Fairbanks Avenue  
Alexandria, Virginia 22311

The fifth edition of a brochure by George Middleton of Arlington, Va., describing the history, structure and policy of The Dramatists Guild of the Authors League of America, Inc. has recently appeared. In 1915 Mr. Middleton served on the first dramatic sub-committee of the league, in 1926 he chaired the committee which put into effect the first workable minimum basic agreement between playwrights and producers, and in 1928 he became president of the Guild. Mr. Middleton is the author of 10 plays; his autobiography, *These Things Are Mine*, was published by Macmillan in 1947. Since retirement from the Office of Alien Property where he handled copyrighted material from '42 until '58, he has "been processing my 47 boxes of papers . . . and collections" which "are being accepted for and by The Library of Congress in Washington."



MICHAEL HEIDELBERGER '09  
Not immune to honor



he was a senior to play in the Columbia orchestra with Claus Prox '12 and classmate Michael Heidelberg.

Dr. Heidelberg, professor emeritus of immunochemistry at Columbia and presently adjunct professor of pathology at the Medical School of New York University, was featured in *Life*, Feb. 18, as "A founder of immunochemistry"; he was also recently elected foreign member of Italy's "Accademia dei Sincel" and promoted from Chevelier to Officer of the French "Legion d'Honneur." Last summer Dr. Heidelberg lectured at the Universities of Leiden in Holland and Uppsala in Sweden, and at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, Copenhagen; then he spoke at a symposium on biology in connection with University of Kentucky's centennial.

Douglas Bodwell '64, recent holder of our "Arthur Alexander Class Scholarship" is now an assistant director of the College Fund; Bruce Kanze of Havertown, Pa. is the new '09 scholar.

Classmates who paid life-time founders dues of the Samuel Verplanck Society (Samuel Verplanck was the first enrollee in Kings College, and the only one of that original group to graduate) were: Milton Schwartz, James Kemp, Hyman Greenberg, and Dr. Moritz Jagendorf (now an author of children's books, and books on child psychology and folk lore). All dues will be devoted to a permanent endowment for scholarship aid, and the society will honor Columbia men and others who are not adequately recognized for their achievements. A reminder: Columbia's Alumni association is a voice and link with the College for over 23,000 alumni, informing about classmates, sponsoring events and CCT; it deserves your support.

1912 is again corraling gifts for an anniversary special donation to Columbia; we donated over \$197,000 as our 50th anniversary gift. We have already accumulated \$25,000 for our 55th anniversary gift on Commencement Day, 1967, and we are just now getting up steam for the grand climax.

Twelve 1912 men attended the Older Graduates Society dinner in the main dining room of the Columbia University Club: Percy Landolt, Roscoe Ingalls, Stanley Wiener, Milton Samuels, James Kemp, Harry Nordlinger, Willard Butcher, Edward Verplanck, Hyman Greenberg, Al Levy, your reporter and Warner Pyne who expressed his disappointment that 1912 does not stage overall class reunions more frequently.

**13** Dallas W. Haines  
56 Palmer Avenue  
Bronxville, New York

In a winter letter to Classmate George Caldwell of Louisville, printed in the Evans, N.Y. *Journal*, Reverend Glenn Coykendall of Angola, N.Y., writes: "I suggest, even implore you, to leave that awful place. Come to Western New York where the sun shines and where we at least have a building code. Unlike Louisville, our buildings are properly heated."

**17** Charles A. Hammarstrom  
18 Secor Road  
Scarsdale, New York 10588

Thirty-six members of the Class of 1917 and their families and friends joined in the October 2 Reunion and celebration at Baker Field, and played the double roles of hosts and guests, enjoying the huge quantities of food and drink fellow classmates had brought. Hyman Katz won the prize for bringing the largest delegation: an even dozen consisting of his wife and children, grandchildren and in-laws. Others around the festive boards included Jacob Kurtz, Milton Winn, Thomas Shapiro, Maurice Walter, Dr. Harry Golembe, Arthur McEvoy and their wives; also, Howard Reinheimer, Charles Steiner, Dan Mahoney, Rene Wormser, James Kavanaugh, George Lewin, Porter Murphy, Frank Michaelian and your reporter.

Thomas Munro received a medal for "personal contribution to social well-being" from Ursuline College for Women in Cleveland; Dr. Munro has been curator of education at the Cleveland Museum of Art since 1931, and has lectured and taught at Rutgers, New York, Western Reserve and Columbia universities, the University of Pennsylvania and the Sorbonne in Paris. Mitchell Heydecker is now a member of Sons of the Revolution, and Elliot Sontner is now chairman of the board of Interstate Broadcasting Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of The New York Times that operates radio station WQXR.

**18** Alexander C. Herman  
22 East 88th Street  
New York, New York 10028

For the third consecutive year, the Society of Older Graduates selected an '18er as the outstanding philosophy educator of the year. Professor Horace Friess was the recipient of the 1966 Nicholas Murray Butler Award. Professors James Gutmann and John Randall, who have been honored in preceding years, were at the dinner, beaming. Although time has slowed down for some of us, there are three stalwarts who take subway, Long Island train and auto every fortnight to visit Ed Meagher, out at Huntington for lunch and good talking. They are Doc Jack Baker, "Ding" Hiron, and Carlos Smith. This reporter, who joined them recently, was deeply moved by the lasting warmth of friendships going back more than fifty years.

Although many of our Class are now retired, Joe Stein, down at Asbury Park, is still so active in his automobile agency, he takes no time off for lunch; Jack Fairfield doubles in brass as head of national sales of the Cannon Mills, and chairman of the Columbia College Fund, with other University activities in between—but on him, the activity sure looks good! At their professional desks working away day by day are: Ed Schoenbrod, who also is active in the New School, Sid Marston in his law office on Fifth Avenue, and Matt Shelvin, up on Madison Avenue. We spotted them all on campus on Dean's Day, together with Monte Kandel, Ben Kirsh, Doc Mal Mandelbaum, Harry Steiner, and John Vreeland, all going back to classes, and enjoying themselves. For those who did not attend, here's a tip: Don't miss next Dean's Day; it is a highlight in anyone's year.

Back in the States, after several years in India on a government mission, is "Si" Zychlinski active in electronic consulting; he looks great! Irv Abelow of Lawrence, L.I., is taking up renewed interest in Class activities, inspired undoubtedly by Byron Van Raalte, a neighbor. Dick Wagner and "Dutch" Ulig are a couple of other happy Long Islanders, who are active in the Class. A reunion of all our group is in the works. When you get the call, please heed—and come.

**21** Addison B. Bingham  
50 East 96th Street  
New York, New York 10028

Our big news is our 45th Anniversary Reunion which takes place at Fred Waring's Shawnee Inn at Shawnee-On-Delaware on May 6, 7 and 8. The response has been good with classmates signing up from as far away as California.



PHILIP JENNINGS '22  
Oil prophet

**22** Lewis C. Spence  
Root, Barrett, Cohen, Knapp & Smith  
26 Broadway  
New York, New York 10004

At a Class Dinner in April, plans were discussed for an anniversary weekend in 1967.

Philip Jennings is retiring as division geologist of Mobil Oil's Houston exploration and produc-

**10** Virginia Victor Zipris  
11 East 44th Street  
New York, New York 10017

Norman Angell, now retired and president of the 200-member Senior Fellowship Club in Towson, Md., sends us a clipping from the February 9 *Baltimore Sun* which quotes Brooklyn Representative Emanuel Celler's opposition to the idea of a four-year term for House members: "It is campaigning that keeps . . . members of the House where they belong—on their toes." Recently the 77-year-old chairman of the House Judiciary Committee received the 1965 Learned Hand Human Relations Award from Attorney General Katzenbach. On March 21 his wife, Stella Celler, died and on March 23 President and Mrs. Johnson attended her funeral in Brooklyn.

Your correspondent spent part of the summer cruising in the Mediterranean, Adriatic and Aegean seas and visiting Sicily, Italy and Portugal.

**11** Walter M. Weis  
36 West 44th Street  
New York, New York 10036

The Reverend Harold Baxter Lieber, the founder of St. Christopher's Episcopal Mission on the Navajo Reservation in Utah and its vicar for 20 years, will soon retire and move to Oljeto, Utah, about 60 miles from the mission and on the frontier of the reservation.

**12** Albert L. Siff  
150 West End Avenue  
New York, New York 10023

College men at our October 16th Class reunion at the Columbia University Club were: William Forster, Hyman Greenberg, Alfred Jason, Roscoe Ingalls, Stewart Maurice, Dr. Richard Paynter, Warner Pyne, Stanley Weiner and your reporter; representing Engineering were Willard Butcher, Miguel Coco, Percy Landolt, Alfred Levy, George McClelland, Milton Samuels, William Scheuch, Edward Verplanck and Louis Walter. Roscoe Ingalls delivered an excellent talk on Columbia, the Old and the New; Percy Landolt reviewed the Engineering School history and present status; Willard Butcher spoke, passionately, about the dearth of information about men of 1912 (your reporter is studying this short-coming and plans to offer a program to overcome it) and, as Class president, your reporter appointed Warner Pyne to take over as 1912's Gym-Fund Chairman. Warner, as usual, was willing to serve his Class.

ing division; in 1943 Dr. Jennings suggested to the Magnolia Oil Company (merged with Mobil in 1959) that the Louisiana Gulf "offers one of the largest untested oil provinces in the United States"; the company tested—and found oil.

Nearer Morningside: Malcolm Spence, vice president of the Bank of New York, was recently elected chairman of the board of Horace Mann School; there is a memorial scholarship fund at Columbia's School of Library Service in memory of classmate Dr. Tung-Li Yuan; Roy Lance's son holds a '22 scholarship at the College, and Joe Teiger is pleased with the response to appeals for the Columbia College Fund, but a little disappointed that the percentage of donors is not higher.



MALCOLM SPENCE '22  
Back to school



GORDON GIBBS '24  
Behind Katie Gibbs

24

James L. Anderson  
Room 1100 Municipal Building  
Brooklyn, New York 11201

Our always efficient and ever genial Homecoming Day Chairman, John J. Erlich, makes this report: "Our Class had a fine turnout for the Homecoming and the game with Princeton. We were especially pleased to see Carl Lange and William Hawthorne and their wives who had not been at recent class gatherings. Of course, we were happy to get together again with Ward Cunningham, Ray Nelson, Ted Garfield, Ray Porte, Harold Spitzer, Charley Crawford, Paul Shaw, Julian Wolf, Aaron Berg and their wives, Frank Biba, Milton Norwalk, John Erlich and Jim Anderson came without wives this year but perhaps will do better next. Frank Biba brought his son; Paul Shaw brought two grandsons. After a good catchers lunch, we went into the section of the stands reserved for our class, got just about as excited over the football game as we ever did and went home wondering why can't we do this more often."

Sidney Jarcho chaired our Annual Luncheon on Dean's Day at the Faculty Club. This was one of his best efforts, and the finances were handled with his customary expertise and aplomb. Among the 54 persons present were Dean and Mrs. Truman, Professor Howard McP. Davis and Mrs. Robert Carey.

The ever-vigilant Morris Watkins sent us "The Gibbosnian," the alumni magazine of Katherine Gibbs School which contains an article about Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Gibbs: Gordon is Chairman of the Board. The Katherine Gibbs School was founded in 1911 by Gordon's mother and there are now four schools (Providence, New York, Montclair and Boston). Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs are yachting, fishing, skiing, flying and music fans; they were members of the original unit of the Coastal Air Patrol.

25

Richmond B. Williams  
Long Lines Department  
American Telephone & Telegraph  
32 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, New York 10013

Our Class honored Professor Lionel Trilling as a Classmate-of-the-Year at a dinner at the Hotel

Carlton House on May 3. This series of awards was inaugurated in 1955 and has involved a number of men prominent in professional, judicial and industrial life; Lawrence Wein, a trustee of the University, presided, and President Kirk and Dean Truman were present.

Other classmates are making news. Henry Rapaport has been elected president of the United Synagogues of America, a lay organization of the Conservative Movement, the largest Jewish body in the world; he is also a member of the board of directors of the Jewish Theological Seminary and a holder of various posts in other organizations of his religion, including a membership on the board of the World Committee of Synagogues. Recently Harry has been on a speaking tour which, after taking him to Texas and California, involved appearances in Jerusalem and Bombay.

Ferdinand Kuhn (and his wife, Delia) were the authors of an interesting piece on traveling in Tunis in the travel and resort section of The New York Times, March 5. In the *Herald Tribune* we read recently that John Theobald, past Queens college president, former deputy mayor of New York and New York City superintendent of Schools, is now president of the Education Science division of U.S. Industries, Inc. Dr. Theobald will supervise the division's programmed instruction and teaching machines here and abroad, and he intends to broaden the multimedia approach to education.

Eric Hammarstrom is now an industrial program officer in the U.S. Overseas Mission and is stationed in Seoul, South Korea. In early October he visited Panmunjom, the central Korean village in which the truce concluding war in 1953 was signed. A member of his group described the trip in the *Korea Herald*: "Everywhere there is deceit, nightmarish fiction. In view . . . is a false fronted village where no one lives. A tall flag pole and a blaring speaker (gives) out propaganda. . . ."

26

Andrew Stewart  
c/o Royall, Kogal & Rogers  
200 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

Dominic D'Eustachio was recently elected vice president for research in the Pittsburgh Corning Corporation.

27

Lester S. Rounds  
1 Brick Oven Road  
Port Chester, New York

Robert Curtiss, a former president of the Real Estate Board of New York and head of Horace S. Ely & Co., a real estate concern, has been elected president of the Hundred Year Association of New York which has as members 360 business concerns, firms or institutions that have been in business here a century or more.



CECIL HOPKINS '27  
To Russia with Love

In November Cecil Hopkins received a silver cup from the Radio Liberty Committee for ten years of executive service in international broad-

casting. The committee is a private organization which sponsors broadcasts to the Soviet Union and Hopkins is director of administration at its New York City headquarters.

28

Melvin Lyter  
Chase Manhattan Bank  
1 Chase Manhattan Plaza  
New York, New York 10015

We read of two prominent members of '28: George Hammond, president of Carl Byoir & Associates (one of the largest public relations companies in the nation) was elected chairman;



JOSEPH MANKIEWICZ '28  
Italian first

Joseph Mankiewicz, the movie director of *Cleopatra*, filmed in Italy, was made a "Commander of the Order of Merit" by Italy's President Saragat. This was the first time the award, granted for excellence in art, science or humanitarian endeavors, had been given an American film director. Robert Clemens was recently appointed manager of the marketing division of Dorr-Oliver in Stamford, Conn.

29

Berton J. Delmhurst  
115 Broadway  
New York, New York 10006

At the October Homecoming Reunion your reporter saw: Edward Aranow, David Bostan, Horace Davenport, Charles Donovan, John Fiske, LeRoy Griffin, Charles Gunther, Arthur Hill, Charles Jarmon, John Kearny, Kendall Kimberland, Arthur Lynch, Einar Paust, Darius Phillips, Jordan Price, Daniel Reidy, Joseph Rhodie, Harold Russelot, Dr. Irving Sarot, and Dr. George Urbach.

Nathan Ancell, president of Baumritter Corp., manufacturers of furniture, spoke at the March seminar of the American Management Association. Harold Russelot has been named a senior partner of Francis I. duPont & Co., brokers.

30

Henry S. Gleitsen  
2101 Voorhes Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York 11235

The Viking spirit of adventure and conquest is still being carried on by Haakon Gulbranson who has logged more than 32,000 hours in the air for Pan American Airways; he flew one of the first Yankee Clipper Boats from La Guardia field to Lisbon. His son Gary, a graduate of the Air Force Academy, recently flew one of the F-100, Super Sabre jets from Florida to Izmir, Turkey, refueling some eight times while in the air.

Joseph P. Smyth, chairman of our Class Fund, was awarded the Bronze Lion Award for his outstanding leadership in connection with the 14th Annual Columbia College Fund drive.

31

Bernard Ireland  
83 Park Terrace West  
New York, New York 10034

In recent months members of the Class of '31

have supplied a number of examples of public service: George Gregory, a New York City Civil Service Commissioner, is the chairman of District Planning Board No. 10 which is launching a ten-year project aimed at waging total war on slum conditions in Harlem. Paul Queneau was awarded the annual Eggleston Medal (named after the founder of the Columbia School of Mines) for distinguished engineering achievement at the '65 Engineering Class Day. Mr. Queneau is an arctic explorer and responsible for 200 inventions in metallurgy. James Hopkins, associate justice of the Appellate division of the New York Supreme Court, was elected last September to membership in the Institute of Judicial Administration, a national clearing house to assist all organizations interested in the courts. Seymour Graubard continues to collect well-deserved laurels for his many services: Si, one of the authors of the present New York City Charter as a member of the State Commission of Government Operations of the City and a former president of the City Club, was named last November by Mayor Lindsay to membership on a ten-man task force of distinguished citizens charged with attempting to smooth the change of administration at City Hall. Julius Manson, district supervisor of the New York State Board of Mediation, began in January a two-year State Department mission as consultant to the government of Turkey. His headquarters are in Ankara and the aim of the mission is to set up a national system of mediation and arbitration and to train staff for the structure.

president and treasurer of the United States Trust Co., Joseph Vozzie, to supervisor in the claim department of the Boston office of Aetna Casualty and Surety Co., and Donald O'Connell, Dean of the University of Maryland, to vice president of the Middle Atlantic Association of Colleges of Business Administration.

## 36 Murray T. Bloom 40 Hemlock Drive Kings Point, New York

Alton Blakeslee, science writer for the Associated Press, is a winner of a Sigma Delta Chi Award for Distinguished Service in Journalism during 1965; he was cited for his 10-part series assessing the effect of science and technology on the individual, "an example of a new dimension in science writing—an expansion into social science writing."



ALTON BLAKESLEE '36  
Understanding science

## 33 Richard Ferguson 18 Frances Lane Massapequa, New York

Robert Lilley is now president of New Jersey Bell Telephone.



ROBERT LILLEY '33  
Telephone chief

## 34 Sanford Schamus 777 West End Avenue New York, New York 10025

James Hagerly, vice president of the American Broadcasting Company, was recently elected president of the New York State Legislative Correspondents Alumni Association. Richard Emery is Dean of Faculty this year at Queens College.

## 35 Gerald Ferguson 200 East 16th Street New York, New York 10003

"Over the years the surgeon has tended to look on anesthesia as a technical procedure only, consequently, the quality of patient care has suffered. Anesthesiology, of course, is not just a technical exercise. In the operating room it's a blend of surgery and medicine," observes Dr. Emanuel Papper, chairman of the department of anesthesiology at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Papper is featured in the November 8, '65 issue of *Modern Medicine*. Recent promotions include Robert Shriver, to senior vice

## 38 Edward Kloth 7 East 81st Street New York, New York 10028

Our class held its traditional luncheon on Dean's Day, and Professor James Shenton '49 spoke about current developments in the College and future plans. He stressed the importance of alumni support and the value to the College of the new gym. Among the 28 class members present your reporter remembers Classmates Bost, De Stefano, Hance, Lorber, Neff, Rowe, Rowen, Schenk, Shimp, Still and Taub.

## 39 Clifford Ramsdell 535 Longview Road South Orange, New Jersey

Among our recently distinguished classmates are: Sid Luckman, Columbia All-American and Chicago Bears quarterback, who was recently inducted into pro football's Hall of Fame; Dr. Seymour Alpert, who has been awarded a certificate of merit by the alumni association of George Washington School of Medicine, at which he is a professor of anesthesiology; Dr. Robert Senkler, Dean of the Seton Hall School of Business Administration, who has been elected president of the Middle Atlantic Association of Colleges of Business Administration, and Dr. Barry Ulanov, who has been raised to the rank of full professor at Barnard College where he teaches English. Dr. Ulanov recently received the award of the Cardinal Newman Foundation of New York (a fund for the benefit of Catholics on secular campuses) given annually to an outstanding Catholic educator.

## 40 Donald Kirsich 69 Meadowbrook Road Syosset, New York

Members of our class treated to cocktails and lunch by Dean and Mrs. Truman at Fall Home-

coming included Chuck Saxon (recalling Spuyten Duyvil daydreams on the freshman football field); Saul Kolodny and Eugene Koloski (beaming and making liars out of their years); Bo Shattian and John Mitchell (quietly acknowledging their pleasure to be alive on such a gorgeous day); Mark Sinigo, Jack Cox and Jim Bruce, reliving their CC days with Dean McKnight. A party at the boat house followed the game. It was a wonderfully complete day—try it next year!

Dean's Day was a huge success; among the classmates we found happily reminiscing were Jack Cox, Mark Sinigo, Rod Reeder, Hank Papertian, and Julie Jurpellyzen.

Recently, we heard from John Riccardi, now a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, who practices vascular surgery in Queens; from Francis Stulgaitis, now living permanently in Miami Beach and Gene Koloski who is in Poughkeepsie. George Stanton is director of legal research and of community relations in Assoc. Home Builders of the Greater Eastbay, Inc., Berkeley, Cal. Wilfred Feinberg became a judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit in March.

George Kellogg writes that he has "had a kind of double academic career in teaching (Lafayette College, Queens College) and librarianship (Columbia, N.Y. Public, Yale, Idaho); he has been the Humanities Librarian at the University of Idaho for the past eight years and has published poems, articles, reviews, and bibliographies since 1942 in *PMLA*, *The New Mexico Quarterly*, *Texas Studies in Literature and Language*, and *Twentieth Century Literature*.

Colonel James B. Carpenter, Jr., is currently serving as Fleet Marine Officer and War Plans Officer on the staff of the Commander, U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean. He says, "Incongruous as it may sound, my undergraduate work at Columbia prepared me particularly well for a career which I never envisaged when I first enrolled. . . . Today's military officer must have a general, and, at the same time, comprehensive background," possessing "many of the attributes of a statesman and diplomat."



GEORGE KELLOGG '40  
Double Career



COL. CARPENTER '40  
Officer-diplomat

## 42 Ernest S. Black 193 Brewster Road Scarsdale, New York 10583

We hear that Robert Cherner, vice president at Hill & Knowlton public relations agency in New York, has been named executive vice president of a new subsidiary, H&K Marketing Services Corp.; that Paul Cohen has recently been elected a vice president of the A. J. Armstrong Co., Inc.; that Dr. Robert Cole of Tarrytown, N.Y. and wife Beatrice won two Blue Ribbons in the amateur division of the recent New York Flower Show; that Christian H. Armbruster of Bronxville, N.Y., regained his seat in the New York State Legislature from the First Assembly District; that Leon Davidson is now manager for Advanced Software System Design, Western Union Co., in Paramus, N.J.; that Arthur S. Graham is an operations development manager in the distribution division of General Foods in



Tarrytown; that Fred *Malsch* has been appointed manager of the Specialty Molding Materials Section of the Dow Chemical Co. in Midland, Michigan, and that Robert *Brady* is, according to the N.Y. Times, a "gregarious, cigar-chewing associate counsel of the Joint Legislative Committee on Reapportionment."

Preliminary plans are going forward to organize the committee for our big 25th Reunion in Spring '67.

## 43 Connie S. Maniatty Minute Man Hill Westport, Connecticut

Educators in our class are Dr. James *Curley* who was dean of a pre-college program at the American College in Paris and is now with the College of Insurance in New York, and Walter *Fairbanks* who is associate professor of anthropology and director of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum at the University of Washington.

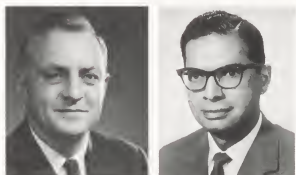
## 44 John M. Khoury 9 Huguenot Court Tenafly, New Jersey

Dr. William *La Tourette* has been named executive vice president of Moody's Investors Service, Inc., a financial publishing and investment counseling firm; he will be in charge of research and investment advisory publications. The Reverend David *Conell, Jr.* is executive secretary, unit field studies, general division of research and field study of the Executive Council of the Episcopal Church in New York.

Under the direction of Dr. Jack *Oliver*, professor of geology and head of seismology at the Lamont Observatory, an intensified investigation of very small earthquakes which may provide methods of predicting more accurately the occurrence of destructive earth shocks, has begun.

## 47 Frank Iaquina 30 West 60th Street New York, New York 10023

Joe *Jefferson* has been named executive director of the American Council for Emigres in the Professions which offers specialized placement and retraining services to political or religious refugees on a non-profit, non-sectarian basis. John *Heyman* is now president of the Social Work Recruiting Center of Greater New York Inc. which provides career counseling and summer field experiences for potential social work students.



JOE JEFFERSON '47  
Still helping out

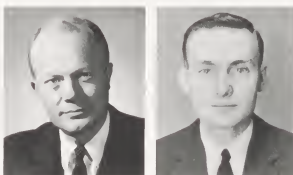
JOHN HEYMAN '47  
Social work, anyone?

Other constructive classmates include John *Dydo*, chief economic planner for Northern Nigeria, who recently spoke to the African Studies Club at Columbia, and Professor Norton *Zinder* of Rockefeller University who was one of a dele-

gation of five to visit Japan's laboratories and universities last Spring in an exchange of basic scientific research between Japan and America.

## 48 Dave Schraffenberger 26 Quaker Road Short Hills, New Jersey

Robert *Ross* is establishing a new scientific publishing firm, Science West, Inc., dedicated to computerized models for educational systems research and to national resource planning studies; he has been active in writing books and monographs on computer war, business planning, hypersonic aerodynamic heating and oceanography. In New Jersey Robert *Brockmann* has been elected to the board of directors of Wallace & Tiernan Inc., a diversified manufacturer of chemicals, mechanical equipment and pharmaceuticals, and Leonard *Scholl* is now a general investment manager in the bond department of the Prudential Insurance Company's Corporate home office. William *Preston* is professor of history at Denison University in Granville, Ohio.



ROBERT BROCKMANN '48  
On top of chemicals

DON ZUCCARO '50  
Alumni editor

## 49 William J. Lubic 60 East 42nd Street New York, New York 10017

Classmates of whom we read include a member of the New York law firm Royall, Koegel & Rogers (Eugene *Rossides*), a sales manager of Polymer Corp.'s coating resins division in Reading, Penn. (Allyn *Bengtson*), a vice president for student affairs of State University College in Buffalo, (Dr. Charles *La Morle*), and a chaplain in the U.S. Army (Edgar *Raynis*). Dick *Violette* is with the U.S. planning office of SHAPE in Paris, and has just married a German woman.

## 50 Al Schmitt 61 Hill Street Belleville, New Jersey 07109

Classmates still on campuses are Art *Westing*, in the biology department at Middlebury College, John *Arents*, married last June and teaching chemistry at CCNY, Walter *Douglas*, an associate professor of English and philosophy at San Bernardino Valley College in California, and Ed *Gittleman*, an assistant professor of English at Dartmouth; Ronald *Zuccaro* is assistant publications editor for Manhattan College.

Our residents are Paul *McCoy* (of Emcee Industries in Teaneck) and Elmer *Kubie* (of Computer Usage Co. in Mount Kisco, N.Y.). In Washington, D.C. are Dunc *MacLeod*, as an Air Force civilian and Bob *O'Neil*, a Foreign Service officer with the State Department. Al *Perry-Miller* is in Cleveland as an account executive for Top Value Enterprises. Chemical Engineer Don *Ross* is with M. W. Kellogg in New York, and George *Kafka* is general manager of the chemical division of W. R. Grace & Co. of Canada Ltd., Montreal. Siro *Fusi* is southern district sales manager for the film department of E. I. duPont. Mario



LAWRENCE HUGGINS '50  
Missiles man

ED PAPAZIAN '50  
On accounts

*Palmieri* and Ric *Yarwood* recently joined Bob *Di Giacomo* at Investors Diversified Services. George *Peterson* is living in White Plains and developing new hearing aids for Sonotone Corp. Arnie *Siegel* is a vice president with Decision Systems, Inc. in Teaneck, N.J. Tom *Sebring* is manager of professional employee relations for General Electric in Syracuse and Lawrence *Huggins* is a section manager for G.E.'s Missile and Space division in Valley Forge, Pa. Leo *Mabel* works for Macmillan, publishers. In advertising are George *Haelton* (W. W. Frohlich Co.) and Edward *Papazian* (Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.). Joe *Koerner* is in business for himself as a manufacturer's agent in Arlington Heights, Ill. Bob *Mahmorian* is vice president of marketing and advertising for Chock Full O'Nuts, and Norman *Skinner* is director of the Negro Marketing Institute. On Long Island are Jon *Benedict*, village manager of Lake Success and a boating fan, and attorney Warren *Liburt*, practicing and living in Huntington. Joe *White*, still globe hopping, is now in Paris as an accountant for Amstan Overseas, Ltd.

## 51 George C. Keller 117 Hamilton Hall Columbia University New York, New York 10027

Joseph *Kassel* '50 tells us that Peter *Striphas*, assistant county attorney and member of the law firm of Gott, Hadaway, O'Hare and Striphas in Goshen, N.Y., also serves as treasurer of the Orange County Republican Committee and president of the Citizens Republican Club and is now the first male president of the board of directors of Goshen Hospital. Robert *Kiskaddon* is vice-president in charge of operations for Alcoa Residences, Inc., a subsidiary of Alcoa Properties, responsible for the management of several apartment developments in the New York area. Last June Dr. Richard *Brown*, chairman of the mathematics department of Washington College in Maryland, received a Lindback Foundation Award for distinguished teaching. Rev. Herbert *Beardsley* is now rector of the Church of the Advent in Westbury, Long Island. In Chicago Wendell *Sylvester* has now been installed as a Fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and Nick *Onychuk* is in the law department of the American Medical Association.



REV. H. BEARDSLEY '51  
In Westbury

52

Robert N. Landes  
250 Park Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

In local government: Michael Freyberg was recently appointed Tax Commissioner for the City by Mayor Lindsay. Mr. Freyberg who will also continue with the private practice of law, was formerly Law Secretary to Justice William Hecht, Jr. of the Supreme Court, N.Y. County, and, earlier, assistant attorney general for the state of New York. Herbert Halberg is now Deputy Commissioner and General Counsel to the Department of Marine and Aviation for the City of New York.

Also in New York: Richard Wald was recently appointed managing editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, and James Bach is a general partner in Reynolds & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

53

Fred Ronai  
J. Walter Thompson Co.  
420 Lexington Avenue  
New York, New York 10017

Don Greet is now living in East White Plains and working in the department of Public Affairs Analysis at Corporate Headquarters of IBM in Armonk, N.Y. James Crain is division accounting manager for New England Telephone's North Division. Dr. Robert Wallace is an instructor in surgery in the Mayo Graduate School of Medicine, University of Minnesota, at Rochester.



JAMES CRAIN '53  
Telephone line

54

Bernd Brecher  
John Price Jones Co., Inc.  
30 East 42nd Street  
New York, New York 10017

The following continues the list of classmates, begun in the last issue, who answered our questionnaire with information for CCT. (See elsewhere in this issue for a story based on the confidential part of it.) Just a note of appreciation to the mother of my children, who collated and excerpted to about one-fifth the voluminous information received.

Chester Wolf is living in River Edge, N.J., and is a project engineer for Lever Brothers in the City. Max Pinner is living and working in New Albany, Ind.; he is an industrial engineering manager for the Pillsbury Co. there, and has four daughters. Max reports that M. C. "Chan" Nauts is now superintendent of schools in the Mason, Mich., area. Frederick Rohloff of Willingboro, N.J., is a partner in the law firm of Archer, Grenier, Hunter & Read in Camden, he asks, "Where is Stu Warner?" Associate in Pediatrics and assistant director of Premature Center at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Lawrence Gartner was a Special Fellow of National Institutes of Health for 1964-5. After teaching as Director of Music at Windham College, Putney, Vermont, from '59-62, David Williams moved to Rochester, N.Y., where he is a part-time opera coach, full-time student, and candidate for the Ph.D. in Music Composition at Eastman School of Music.

Herbert L. Cooper is chief, section on cellular biology and cytogenetics, National Institute of Dental Research, Rockville, Md. He reports that he has published 15 scientific articles and one science fiction story to date. William Taber is lecturer, sociologist, teacher at Queens College and is editor of *Man In Contemporary Society*—a stu-

dent edition. He is co-author with Amitai Etzioni of "Scope, Pervasiveness and Tension Management in Complex Organizations," *Social Research*.

From the world of entertainment, Stephen Schmidt reports that he is a free-lance film and TV producer now producing a series of jazz programs for TV release here and in Europe; he lives with his wife and two children in New York City. Rev. John Widdows is rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Millbrook, N.Y. Victor Maslov is assistant manager of Corporate Statistical division, R. H. Macy & Co., N.Y.C. Attorney James Shatto is employed by Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., St. Louis, Mo. Ted (Bronstein) Spiegel is a photojournalist for Rapho Guilmette Pictures, Seattle, Washington. His work has been published in *Life*, *Look*, *Time*, *Sports Illustrated*, *National Geographic*, and leading corporate publications. Last year Ted was in the Arctic, as well as in South America, Japan, Okinawa, and Midway Island. He says that classmate Dick Wagner was with the Masada archeological expedition near the Dead Sea in Israel; Dick married this year. Daniel Sitomer of Plainville, N.Y., is an electronic research officer for the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Pediatrician, officer in U.S. Public Health Service, Leon Gordis is at Sinai Hospital, Baltimore. Morton Cohen has a dental practice in Kingston, N.Y., and is on the board of directors of the American Cancer Society. James F. Weir is employed as an industrial engineer by the National Aeronautics & Space Admin. in Washington, D.C. Neil Hansen now lives in Wilmington, Del., and works for Avisun Corp. Dr. David Shainberg is a psychoanalyst in private practice in N.Y.C. William Burns Tucker is research project engineer for Scott Paper Co. in Philadelphia. From '58-61 he was an engineering college instructor in Ghana. Henry Black works for the State Department. As a Foreign Service officer, Henry is in St. John's, Newfoundland for a two year training post. Attorney-adviser Wolf Haber is legal counsel to the Office of Manned Space Flight, Washington, D.C.

Helping to fight the War on Poverty is attorney Richard Werksman who is employed by the U.S. Gov't. Office of Economic Opportunity. Joel West is a resident physician in Neurology, at Grace-New Haven Hospital. Joel has had several papers published and plans next year to begin research in muscle disorders at the Retina Foundation under a special fellowship from N.I.H. Alfred Grayzel is an electrical engineer at M.I.T. Lincoln Lab. He received his Ph.D. from M.I.T. in 1963. Dr. Melvin Hollander manages to stay busy between clinical pediatrics and teaching at Harvard Hospital and research at Mount Sinai Hospital. Harvey Turner attended the University of Bern Medical School and has been chief resident, surgery, Brookdale Hospital Center, Brooklyn. He is currently in Boston with his family for two years of training in thoracic surgery.

Demetrios Caraley is assistant professor of government at Barnard College. He is working on a forthcoming book, *The Politics of Military Unification*. The Proctor & Gamble Dist. Co. of Dallas, Tex., employs James Burger as a credit supervisor in one of five accounting offices. He is currently president of the board of Christian education of St. Paul's United Church of Christ, Dallas.

John Pepas is an operations analyst for Humble Oil & Refining Co. in New York. Dr. Stanley Finke is in private practice there too, and is an assistant in Medicine at P.&S. His specialty is allergies and he has authored several articles on drug allergies. Stan sails a small sailboat on the L.I. Sound in summer and asks if anyone else is interested in the same. He reports that Al Schwartz just entered medical practice in Schenectady N.Y.

Assistant Professor of English Avrom Fleishman is teaching at the University of Minnesota. He received a Belgian-American Educational Foundation Fellowship in 1959 and his Ph.D.

from Johns Hopkins in 1963. Avrom reports that he has a monograph and a book accepted by publishers. Attorney Arthur James is a partner in the firm of Doyle, Lewis and Warner in Toledo, Ohio. He is very active in the Lucas County Republican party. Robert Weber lives in Alexandria, Va. and works for ITT Communications Systems, Inc. in the field of electronic engineering.

John McGill is employed by Union Carbide in Cleveland as technical representative in the Cryogenic Products Dept. The Committee on Housing and Urban Renewal, Archdiocese of New York is aided by technical coordinator Robert Paul. Robert Simis lives in Rockville, Md. and is a development engineer for IBM. Securities broker-dealer, Herbert Wittow, resides in Denver. Research chemist and father of four daughters, Anthony Anton is employed by Dupont in Wilmington. Vincent Fiocco has a private practice in internal medicine and a part time academic position in Westminster, Md. He reports recently saw Louis Paterno who is working as detail representative for U.S. Vitamin Co. and lives in Cliffside Park, N.J.

Richard Bernstein is a director, research development and marketing for Clay-Adams, Inc., N.Y.C.; his wife, Anne, is chief resident in psychiatry at Mt. Sinai Hospital. Dr. Jerome Grinstein notes the following under occupation: "Instructor-Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Coordinator of Medical Studies; Teaching dept. of physical and medical rehabilitation; private practice." R. W. Brostke, M.D. is in private practice in Massapequa, N.Y. Acta Life Insurance Co., Hartford, employs actuarial assistant Ted Baledes who reports that he is 25 pounds overweight and has grey hair. Also that he bumped into Dr. Mark Izard at a P.T.A. meeting.

General Dynamics/General Atomic in San Diego employs Robert Watkins and to quote him his title is: "Manager, Applications Development for chemical analysis by neutron bombardment." If the face of Fresno, Cal. is ever improving it is due in part to the efforts of Walter Slupe whose business address is City Hall and whose occupation is city planner. William Seales is doing research in acoustics for Bell Telephone Labs, Whippany, N.J. Dentist Stanley Darlow is in private practice in Bethpage, N.Y. and asks, "Where is Don Payne?" Physicist, Teaching dept. of five, Simeon Pollack is doing research at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington, D.C. He reports he is working in the same department as Chuck Shields who is a major in the Marine Corp. John Deck lives with his family in Suffern, N.Y. and is an accounting supervisor for N.Y. Telephone Co. in N.Y.C.

Joel Denby teaches data processing to new sales & system engineering personnel for IBM in Newark, N.J. Milton Dumsky married in '64 and is a research fellow in endocrinology and metabolism at St. Louis University Hospital. Robert Miller is a sales representative for North Carolina furniture manufacturers employed by Broyhill Furniture Companies in N.Y.C. and was married in 1963. Bob notes that his wife is assistant to Amy Vanderbilt with Doubleday publishers. Attorney Jay Seeman has his home and private law practice in the City. Architect project designer John Beyer, Jr. is employed by Minoru Yamasaki Assoc., Birmingham, Mich. Marshall Zaslove is a resident in Psychiatry at UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute. The University of Illinois has on its staff Bruce Donaldson who is research assistant in the aeronautical engineering department.

Physician Karl Perzin manages to keep busy as chief resident in pathology, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center and assistant in pathology, P.&S. Karl comments, "I compiled a class directory for the P.&S. class of 1958. It was well received. I would enjoy seeing a class directory for C.C. '54." Salvatore Anzalone is a chief geologist for American Smelting & Refining Co. in Sa-huarita, Ariz. Harvey Rubin is director of operations analysis for Continental Copper & Steel

Industries, N.Y.C. Patent Attorney Lawrence Kastringer is employed by Union Carbide Corp. He has had articles published in the *George Washington Law Review* ('63) and in the *Patent Trademark & Copyright Journal of Research & Education* ('63-64).

Lawrence Sehres is an associate architect with the firm of George Diamond in Manhattan. Research staff member, mathematical statistician, manager, applied mathematics and statistics—all apply to Peter Lewis who resides in Los Gatos, Calif. and who works for IBM in San Jose. From '62-64 Peter was at Birkbeck College, University of London on an IBM resident fellowship, during which time he received his Ph.D. and co-authored a book appearing in London and New York, '65. Manfred Weidhorn is an assistant professor of English at Yeshiva University and has been published in the *Shakespeare Quarterly* and *Harvard Theological Review*.

The man to keep in touch with is Carl Baylis, an attorney, employed by the Office of Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. Edward Yeaker is account executive for Ted Bates, advertising agency. Dr. Henry Buchwald is working at the University of Minnesota where he is engaged in general surgery and research in the field of cholesterol metabolism and arteriosclerosis. He is an established investigator, American Heart Association, and was awarded the Helen Hay Whitney Fellowship in 1963.

Joel Belson is assistant professor of English at S.U.N.Y. Maritime College, Fort Schuyler in New York. He received his Ph.D. from Columbia in 1964. Sheldon Cherry is a physician in private practice specializing in obstetrics and gynecology. He is also doing research at Mount Sinai Hospital in RH disease of the newborn. Dermatologist Edward Luka is in private practice in Garfield, N.J. Edward Raab is a self-employed ophthalmologist in N.Y.C. Dr. Albert Weinfield is in Miami, Fla., working for the department of radiology, Jackson Memorial Hospital. He is also asst. professor of radiology, University of Miami School of Medicine.

Charles Krupin is an attorney in general practice in N.Y.C. Bert Horwitz has a full time private practice of orthopaedic surgery and teaches at Presbyterian Hospital. He is active in the Suffolk County Medical Society and enjoys sailing. One of the busiest men around is Anthony Reso. He is employed by Tenneco Oil Company in the capacity of staff research geologist. Tony received his Ph.D. from Rice University in 1960 and as of January was working on the M.B.A. at the University of Houston. He is on the executive committee of Columbia alumni of Houston. Since graduation he has received several fellowships and grants, among them the National Science Foundation Summer Fellowship Grant and the Eastman Fund Research Grant. Tony has written many articles, two of which are in press. He holds membership in several professional societies such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Paleontological Research Institution.

Bernad Brecher has been elected a director of the Westchester Community Opportunity Program, the umbrella group for a large part of the Office of Economic Opportunity's war on poverty (it does exist) in that county. Bruce King is in Nigeria lecturing in the English department at the University of Ibadan. He represented Columbia University at the Installation of Ahmadu Bello as chancellor of Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria, '63. Another Columbian working out of the country is Peter Del Valle who is in Madrid working for Esso Standard Espanola on a special assignment in connection with liquefied natural gas sale from Libya to Spain. Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich., employs Walter Krizon in their Vehicle Cost analysis dept. Harry Delany is at Watson Army Hospital, Ft. Dix, N.J. He is a ward officer, general surgery.

Douglas Anderson is manager in the real estate dept. of American Express Company, N.Y.C. He is a member of the Westchester County Republi-

can Committee; director, Bronxville-Eastchester community fund; trustee, Good Government League-Eastchester. Architect Milton Edelin is employed by Livingston and Blayney, San Francisco. Also in California, George Thomas is a geologist for Humble Oil & Refining Co. in Los Angeles. He reports he has made seven "permanent" moves and approximately fifteen "long visits" since graduation. Stephen Bigelow is an engineering specialist, applied research in automatic control systems, Sylvania Electric Products, Waltham, Mass. He received a Fulbright Research Grant, academic year '63-64 at the Technical University of Denmark, Copenhagen.

Donald Crabill works under the executive office of the president for the Bureau of the Budget. As budget examiner he reviews budget and program plans of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He lives in Arlington, Va., with his wife and four children. Dentist Albert Thompson has his practice in N.Y.C. He is very active in community affairs such as the Committee on Civil Rights, NAACP, Athletic Program for Youth conducted by the N.Y.C. Police Department. Al reports that classmate LeRoy Tuckett has designed a housing development in Westchester County. Walter Bossert is an associate in the law firm of Gould & Wilkie on Wall Street, N.Y.C. Toby Setton has an interesting and unusual occupation—he designs and manufactures wholesale ladies' sportswear, dresses and little girls' outfits in Barranquilla, Colombia. His firm's name is Jackson's Fashions. Toby writes, "During one of my monthly trips to the States I stopped in N.Y.C. but couldn't get hold of anybody. One of my most immediate ambitions would be to get together with my fraternity brothers (TEP) and classmates for a hell of a party, either in New York or in Colombia. I would like to get new from Sol Turkel, Bob Wilkins, Roy Brown, Sam Kaplan, Al Fink, and a lot more, so that I can announce my next visit and see them all." Still in ladies' garments, Arnold Tolkin is vice president in charge of promotion, publicity, and advertising for Style Undies, Inc., N.Y.C.

The president of the Fulton Market Fishmongers Association is Arnold Smith. He is also vice president for sales and management of Cateley & Co., who sell fish and seafood. Howard Rodfarg is an instructor, dept. of psychiatry, Columbia; he is also a psychiatrist and a research career awardee of NIMH—psycho-physiology of sleep and dreams. He was awarded the Joseph Mather Smith Prize from P.S.S. in '62. Richard Nesti has a private medical practice in Rutherford, N.J., and is on the faculty of Fairleigh Dickinson University. Attorney Leonard Moch is employed by Lennan, Goldrick, Roharlich & Solomon. He was director of the Columbia College Alumni Association in '64. Deans Day Committee among other activities. John Timoney is assistant to the president of Pan American-Grace Airways in NYC. Norman Anderson, at last report, was second secretary at the American Embassy in Beirut. Joseph Kantor, physician, was in practice for two years and has returned to the V.A. Hospital in the City to specialize in Cardiology. He plans to complete his studies this Spring. Dentist Dale Hopp is in private practice in the City and is president, N.Y. Rugby Football Club. He reports, "Jerry Hampton had a serious accident in California two years ago. He is now teaching math in a college there and says he is pretty well recovered. Married and three children." Alan Fendrick is a financial planning executive for the National Broadcasting Co. TV Program Executive Thomas O'Reilly is responsible for network television and radio program planning accounts. He is employed by McCann-Erickson Inc. He says his free time is partially spent on the College Fund Committee. Class '54 affairs, and his fraternity club in N.Y.C.

Herb Frommer, midtown chairman of the alumni luncheon committee, reminds us that the groups meet the third Thursday of each month at the C.U. Club; downtown meetings are on the

4th Wednesdays at the Seamen's Church Institute; call UN 5-4000, X 3196 for information.

And still we have more news—if your's is not here, please be patient and we promise to broadcast it next issue.

**55** Elliott Manning  
Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton  
52 Wall Street  
New York, New York

In Brooklyn, Jack Armstrong is now an account executive for Merrill Lynch, Fenner and Smith Inc. and Nathan Oshin is a sales promotion specialist for the Prudential Insurance Co. In Manhattan, James Pahlen is a vice president of the Chase Manhattan Bank. George Segal was recently in Hollywood as a member of the cast of Mike Nichols' film production of "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?"; fellow-members included Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton.

On a postcard from the bar of the Peninsula Hotel in Hongkong we recently found: "CCT please take notice: 10 years after their graduation, Warren Cohen and Stanley Lumen were reunited in Hong Kong where Lumen is studying Chinese Communist Law and where Cohen was visiting from Taiwan, where he is visiting professor at the Graduate Institute of History, National Taiwan University. Lumen has grown hair and Cohen has lost some since graduation."

**56** John Garnjost  
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.  
969 Eighth Avenue  
New York, New York

Class chemists are Dr. Marvin Stern, now an associate professor of physical chemistry at Yeshiva University and Henry Sobell, of the same title, at the University of Rochester's College of Arts and Science.

Our 10th Anniversary Reunion, in the form of a cocktail party, dinner and dance was held at the Gotham Hotel on April 30th. Sixty classmates attended, including one from California, and presented Dean Truman with a '56 class beanie.

Newton Frolich notifies us his new firm is Sachs, Greenbaum & Frolich, lawyers in Manhattan.

**57** Donald Clarick  
51 Bayard Street  
New Brunswick, New Jersey

New members of law firms are Philip Oljek of Benjamin, Gulton, Robbins & Flato in Manhattan and Stephen Ronai of Glitz, McKeever & Ronai in Milford, Conn. Capt. Carl Gulton has come from the Tripler Army Medical Center in Hawaii to be physician at the U.S. Army Hospital at West Point, N.Y. Ira Silverman is at Trident Press in the City. Robert Lipsyte, a sports writer for the New York Times, is a winner of the 1966 Mike Berger Award given by Columbia's Graduate School of Journalism for distinguished New York reporting.



SHELDON GOLUB '59  
Boomer!



58

Howard Orlin  
3930 Blackstone Avenue  
Riverdale, New York

From the army we hear that Emanuel Tanne is a flight surgeon with the Military Air Transport Service task force stationed in New Zealand and now airlifting personnel and supplies to Antarctica in Operation Deep Freeze. Keith Perry has been appointed assistant systems manager of the data processing department of The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N.J. Capt. Donald Czeslanski has graduated from the Air Force Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB, Ala.

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Jack Kahn  
55 McLean Avenue  
Yonkers, New York

On the same faculty with his bride is William Bailey (at Rosemary Hall in Greenwich); David Foxworthy is now assistant to the dean of instruction at Mohawk Valley Community College. John Erlich is an assistant professor in the School of Social Work at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor; Neil Gold has been named director of program planning for the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing after having been assistant to the president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, executive director of the Sidney Hillman Foundation, an instructor at Rutgers University, and, for the last several months, a consultant on tax policy to Mayor Lindsay. Neil Norry of Rochester, N.Y., has been re-elected to the Young Leadership Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal (a 106-member governing body of the Young Leadership Council comprising more than 10,000).

Classmates with a mutual interest are Arthur Lloyd (attorney for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. in Newark), Lewis Rohlf (staff actuarial assistant in Mutual of New York) and Dick Stepick (general salesman at Massachusetts Mutual Insurance). Robert Stone is an area counsel for IBM's manufacturing and laboratory location in Burlington, Vt. Bob Brookhart tells us that Harry Lenhart of the Cleveland Plain Dealer has received a '66-67 fellowship from the American Political Science Association for work with members of Congress.

Emanuel Abrams, Robert Oberhand and Dennis Whitlow have now completed the orientation course for officers of the U.S. Air Force Medical Service at Gunter AFB, Ala. Capt. Sheldon Golub, already the recipient of the Bronze Star Medal with special "V" (for valor) insignia, recently received the U.S. Air Force Commendation Medal for medical achievement during a series of explosions at Bien Hoa base in Viet Nam.

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Louis Minotti  
1150 Raymond Boulevard  
Newark, New Jersey

Capt. Paul E. Tancil has completed the orientation course for officers at the U.S. Air Force Medical Service at Gunter AFB, Ala. Robert Abrams, however, who wanted to be a doctor to "help people," but "couldn't stand the sight of blood..." is now the youngest member of the New York State Legislature; the Reform Democrat defeated John Satriale by 900 votes, thus upsetting the Buckley machine in the Bronx. A January New York Post article reads: "Abrams gave little thought to politics while working his way through Columbia and NYU Law School. Then in 1962 he received an invitation to a cocktail party at the home of Francis Adams, the former police commissioner and one of the



CAPT. PAUL TANCIL '60  
Army doctor

leaders of the Reform movement. He was hooked. He joined the Bronx-Pelham Reform Democratic Club, working diligently in two primaries to unseat Buckley, managing the district campaign in 1964 for Johnson-Humphrey-Kennedy. As recognition of his efforts, he was chosen the club president last January and four months later got the Reform nod to make the Assembly race."

Terrence McNally, until recently managing editor of CCT, has been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1966.

61

Robert Juceam  
1950 Raymond Boulevard  
Brooklyn 29, New York

Now graduated are: Capt. John Krish, from the course for U.S. Air Force medical officers at Gunter AFB, Ala. (Dr. Krish, a dentist, is being assigned to Bolling AFB, Washington, D.C. where he will serve Air Force personnel); Michael Brooks has graduated from the Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, and is now an intern at the Meadowbrook Hospital in East Meadow, N.Y.; Marshall Greenblatt, from Princeton University, with an M.A. in aerospace and mechanical sciences, and David Gold, from Princeton with a Ph.D. in chemical engineering, Brooks Firestone has been named home office coordinator for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.'s zero defects program in California. Harold Colvin is now president of Harold Colvin Travel in New York.

Charles Johnson tells us that "Arnold Intrater graduated from Columbia Law in '64 and is now working for the U.S. Customs Bureau, N.Y.C. 1st Lieut. Jim Bryce, now with the Para-Commandos, passed through New York on his way to South Vietnam. Mike Esposito is a teacher and coach at Rye-Neck High School, Mamaroneck, N.Y. Dave Fleischer expects to receive his Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering from NYU in June. Dick Laters teaches geography at Bungtown High School in Burlington, Vt. Tony Adler and Jim Cooner work for the Chase Manhattan Bank and attend NYU's School of Business Administration."

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Michael Stone  
511 East 80th Street  
New York, New York 10021

Nearly 20% of the class (90 members) responded to our questionnaire so far. If you do not find yourself mentioned in this issue, we will cover you next time around. Meanwhile, we would like to hear from you before the next questionnaire.

Several 62's are in military service. Among them are John Valentino who is a special agent in the counterintelligence investigative branch of the Air Force, Tom Moran and Lt. Andrew Jampoler both in the Navy, the latter on anti-submarine patrols in the Atlantic; Jim Calkin, with the Marines, recently returned from 7 months in Viet Nam, Pete Russel, training as a skydiver

for deployment there and David Lithgow, after being awarded U.S. Air Force silver pilot wings at graduation from Vance AFB, Okla., is stationed for flying duty at Elgin AFB, Fla. Tony Forlano, a lieutenant in the Marines, has been in Viet Nam since June; last Fall, Jimmy Breslin, of the New York Herald Tribune quoted Tony: "This is my second time here. By now I'm getting used to it."

Neilson Abeel, whose wife is completing a Ph.D. in French Literature at Columbia, is a real estate salesman in Manhattan; he recently purchased a brownstone on the West Side which he is restoring. Russ Baccaglini is doing research in mechanical engineering for U.S. Rubber while also working toward a Ph.D. in mechanical engineering at Columbia. Steve Berkman is setting up CA TV operations in Boston, specializing in estate planning and group insurance. John Cavanagh is a caseworker for the N.Y. Department of Welfare. Two class members are working for the Ford Motor Company: George Collins, a financial analyst in Detroit; Jim Hirsch is with the company's Midwestern public relations office in Chicago, having been transferred from corporate headquarters in Dearborn, Mich. Prior to joining Ford, Jim was a reporter for the Chicago Daily News. Buzz Congram is a freshman heavyweight crew coach at Rutgers and working on a masters in education. Salim Dullai is heading the market research and evaluation staff for the First National City Bank in New York. John Eder has joined the Home Life Insurance Co. in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Doug Ferguson is a junior security analyst in New York. Jim Fishman is an advertising representative for the New York Times.

Anthony Gebauer is an assistant treasurer in the International Division (Latin America) of Morgan Guaranty Trust in New York. George Jacobson is with H. Hentz & Co. in Beverly Hills, Calif., as an assistant sales manager for the Italian Steamship Lines. Warren Lyons has become the East Coast casting director for pilot films and series for the American Broadcasting Co. Joe Romanelli is the general services officer with the American embassy in Costa Rica. Stu Rosenbluth is employed in finance with RCA in New York. Thomas Shapiro, married with one son, is working at Mercury Mine in Southern Oregon. Back in New York, other 62's are: Sandy Smith, an assistant product manager with American Brake Shoe Co.; Jerry Speyer, recently made a vice president and director of the Stanley Hart Corp., a real estate firm; Leo Swergold, now a brokerage firm partner (L. Hushman & Co.) in Washington, Thavanh Svengsook, our classmate from Thailand, an editor and reporter for the Voice of America, and Dick Wright, an assistant buyer for Bloomingdale's New York.

A number of class members are teaching. William Benton is teaching math at the University of California at Berkeley and has recently completed a book which is an introduction to modern math for parents. He is now teaching a course on and writing a book about Freud. He points out that attempts to start a Contemporary Civilization course at Berkeley have failed so far. Fred Casler is a classics instructor at the University of Connecticut. Barry Leeds is teaching at Ohio University. Howie Felperin is a teaching fellow at Harvard and was recently published in the Shakespearean Quarterly. Gerald Sorin is an assistant professor of history at the State University at New Paltz, N.Y. and doing doctoral work at Columbia. Malcolm Stein, who obtained his LL.B. at Columbia Law School, has been appointed an associate in law there. Vic Wolfenstein, revising his Ph.D. thesis for publication, is now an assistant professor of political science at UCLA.

Finally, we can report on some class members who received their law degrees last June, have passed the bar exam, and are now practicing attorneys. In New York are Paul Asofsky, Bob Dobrish, Andrew Krulwich, Brian Toder (all with major law firms) and Stu Pellman, with the

legal division of W.R. Grace & Co. Mike *Waters* is with a Newark, N.J. firm and John *Joyce* is in general practice in Maryland. Clerking this year are *Burt Lehman* and *Harvey Goldschmid* in New York, *Bob Easton* in Baltimore and *William Weissman* in Dallas. Incidentally, *Willie* is working for Judge Sarah Hughes who sired in Lyndon Johnson as President. *Frank Friedman* is an attorney for the Federal Communications Commission in Washington. *Paul Block* has been admitted to the Massachusetts Bar but is currently getting an MBA at Columbia. *Howard Bechefsky* is a deputy attorney general of California. *Howie* wrote that his job took him on a tour of the Watts riot area of Los Angeles. *Bernard Oxman* is in the Judge Advocate General's Office of the Navy in Washington.



DAVID LOWREY '62  
Off to Africa

SANDY GREENBERG '62  
White House Fellow

*David Lowrey* is now an officer of the U.S. Foreign Service in Togo, French West Africa. *Sanford Greenberg* was recently selected as a White House Fellow; he holds a Ph.D. from Harvard in government and is a first year student at Harvard Law. *David Adams* and his bride, *Nina*, are "happy and busy," at work on their respective Ph.D.s at Yale; both are doing their dissertations on brain research.



DAVID ADAMS '62  
Brain prober

## 63 David Pittinsky 1766 Yale Station New Haven, Connecticut

The results of the questionnaire are in! To those respondents who enclosed their class dues I extend the grateful appreciation of your alumni officers. The alphabetical distillation that follows will be of interest to the geographical fragmentation that is now the Class of 1963.

*Allan Abramson* received a M.S. from the University of Chicago last Winter and is now working on his Ph.D. and is engaged to a German miss; their wedding will be in December, probably in N.Y.C. Since graduation from the Columbia Business School, *Phil Adelman* has been specializing in market research for Grey Advertising, Inc.; in September he married a '66 Honeybear. *John Ake* will finish Pennsylvania Law School in May. *Geoffrey Aksit* received a M.S. in mathematics from NYU last June, and is presently sampling the "treasures (and pleasures) of living in Europe" which he claims is "a natural sequel to a Columbia College education."

*Barry Austern* is working toward a Ph.D. in

biochemistry. His research, appropriately, is in the area of steroid hormones. He received his M.S. from NYU last year, but is now living at the University of Massachusetts. *Roger Baffer* is finishing his third year in the U.S. Navy; although stuck in Keflavik, Iceland for six months, he managed a few stopovers in Copenhagen, Oslo and London, and plans to see Sicily from May to September. *Bruce Baiter* will finish his duty with the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel of the US Army (pshew!) in October; his advice: "Anyone facing a military obligation should apply for a Reserve two-year commission in one of the Technical Service branches. Do not go to OCS; get a direct commission."

*Stephen Barcan* is a third year law student at Rutgers Law School; he is on the editorial board of the *Law Review* and after graduation in June he will be law secretary to Judge Sidney Goldmann, senior judge, appellate division, New Jersey State Court. *Steve* was married to a '65 Honeybear in June. *Scott Blue*, having received a M.A. in Psychology, is now going for a Ph.D. at Brown. *Michael Bowler* reports that he received a M.S. from Columbia's School of Journalism last June; having married a '64 Honeybear in '63, Mike is presently "trying to calm" his "hysterical wife" with respect to his impending service.

*Stephen Brady* is working for a Ph.D. in Chemistry at Stanford University. *Jan Breslow*, married to a '65 Honeybear, is in his second year at Harvard Medical School. *Gary Burkhead*, who has a '65 M.B.A. from the Harvard "B" School is now a securities analyst for Smith, Barney & Co., Inc., in NYC; two Septembers ago he married Dawn Priem. *Eugene Chin* says he is finishing medical school (where Eugene?). *Stephen Clineberg* will graduate from the University of Virginia Law School this June; in February '64 he married a St. Luke's miss. *Steve* reports that *Peter Bardax* will also graduate from the U. Va. Law School this June, *Justin Williams* is on the *Law Review* at U. Va. and will graduate in '67, and *Hasso Molineux* is attending the University of Cologne in Germany for a doctorate in economics.

Having received a M.A. in psychology from the University of Michigan, *David Cohen* is now working on a Ph.D., specializing in the psychophysiology of sleep and dreams; he recently drove through Europe in his car. *John Cornillon* is publishing *Gooseberry*, a small literary quarterly, and writing, free lance. *Ira Epstein* has received an M.A. from the University of Illinois, and is now attending the University of Wisconsin Law School; last summer *Ira* was employed as an Industrial Relations Specialist by NASA at Cape Kennedy.

*Michael Erdos* is in his third year at the Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn; he married an NYU Heights '65 graduate last June. *Stephen Feig* is in his third year of medical school at NYU-Bellevue; he intends to specialize in internal medicine. For the last three summers *Steve* has been writing a novel of the life and times of Francois Villon (a fifteenth century French poet) which is now half completed. *Roger Fine*, in his final year of law school at NYU, is on the board of editors of the *Law Review*; after graduation he will be with the firm of Cahill, Gordon, Reinal & Ohl. Last June *Roger* married a girl from Toronto.

*Philip Friedman* is working on a Ph.D. in psychology at the University of Wisconsin and doing research on autonomic reactivity in schizophrenics; over Christmas he honeymooned in San Juan with a wife who is now engaged in research with mentally retarded children. *Sam Frowd*, who was married in May '64, is a Grade 7 foreign service officer assigned to the Paris embassy (no wonder our relations with De Gaulle have worsened). *Richard Geriz*, whose wife is expecting a child this Spring, received a M.B.A. from Columbia's "B" School last June.

*Andy Glassberg* must be John Lindsay's alter ego. He received a grant from the National Cen-

ter for Education in Politics to spend six months working in the White House. *Dennis T. Costello*. One of his jobs involves the co-ordination and revitalization of the City's internship program, and he is working closely with the Columbia Citizenship Council. Simultaneously, he is working on his doctoral dissertation on New York City politics and government for Yale University, and last summer and fall he worked in the Lindsay mayoral campaign, contributing to Beame's defeat in his home district of Brooklyn. Last summer *Richard Gochman*, Harvard '63, School '66, married a Honeybear '66. *Bill Goebel* is in his last year of law school at NYU; "more importantly," according to Bill, he is engaged to a '63 graduate of Queens College. *Richard Goldwater* is possibly a third year medical student at Harvard (We aren't sure from the questionnaire), and is writing a column of medical humor for the Student Journal of the AMA *The New Physicians*. He reports that *Sid Kadish* hitched from Chicago to Acapulco and back over Christmas.

*Peter Galton* is working on his Ph.D. in physics at alma mater. He reports that *Pierre Morell* is working on a Ph.D. in biochemistry at Albert Einstein, and that *Robert Friedman* is similarly engaged in philosophy at Columbia. Having received a M.A. from Brandeis in mathematics, *Eugene Gover* is now working on his doctoral thesis. *John Greenfield* is attending the Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn. *Elliott Greher* is working for the Shell Chemical Co., specializing in marketing research and attending business school at night for a graduate degree; he was married in September '63. *Bob Heller* is in his last year at the Columbia Law School; his achievements, past and present, are numerous: Notes and Comments Editor of the *Law Review*, Kent's Editor, and soon graduation, law clerk to Judge Paul Hays of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. *Bob* was married last July to a Hofstra '66 Phi Beta Kappa scholar.

*Fred Hochberg* is in his third year at Western Reserve Medical School. And, *Farhad Idjadi* is in his third year of medical school at NYU. *David Josephson* is working on a Ph.D. in music at Columbia where he earned an M.A. in '65. *Stephen Kahn* received a J.D. (and res) degree from the University of Florida last August; he has just been released from a six months tour of duty under the supervision of the Florida Army National Guard. *Frank Kalibat* is in his third year at Albany Medical College. He was married to a "dandy" graduate of Russell Sage last August and reports that *Phil Adelman*, who was best man at his wedding, was married three weeks later, and that *Jim Glynn* and *Steve Russo* went for a three week spin in the Caribbean.

*John Karlberg* was married in February '55 and has one child, Laurie Anne. *Ed Katz*, in his third year at the NYU College of Dentistry, traveled with his wife (a NYU '65 graduate) to England, Scotland and Ireland this past summer. *Bob Kraft* now has two children and has been working for the Rand Whitney Corp. in Worcester since graduating from the Harvard "B" School. *Nat Kramer* and his wife, Honeybear '64, are both on the NYU *Law Review*. Before entering law school, *Nat* received a B.S. from Columbia Engineering in June '64. *Art Kwarta* is working for the Western Electric Co. in NYC; he has two graduate degrees: a B.S. from Columbia Engineering and a M.B.A. from the Columbia "B" School. He married a '65 Queens College graduate in December.

*Roger Levin* is in his last year at the University of Chicago Law School; he spent last summer working for the International Revenue Service with *Steve Raphael* and *John Eckel*. *Len Lippman* is in his third year of medical school at NYU and his wife is an elementary school teacher in NYC.

*The Quest* is a new literary quarterly whose contributors (which include W.H. Auden and John Untereker) "find a sense and a beauty in existence" according to its founder and busy editor, *Alexis Levitin*. Returned from six months of



ALEXIS LEVITIN '63  
Queens-Living

travel from Morocco through Israel to Iceland, Alexis is working on a Ph.D. in English at Columbia. Michael Lubell is a Ph.D. candidate in physics at Yale specializing in polarized electron beams; he participated in John Lindsay's mayoral campaign. Ira Maltzer is in his third year at Harvard Medical School and planning to intern in San Francisco; he is engaged to a City College '66 miss. Joseph Marchese, who received a B.S. in mechanical engineering from Columbia in '64, is an officer in charge of construction at Danang, Vietnam. His plans: (1) leave this place in one piece, (2) get out of the Navy, (3) return to the womb of Columbia, (4) return to Vietnam as a civilian possibly with the AID program. Joe has been traveling to such "tropical paradises" as Quang Ngai, Huie, Chu Lai, etc. He reports that the Fritz Mundorfers are due to have a number two in June.

John Marovskis is working toward a Ph.D. in chemical physics at Columbia; he was married in April '63 and is the father of a two-year-old daughter. Having received a M.S. in general physiology from Fordham in June, '65, Bruce McHaffey is presently a staff researcher in biology for the Food and Drug Research Laboratories in NYC. Bruce was married in December '63. Paul Muench has been serving in the Navy since graduation and is presently deployed in Alaska; he was married to a Centenary College graduate in December '63. John Mugar is completing his course work for a Ph.D. in history at NYU. Gary Newman is an "enlisted man" currently working at the Army Mental Hygiene Clinic in Fort Lee, Va. Bill O'Connell is attending the University of Louisville Medical School. Tom O'Connor is now a Lt. j.g. aboard the nuclear powered polaris submarine *USS Sturgeon*; he went skiing this winter at Killington and Stowe. Richard Olivo is now working for a Ph.D. in biology and teaching at Harvard; he reports that the teaching is "very stimulating." David Orme-Johnson is a graduate student at Maryland pursuing a Ph.D. in psychology. Some of Dave's prints were exhibited in Washington gallery last year. In addition, he has done a few portraits on commission and he spent last summer in El Paso, Tex., welding steel sculptures; he was married to a Vassar '62 miss in June '63.

Chad Osborn is in his third year at George Washington Medical School and is planning to go into general surgery; he married a St. Luke's '63 miss in December '63. Sy Packman is a third year medical student at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis. Another third year medical student is Robert Podell who is attending Georgetown School of Medicine. Alan Pryor is programming computers at Computers for Industry & Business in NYC, about his interesting experiences, Alan notes apologetically, "I can't tell you most of them sorry." Joe Raboy, vice president in charge of production of E.F. Raboy & Co., Inc., insurance brokers and consultants, during the recent subway strike discovered the "fine art of walking."

Gary Rachelefsky is currently on a three month elective from the Washington University School of Medicine (St. Louis), and is doing research with a professor at the Flower-Fifth Ave. Medical School on the effects of insulin on protein metabolism for which he has received a fellowship from the NIH. In addition to being engaged, Gary, Pete Broido and Sy Packman are adding

"New York charm and humor" to St. Louis. Richard Rasala is attending Harvard and doing graduate work in mathematics. Jonah Raskin is working for a Ph.D. in literature at Manchester University in England on a full scholarship; previously, Jonah had received a M.A. from Columbia and had an article on Henry James published in the last issue of the *American Quarterly*. Jonah was married to a Honeybear in September '64. Barry Reiss is in his last year at Columbia Law and was married to a Queens College student in '65.

Franklin Renkoff is in his last year at the University of Rutgers Law School. Vic Revenko is working for the Chevron Research Co. in Richmond, Cal.; previously, he had received a M.S. in Chemical Engineering. Having obtained a M.A. in history at Harvard in 1964, Marc Rosen is now attending the Harvard Law School; he was married to a Honeybear '64 in September '63. Steven Sands is a graduate student in English at the University of York, England. Phil Satow is doing double duty: attending Georgetown for an M.A. in economics and, a base security officer of the Naval Communications Station, detachment date, August '67; Phil spent half a year aboard the *Wasp* and helped recover astronauts McDivitt and White. In addition, he spent four months in Europe and some time in Jamaica and Bermuda and was married to a Columbia G.S. graduate in August '64. He reports that both he and Paul Anton, a Lt. j.g. in the Navy stationed at the Nuclear Weapons Training Center in Norfolk, are expecting a first child. Also, he notes that Dick Knopf is now attending the Columbia "B" School after having completed two years as a naval officer. Gus Sayer is a graduate student in physics at the University of Maryland. Harvey Shapiro is a third year medical student at P. & S.; he married a Rochester '63 miss in August '64 and they have just returned from a vacation in Rio de Janeiro. Robert Shea is taking courses at Teachers College and working part-time in a doctor's office as an audiologist; he made an independent movie and played the lead role, a psycho. He also received a fellowship to the University of Virginia where he played with the Virginia Players; this summer he will be at the Provincetown Playhouse in Massachusetts. Bob hopes eventually to make the theatre his career. Herb Soroca is in his last year at the Columbia Law School. As most sports-minded alumni know, Herb is the current light-weight crew coach at Alma Mater. Robert Steckler is in his third year at the New York Medical College. Geoffrey Thompson is attending the Harvard "B" School, Class of '67; he was in the US Navy from 1963-'65 aboard the *USS Van Vorhis*.

He reports that Jim Katzoff is working for the Singer Corp. in France following receipt of a M.B.A. from Columbia and that Dick Kelly is presently working in South America having received a M.S. from the University of Arizona in geology in February '66. Following two years as a Peace Corps volunteer in Ecuador, Richard Wells is a first year student at the Harvard Law School. Lester Yasky is in his last year at the Harvard Law School, having worked this past summer for the U.S. Attorney Narcotic Division; Les has a two-year-old son named David. Keep the news coming! This batch was delivered to CCT's office by Peter Zimroth, at Yale Law School with your reporter, who will graduate in June.

**64** Fred Krug  
407 Samson Street  
Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

Roaming classmates include Peter Antico and Donald Westmore, now Foreign Service officers, Robert Mai, with the Peace Corps in Nigeria, and Eugene Meyer who tells us he was married in January '65, worked for the New York Herald Tribune in Washington from June '64 until July

'65 as bureau librarian and occasional Saturday editorial page columnist, then took a two-month free lance writing tour of the U.S. and joined the Philadelphia *Evening and Sunday Bulletin*, where his first assignment was to infiltrate "Philly's new student left." After four months it resulted in a recent series: "The Left—A View from Within," 10 articles. Irving Spitzberg is at Oxford completing his B. Phil. thesis (Columbia has extended his Kellett for the next three summers to permit him to expand his thesis into a D. Phil.); he will marry Bobbi Allprin, Barnard '65, this summer and enter Yale Law School in the Fall.



DONALD WESTMORE '64  
In Foreign Service



ROBERT MAI '64  
Peace Corps

**65** Barry Kamins  
1465 East 16 Street  
Brooklyn, New York

Classmates who studied abroad during the '65-'66 year are: Robert Caserio, in English at Clare College, Cambridge; Jon Gold, at Faculté des Sciences de Université de Paris; David Mazel, journalism at Ecole Supérieure du Journalisme in Paris; Martin Bass, at Escala de Sociologia e Política, Graduate School of the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil (he writes that he is presently with the project of Pan American Health Organization, collecting basic statistical information about population dynamics); Richard Gilmore, at Johns Hopkins Graduate School of Advanced International Studies in Bologna, Italy; Stephen Merrill, at Oriol College, Oxford, as a Kellett Fellow, and Gary Schwartz, at Jesus College, Cambridge.

Married since graduation are: Michael Krieger, Arthur Rosen, Derek Winter, William Albar, Kenneth DeWakin, Julius Shanesen, and William Tempest. Jeremiah Evarts has a son, Maxwell.



MAXIMILIAN WELKER '65  
Barred

From the Air Force we hear that William Bohaboy and Maximilian Welker have been commissioned as second lieutenants after graduating from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex. Ben Lorge is in the tough pilot training program of the U.S.A.F. down at Medina A.F.B. in San Antonio. Patrick McElhinney is now at Quantico Base in Virginia, training to be a Marine Corps officer.

We read in the Sunday Herald Tribune "This Week" magazine that Archie Roberts is at Western Reserve medical school where his wife, Barbara, is a second year student; Archie practices football with the Cleveland Browns.





## About the New Social Basis of Higher Education

*A prominent sociologist describes how liberal arts colleges, faced with a wholly new set of social and intellectual tasks and with a new battle between their own world of work and the outside fun-and-nihilism world of leisure, must reform radically or die*

by DANIEL BELL

*This article is made up of excerpts from Professor Bell's new book, The Reforming of General Education, published by the Columbia University Press, who gave permission to print them.*

MY INTENTIONS are not to write a completely new college curriculum—this I could not do—but to indicate problematic areas, particularly as they cut across departmental lines, and to propose alternative modes of intellectual organization. In this fashion, I hope in this report to give the faculty and the academic community a sense of the college enterprise as a whole.

Beyond this reporting and analysis there is a . . . personal intention: to argue that in the next decade Columbia College—like all colleges—must take radical steps to emphasize a distinctive new function. My belief arises less from the immediate changes

in secondary education (whose effects, even in the stronger schools, have been exaggerated) than from changes in the way knowledge is acquired and utilized.

What I shall argue in these pages—the principle is simple, the applications are never so—is that in this day and age, and even more in the coming day and age, the distinctive function of the college must be to teach modes of conceptualization, explanation, and verification of knowledge. As between the secondary school, with its emphasis on primary skills and factual data, and the graduate or professional school, whose necessary concern is with specialization and technique, the distinctive function of the college is to deal with the grounds of knowledge: not *what* one knows but *how* one knows.

The college can be the unique place where students acquire self-consciousness, historical consciousness, and methodological consciousness.

Liberal education, for me, is more than the cultivation of the humanities, although it is certainly that. It is an emphasis on the grounds of knowledge. For this reason I reject the commonly made distinction between general education as dealing with broad relationships, and specialized instruction as presenting detailed material within an organized discipline. The relevant distinction, I feel, lies in the way a subject is introduced. When a subject is presented as received doctrine or fact, it becomes an aspect of specialization and technique. When it is introduced with awareness of its contingency and of the conceptual frame that guides its organization, the student can then proceed with the necessary self-consciousness that keeps his mind open to possibility and to reorientation. All knowledge, thus, is liberal (that is, it enlarges and liberates the mind) when it is committed to continuing inquiry.

★ ★ ★

The university is a striking example of endurance among social institutions. Like cathedrals and parliaments, it was a medieval invention. "What is significant," as Sir Eric Ashby has remarked, "is the social purpose of the university, its independence from Church and State, and its peculiar method of internal government." In the next decades, all three of these characteristics will be tested.

The historic role of the university, more so in Europe perhaps than in the United States, has been the transmission of a traditional culture and common learning and the education of an elite. In the industrial societies, and particularly in the United



Before an American History lecture

States, the university took on a very different, triple-service function: as a ladder of social mobility for the middle class; as the place to train the emerging professional classes, particularly law, medicine, and engineering; and as a community agency providing, in the state and municipal colleges, such varied services as agricultural extension, adult education, research for state and local legislatures, and aid for local business firms.

In the advanced industrial societies, and in the emerging post-industrial society, the university is taking on a vastly different role. It is becoming one of the active shapers of the society, taking over, perhaps, the role which the business firm played in the past hundred years. One can see this by sketching the relationship of the university

to the changing social structure of the United States.

1. The university is becoming one of the chief innovative forces in the society. Insofar as economic development is increasingly dependent on research and new knowledge, the role of the university has been enlarged, and it is becoming one of the determinants, rather than a passive reflector, of social change.

2. The university is becoming the chief determinant of the stratification system of the society. Insofar as position in the society is increasingly determined by the kind and amount of education one obtains, the degree-granting power of the university (particularly in advanced degrees), the grading system, and the network of elite universities all become deci-





*The new distinctive function of a college is to explore not what one knows, but how one knows*

sive to one's chances of moving up in the society.

3. The job of mass higher education will become the predominant task of the colleges in the last third of the twentieth century. By 1975, as many as half of all youths aged 18 to 21 will be seeking some kind of college education and higher degree. The definition of "educated" will change radically, and the question what is "an education" will have new answers.

4. As society becomes more differentiated, both in knowledge and in tasks, the university takes over the function (once handled largely "on the job") of training persons for specialization.

5. Insofar as old skills will become obsolete and traditional subjects will erode, a new concept of "continuing education"

will come to the fore. In the large business firms, as in the armed forces, attendance at "advanced schools" has become a necessary step for promotion within these institutions. The older notion that the possession of a college degree is a plateau of life is vanishing. Educated individuals will require continual training and, in fact, may have as many as two or three different "careers" within a working lifetime. The formalization of continuing education will be one of the next great tasks of the university. One sees this, in embryo, in the proliferation of research institutes which provide advanced training courses, and in such postgraduate universities such as the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (which was recently chartered as the Rockefeller University) and the RAND Corpo-

ration, whose informal seminars and cooperative projects become, in effect, post-graduate courses.

6. The university has become, at least in American life, the major focus of the intellectual and, to some extent, the established cultural life of the country. Most of the "highbrow" literary magazines, and even the established little magazines are now published on university campuses or edited by people whose source of livelihood is the university. The spread of the little theatre movement, the multiplication of centers of music and art, the creation of small museums have become a distinguishing aspect of the universities in the last decade.

Whether the university is resourceful enough and sufficiently flexible to undertake all these new functions (and some of them are "new" simply because of an added quantitative dimension) is a question. One can already see the strains which have emerged.

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There is not, I believe, in education—nor perhaps in life—a quota of eternal verities, a set of invariant truths, a single quadrivium and trivium that must be taught to a young man lest he be charged with the failure to be civilized and humane. There are tasks—tasks appropriate to the elucidation of tradition, the identification of societal values (which can be rejected as well as accepted), and the testing of knowledge—which have to be met by the college. One hundred years ago, the curriculum of Columbia College was patterned in the genteel tradition to educate a small elite. Sixty years later, general education was introduced at Columbia in response to the altered social character of the student body, and to a need for answers to questions about the goals of society that had been provoked by the war. In similar fashion, the influential Harvard Redbook 20 years ago confronted the problem of maintaining high standards of excellence in the face of egalitarian demands for mass education, and bridging the two by a common language. Some of these recent tasks remain; newer ones have emerged.

But one has to locate the arenas of change if one seeks to determine what is in need of change. Society, the system of social arrangements to meet needs and solve tasks, is today changing rapidly, especially as technology the instrument of change, becomes more amenable to definition and direction. Culture—the deposit of experience, the realm of judgment, and the arbiter of standards—changes more slowly, for



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uate sociology. At Columbia he worked closely with R. N. MacIver, although he says "I was also trained in European sociology because of the presence of Alexander von Schelting, T. H. Marshall, Max Horkheimer, and Franz Neumann at Morningside at the time." In 1940 he joined the staff of the *New Leader*, a liberal weekly, and the next year became its managing editor. In 1945, he switched to editing *Common Sense* briefly, before joining the sociology faculty at the University of Chicago. He left Chicago to become labor editor of *Fortune*, a post

he held from 1948 to 1956. After a year in Europe and a year at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences in California, Dr. Bell joined the Columbia faculty in 1959. The *Reforming of General Education* is his fifth book. His pastimes include collecting Chinese pottery ("I started when I was transfixed by their beauty during a visit in 1955 to the University of Pennsylvania"), photography, and writing parodies. He lives with his wife and young son on Riverside Drive. He has an older daughter by a previous marriage.

in the domain of mind many truths and values coexist and there are no simple tests, such as functional rationality in economics, to determine the better mode. Human nature, that stubborn compound of passion and intelligence, unlimited appetite, and parochial upbringing, changes more slowly still.

The educational process has to take all these dimensions into account in shaping the balance of experience and imagination that becomes for the individual a working principle in ordering his life.

★ ★ ★

In a more profound intellectual sense, what strikes most cruelly at the university as the social institution that joins knowledge and culture is the radical disjunction between social structure and culture, a disjunction expressed most directly in the two major orientations towards the future that divide the intelligentsia today—the technocratic and the apocalyptic. This issue, I submit, will be the source of a serious intellectual crisis in the university.

The technocratic view distrusts ideology; emphasizes the discipline of fact; is oriented to problem-solving; and employs an increasingly powerful armory of intellectual techniques to enlarge the means for controlling nature and to sharpen the definition of the rational conduct of men. Its vocational meaning is summed up in the word *professionalism*. To be a professional means to belong to a guild dedicated to the advancement of the certified knowledge—and competence—that have been tested and accumulated over a great span of time.

Necessarily, professionalism erodes the world of opinion, a world where each man can pass judgment on any issue by invoking, at best, the canons of taste. (Robert M. Solow informs me that a contemporary of Newton, reviewing the *Principia*, complained bitterly that Newton's ridiculous calculus was just an attempt to remove gravitation from the list of subjects any English gentleman could talk about.) The new world is one shaped increasingly by engineers and economists, the riders of technology and rationality—a one-dimensional world, in Herbert Marcuse's phrase—if left unchecked.

The alienation that is invoked so often these days represents the "dispossession" of the young intellectuals whose forebears lived so vividly in nineteenth-century Russian novels (the word *intelligentsia* was first used in the 1860s by one P. D. Boborykin; ironically, the root of his name, *boboryk*, means to talk endlessly) and who

take their own sensibility and experiences, rather than reason or tradition, as the touchstone of truth. They abhor the remoteness and coldness or "social engineering" and prefer to create worlds of "participation" and "community." In the end, however, they lack the technical knowledge, or even the willingness to acquire it, that could test their abstractions against a social reality.

But it is not "alienated youth" that tells the whole story, for they live, sadly, in a halfway house. There is a deeper current of nihilism at work today, with new radical forces, that is embattled against the technocratic society.

One vital strain of modern literature has always been in opposition to the direction of rationalist history. It emphasizes the subjective self as against everything outside its ken—against mind and against society. Its roots go back to the theme, vividly expressed in *Rameau's Nephew*, that art alone, but art infused with passion, speaks the truth. For the Romantics only the experiences of the artist is truth. But as the distance between the self and the world increased, the retreat into self became a radical nihilism, invoking terror and the demonic in an effort to transform the world. "Only if the nihilism latent in our culture would appear as nihilism would it be possible to go beyond it by understanding it" writes J. Hillis Miller in a recent book, *Poets of Reality*. But "this is a course which our civilization has not yet chosen, or had chosen for it."

But the extraordinary fact is that in the recent years—in the works of Genet, of Burroughs, of the Beat poets, and of that new prophet of the apocalypse, Norman O. Brown, who has had a vast influence on the young—nihilism has begun to attack the very core of culture and to proclaim a way of life that is really a withdrawal from society, a retreat into the "interior distance," a new gnostic mode which beats against all the historic, psychological taboos of civilization.

Perhaps we are too close in time to these new styles, and mistake what may be a passing fad for a rupture in moral temper. But I think not. The crucial line of difference is that the older modern writers, no matter how daring, constrained their imagination with the order of art.

The post-modern sensibility seeks to abolish constraint by substituting experience for art, sensation for judgment. And it wants to impose that sensibility of undifferentiated experience upon all realms of culture. . . .

Now in the present-day attacks on all culture, it is asserted that ideas are only

decor, not explanation; that the "truly" modern arts, like cinema or Happenings, are "consumed on the premises"; and that experiences in the environments of passive immediacy and erotic envelopment are not to be interpreted, but must exist untranslated, to suffice as presences, "not as statements or an answer to a question." What, then, of judgment? A truly critical value, we are told by Susan Sontag, is "a sensibility based on indiscriminateness, without ideas (and) beyond negation."

If this were only arty hugger-mugger, one could see it, perhaps, as an oneiro-mantic version of *dandyisme* (with the coldness of feeling of Madoror becoming the nonchalance of Andy Warhol, and the tight-fitting mask of Lautréamont becoming the campy prose of Tom Wolfe). But this new sensibility is linked to an ethic whose pronounced intention is to celebrate the "resurrected body," not of Christian theology but of the "polymorph perverse" narcissism of the savage noble child.

"The modern secular humanist intellectuals," according to Norman O. Brown, "have in the main followed Plato and Descartes over the abyss into the insane delusion that the true essence of man lies in disembodied mental activity. . . . The pattern of normal adult sexuality," he writes further, "can be no clue to the essential nature of the erotic desires of mankind." The root of man is "the desire of the immortal child in us for pure polymorphous play," the recapture of the primal narcissism that the reality principle has forced us to surrender.

Lionel Trilling, with his acute sensitivity to moral nuance, sees modernism as having led us "beyond culture." But Professor Trilling still feels an allegiance to its liberating potential, and he has sought in his recent essays to rescue the modern from the status of an ideology by hoping that the "rational intellect," if it comes into play in this situation, "may be found [to work] in the interests of experience."

But it is probably too late. The formal control of the conscious mind, the idea that the ego should remain master in the house of art, will not do, Norman O. Brown writes in rejecting Trilling's view of Freud. "The path of instinctual renunciation is the path of sickness and self-destruction."

In one sense, of course, the implicit libertinism is hardly novel. One can find it in the gnostic sects of the second century A.D., in the Brethren of the Free Spirits of the thirteenth century, in the Ranters of the seventeenth century, and the bohemians of the nineteenth. What is new is the full turn of the wheel regarding an attitude



to work and nature. The basic tradition of Western society, from Protestantism through Marx, was one of active striving to conquer nature, and to assert man's primacy and control over the material world. It is this activity principle—expressed in Freudian terms as delayed gratification, control of instinctual impulses, sharply defined male and female sexuality expressed in genital terms—which is being repudiated as a cultural mode. Such world views, too, have also cropped up in the past, but they have been expressed in disguised, mystical terms or practiced by sects or esoteric groups in private. The new dimension is the public call and the response already apparent in that small cultural world that sets the tone and style others copy in a vulgarized and more raucous form.

For in the relationship of cultural styles to broader audiences—particularly in the way “high” cultural *modes* are produced

and consumed—three new dimensions have recently appeared, and they add up to something new in the history of moral temper.

One is the heavy anti-institutional and even antinomian bias of the dominant literary culture. Few novels speak up for society or equate a social order with a moral order—even as a utopian possibility.

Second, the receptive cultural media, eager for sensation, feed these ideas, albeit in vulgarized form, to a new and widening middle-class market for “culture.”

Third, the radical ideas, though recurrent, trace a “widening gyre” so that at each successive turn more and more restraints crumble, all areas of the imagination are brought into explorable, sensible reality, and, in the hunger for experience, *anything* is possible.

The tension between the technocratic and apocalyptic modes will be expressed

most sharply in the university. The university is today increasingly committed to a technocratic orientation: in its devotion to professionalism, in its emphasis on specialization, in its expanded role as a public service institution training students for the society. The university, too, is devoted to *humanitas*; but the sense of tradition and of the past that could be one anchorage against such tides is being eroded by formal pieties or is in danger of being swept away by the swift-running currents of the post-modern moods.

*The confrontation between these two modes, I would predict, will be the most urgent cultural problem of the university in the future.*

The ellipsis that I noted [earlier] has now been made explicit. A great and troubling double task remains—to humanize technocracy and to “tame” the apocalypse. It will be easier to do the first than the second. Even for the technocrat, a well-developed skill has an intrinsic esthetic and a well-constructed theory an inner beauty; and these could be made manifest. But to show that order has virtue is more difficult when the appeals to instinct and irrationality, bound up in the coil of pleasure, begin to weave their lure.

Yet, if experience and pleasure are the goals, the thread of redemption may emerge from the reassertion of an older kind of pleasure—the pleasure of achievement and of making, of imposing a sense of self upon the recalcitrant materials, physical and intellectual, of the world. For in the process of making and achieving, one learns that it is not the business of art to use chaos to express chaos, nor is it the character of experience to be entirely unreflective. This is the traditional wisdom of maturity.

The liberal arts, which this book affirms, have their own hard and difficult place, which is too often easily surrendered when a university seeks to please those who rule, be it elite or mass. A liberal spirit, it should be noted, is not always a democratic one, for it is not *who* rules but *how* one rules that counts. The liberal spirit is not an opposition to orthodoxy, but to its enforcement; not against virtue, but against its imposition, whether Jacobin or Platonist. The liberal arts must have as an end, when confronting the young, both self-consciousness and self-transcendence.

One lives, thus, in the tension between the universal and the particular, and often in that painful alienation which is the continuing knowledge of doubt, not of certainty. And yet this, too, is a state of grace, for as Dante said, “Doubting pleases me no less than knowing.”

*“A great and troubling double task remains—to humanize technocracy and to ‘tame’ the apocalypse.”*



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